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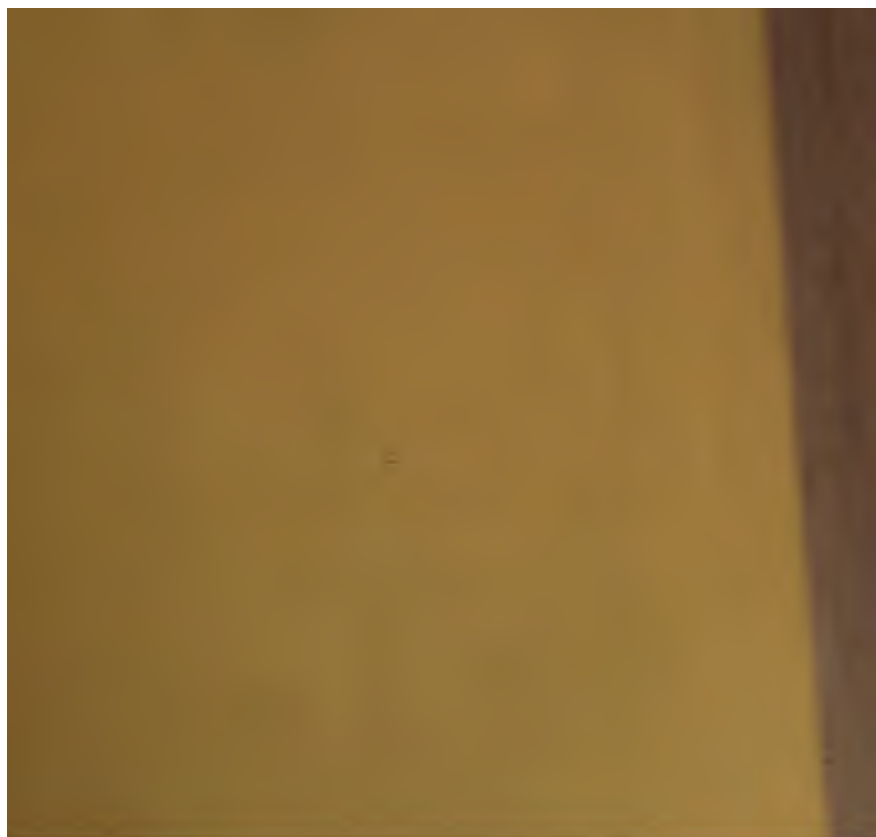
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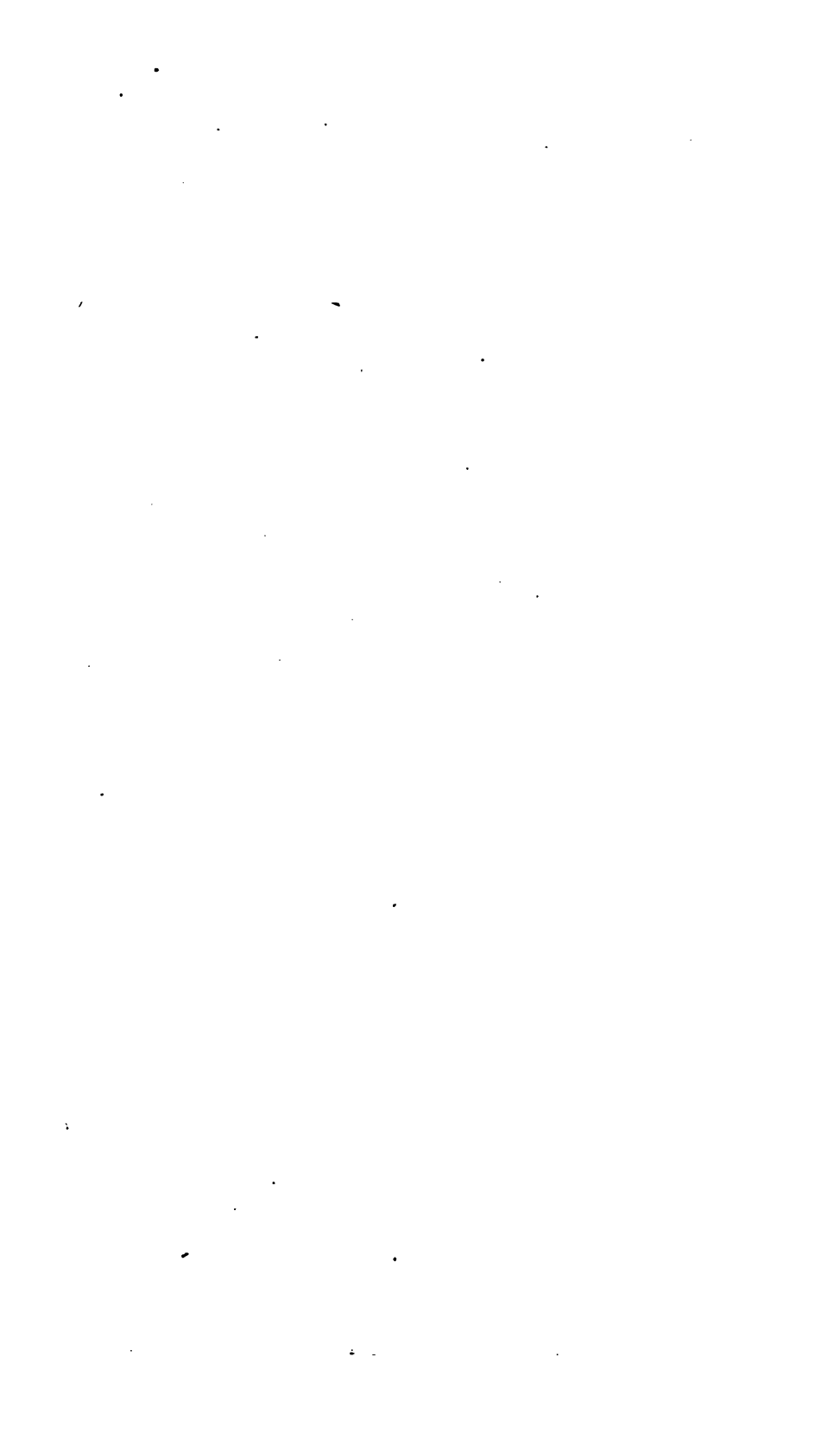
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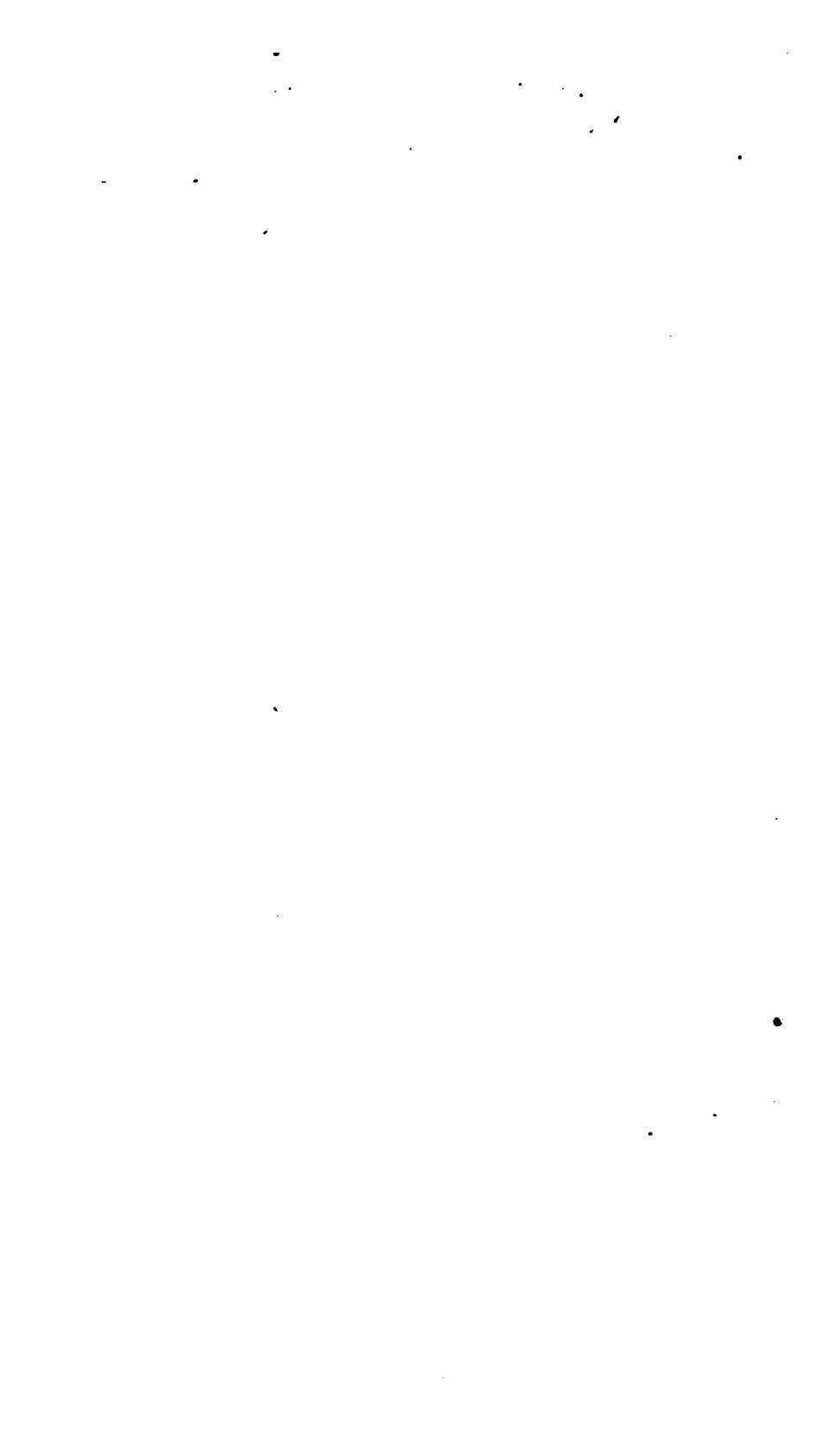


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THE  
GENTLEMAN'S  
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

STANFORD LIBRARY

VOLUME XX.

NEW SERIES.

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JULY TO DECEMBER  
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LONDON:  
WILLIAM PICKERING;  
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1843.



YRABU! OYBART?

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## PREFACE.

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PERHAPS the office of a Magazine like ours may be said to be twofold; the one to point out the constant progress of Literature and the Arts, by the exertions of others; and the other to contribute itself to their improvement. The former duty is performed by due notices of the works published, by accounts of the most remarkable and valuable discussions in Literary and Scientific Societies, and by records of discoveries made known through other channels of information. The second duty we are enabled to execute through the friendly assistance of our Correspondents, who each contribute something to improve their own branches of study, and thus, by the judicious combination of individual effort, is the general structure of literature elevated and enlarged.

Again, while each one has some favourite walk in literature, which he prefers to all others, and which he delights in improving, and on which the great attention of his mind is concentrated; yet, by a natural curiosity, as well as by the intimate alliance of the different branches of learning with each other, he is not willing to be unacquainted with the progress of other minds, and the conquests that are making on those realms of knowledge which are more or less adjacent to his own. To effect this, however, by the perusal of all the original works, would be a labour impossible to undergo; and, as a general survey of the map of knowledge is all that is required, the *Magazine* offers the most ready and available means of supplying what is wanted, not only by pointing out the progress and direction of the stream, but by marking the objects most worthy of attention that are reflected in its bosom. Much time is saved, and labour spared, by our curiosity being at once rightly directed to the prominent and proper objects, and by having some faithful and attentive guide in our intellectual pursuits. The more authors that arise, the more critics will follow in their train; if new *Magazines* and *Reviews* start up, as they

daily do, we may be sure that there is a copious supply of original matter at the fountain head. We hope (to continue the metaphor) that those who drink from ours, which is one of the oldest water-courses that has been made from the general reservoir, will have no reason to complain that the channel has been injured by time, or the supply directed by unskilful or unfaithful hands. We wish to continue now what we formerly were, and that it may be said of us, as was said of a learned German divine, *Luitprandus nunquam Luitprando dissimilis fuit.*

S. URBAN.

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JULY, 1843.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CYDWELI writes.—On opening the June number, I see (p. 389), that a suggestion of mine is treated as a plagiarism, a charge which I hasten to repel, premising that the quotation from Erasmus is only known to me through M. D'Aubigné. J. R. pronounces my (*not* uncharitable) suggestion of a numerical error in the text of Erasmus, in the astounding number of fines paid by licentious priests, as borrowed from the translator. Such is not the case. I have never even seen the translation to which he refers, except in the *third* volume, whereas he refers to the first. Mr. Kelly's translation, which I possess, but which is printed in another form, has *no* translator's note on the passage. As to the words, "*so exultingly produced*," your readers will know how to appreciate them; nor do I wish to offend against courtesy, by the too easy means of retort. Man is indeed a construction-putting creature; but the faculty belongs to his vices, rather than his virtues.

J. T. M. remarks with respect to the name of Mansel, that William Mansel, esq. who died December 11th, 1541, is buried in York Minster.—In Prior's Life of Burke, and in Hardiman's History of Galway, the name of Dolphin (still respectably known in Loughrea), occurs frequently. The name is found in the Saxon Chronicle, ad. an. 1002, where it is said that William Rufus, when he went to Carlisle, and built the castle there, "drove out Dolfin, who had before governed that country." (Miss Gurney's translation, p. 252. In the chronological index he is styled Warden of Cumberland.)

Canova's "Magdalen," which formed part of the gallery of the late wealthy Spanish capitalist, M. Aguado, was sold by auction at Paris, on the 28th of March, 1843, for the sum of 59,500 francs. The purchaser is said to be the Duke de Sarraglia, who, it is said, is about to remove the *Magdalen* to Italy. At the sale of the Marquis de Sommariva's gallery, four years ago, M. Aguado paid for it 66,000 francs.

It is a circumstance seldom adverted to, that the Greek poet, Menander, was an Anti-democrat. He is stated to have been a friend of Demetrius Phalereus, and to have narrowly escaped death, on the downfall of that eminent person, at

the hands of the Athenian populace. The fact is adduced by Dr. Gillies in his History of the World, chap. 7, from the Life of Demetrius by Diogenes Laertius; and, in times when men of talent are apt to be led away by popular sentiments, it is not unworthy of notice.

The following remarkable entry occurs in one of the old register books of St. Maurice, Winchester. "1644, Charles Eburne Cler; being shott thro. dyed the same night at Christopher Hussey's, Gent; and one of the Aldermen of this Citie of Winton. Also James Mingam and Richard Showeler; all three wounded together in the Soake by East Gate, dyed that night, beinge the 9th of Decem: and were buried the 10th out of the parish of St. Maurice in Winton, by me WILLM. CLUN. Recr." A later hand (apparently) has added, "Væ malum belli civilis." The old church of St. Maurice has been pulled down in 1840, and a new one rather larger has been erected on the same site. It was formerly collegiate, with regular clergy attached, and a most venerable parish church. The porch was of handsome Norman workmanship.

"Can any reader inform me whether there exists any engraved portrait of Mallet the poet. I have never been able to meet with one." P. T.

P. 640. The storm in which the steeple of Exton church was struck with lightning took place on the 25th of April, not the 2nd of May.

In June, p. 664, the Rev. Richard Loxham, Rector of Halsall, has been incorrectly stated as of St. John's coll. Cambridge. It ought to have been Jesus' coll. Cambridge, where he graduated 1783. His brother, Rev. Robert Loxham, was of St. John's, 15th Wrangler, 1779; hence perhaps the mistake.

MR. E. MAUDE answers the quere in May, p. 476, respecting "red nepe." In Salmon's Herbal, Ed. 1710, chap. 517, pages 768 and 769, are three cuts of Nep.

1. Nep: or, Cat-Mint common.
2. Nep: or, Cat-Mint small.
3. Nep, broad leaved.

ERRATUM.—P. 601, col. 2, for *Pantathlete*, read *Pentathlete*.—P. 625, "Bishop of London in 1553, and Bp. of London in 1543," for a Lady Citizen, read a Lay Citizen; for price 4d. read price One Shilling.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Horner, Esq. Edited by his  
Brother, Leonard Horner, Esq. 2 vols.*

SO well has this work been executed that we can scarcely regret the failure of the previous attempts to compose a biographical memoir of Mr. Horner, when the materials collected for the subject had been successively entrusted to two of his intimate friends,\* who were both prevented, by professional engagements, from executing the task, which otherwise the duties and recollections of past friendship would have made them eager to accept. Mr. Leonard Horner has, however, judiciously adopted a plan of biography which must surpass, in the fidelity of the likeness, the most delicate and finished touches of any other hand, as much as the reflection of the countenance in the clear and transparent mirror does the strongest resemblance by the painter's hand. He has adopted the plan suggested to him in the memoir of Sir Samuel Romilly,—selecting and arranging the authentic and original materials collected, abstaining himself from comment and remark, and giving little or nothing but what had been written by the subject of the biography, or by one or other of his correspondents; thus, by a careful selection from the correspondence and journals of his brother, and by the addition of a few pages at the commencement and close, and by filling up occasional blanks in the narrative, he has made Mr. Horner himself narrate the history of his life. As he limited his work to two volumes, he has given, he informs us, not more than a *third* of the number of letters he possesses, only a small part of those of his correspondents, and a certain portion of extracts from the journal. In most cases this would have been judicious, for an overloaded and encumbered biography of ordinary persons is one of the evils of the age, and the addition of a third volume would scarcely be desirable; but so valuable, in the present instance, are the materials which form the narrative, so illustrious are the names of the persons that occur, so important the events that are described and the opinions that are discussed, that, when the work comes to a second edition, we hope to see some enlargement of it, especially in the *journal*, which we consider to be a very valuable record of the education of an individual mind, and of the formation of principles of conduct, calculated to be of service as an example to others who are commencing their progress in life with an ambition as pure and honourable and upright as Mr. Horner's was. The life of a man of very exalted genius—of one of the great heirs of fame—is, as it were, a brilliant vision, a thing exciting high admiration, awakening powerful trains of emotion and sympathy in the mind, but too little connected with our own more contracted powers and our humbler principles of action to be of service to us as a guide; it acts, by way of example, too remotely on us. Fires, like its own, can be kindled in few congenial breasts; it rises before us in enchanting yet be-

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\* We presume that Mr. Jeffrey is one of the friends alluded to,—who the other is, who is also mentioned, we do not know.

wildering splendour—astonishes and dazzles us with its uncertain movement and its unwonted light, and then it blazes on in its progress in a path too remote for us to reach, and with a brilliancy we find it difficult to endure. The creations of the highest genius are made for the admiration, not the imitation, of ordinary minds. It is from others of another and a different class that we can obtain rules for our instruction and guidance—knowledge such as we can adopt and employ—principles we can understand and associate with our own. It is in this point of view that we consider the work before us as one of no common value. Mr. Horner appears to have been gifted with a very clear and vigorous understanding—this was Nature's dowry to him—all beside he achieved out of this for himself, and no one but will peruse with interest the steps which led to such early maturity of mind, and to such rapid accumulations of select and valuable knowledge. It will be seen that he had the advantage of excellent instruction in his youth, that he was placed, when he quitted the parental roof, under those who guided his progress with attention and skill—that he lost no time in unnecessary and unconnected pursuits—that he never lingered in those bye-ways and pleasant nooks and paths of literary amusement that have been so fatally seductive to many,—that he was never entangled among the “*difficiles nugæ*” of a too curious and unwieldy erudition,—that he was never lost in those devious ways that in every direction are intersecting the vast map of knowledge,—that he did not suffer himself to cast anchor and become becalmed by the tranquil and alluring enjoyment of some inferior pursuit; and that he escaped, by strength and determination of purpose, those seductions which have paralysed the efforts of so many minds, and consigned to oblivion names worthy of a better fate. But he seems early to have seen before him the arduous and honourable path he designed to traverse, and to have taken the means to attain success. The broad and massive foundation on which his system of education was laid, that was to fit him for all the purposes of his future life, and the great extent of those studies which, however apparently remote, all pointed to and united in the same end, may be seen in a passage in his journal.\*

“It is not with a view, however, to mathematical knowledge merely, or even to a future intimacy with physical science, that I have resolved to place myself under Mr. Playfair; but as forming a necessary part of that survey, in which I have occasionally been employed for two or three years past, of the general field of the sciences, and of the logical methods that are suited to various investigations. The study of Lord Bacon's writings is still uppermost in my mind, and that with an ultimate and steady view towards the phi-

losophy of legislation. The *calculus of fluxions and the theory of curves*, may appear remote enough from such an object; but my intention is to get a knowledge only of the instrument, and of the principles upon which it works, not to learn the manual and ready use of it. It is as a chapter in the great system of logic that I wish to understand the transcendental geometry; and it is with my eyes bent upon the philosophy of politics and law that I have always been studying that system,” &c.

It was in this manner that with his strong and extensive understanding, and under a system of well-directed study, vigorously pursued, he was able, in the very commencement of his public career, to distinguish himself by his extensive and accurate knowledge, by his sound judgment, and clear and convincing eloquence; when to these are added the qualities which gave them double force, the unbending integrity which

\* See vol. i. p. 207.

his opponents acknowledged, and on which his friends relied, the independence, the sincerity, the temperance and moderation of his conduct, the modesty with which he bore his faculties, and the gentleness and benevolence which in private and social life seemed to bind him to all around in ties of the tenderest affection and regard,—we must acknowledge that a character more worthy of esteem has not been often displayed to the public eye, and that, if there is anything in the force of example which can awaken congenial virtues in the breasts of others, it may be presumed not to be in effective in a case like this, where the voice of commendation has been so discriminating, so independent, and so unanimous.

Francis Horner was the eldest son of Mr. Horner, a merchant of Edinburgh, and of Joanna Baillie. He was born in that town on the 12th August, 1778. In 1786 he went to the High School at Edinburgh, and was placed successively under the care of Mr. William Nicol and Dr. Alexander Adam:\* the former well known as the convivial companion of Burns, and the latter distinguished for his classical learning, and esteemed for his amiable disposition. In November 1792 he was matriculated as a student of the University of Edinburgh.

"That seminary," says his biographer, "may be said to have been then at the height of its reputation: Robertson, the historian, was the principal; and among its professors were some of the most distinguished names in science and literature of that period. The chair of moral philosophy was filled by Dugald Stewart;

that of mathematics, by John Playfair; of natural philosophy, by John Robison; of chemistry, by Joseph Black; of Greek, by Andrew Dalzel; and of rhetoric, by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair; while, in the medical school, anatomy was taught by the second Alexander Monro, and the practice of physic by James Gregory."

Horner remained at College until the close of the session of 1795, but being now arrived at a time of life when it was necessary to think of his future profession, and having fixed on the "bar," and as it was desirable that he should be freed from the disadvantages of a provincial dialect, it was determined that he should prosecute his studies in England; and he was most fortunate in the choice of his master when he was placed under the care of the Rev. John Hewlett of Shacklewell near Hackney. Here he constantly showed a very early maturity of understanding—read with great diligence and discrimination, and made an unusual progress in the acquirement of knowledge. His letters at this period are such as few boys of nineteen could write, and he already showed a considerable acquaintance with subjects that are little familiar to persons, however studious, at that age. In 1797 he returned to Edinburgh, became, with his friend Henry Brongham, a member of the Speculative Society, and pursued his studies with exemplary diligence and success. In 1799 he made the valuable acquaintance of Lord Webb Seymour, brother of the Duke of Somerset, a person of a very philosophic mind, and of great and various accomplishments in science and learning.† A journal, minute and accurate in its details, informs us of the nature and extent of Mr. Horner's studies, which were sufficiently extensive to reach from metaphysics to poetry, and from political economy to chemistry and geology. He read with great attention Bacon de Augm. Scientiæ as his guide and master in all philosophical pursuits, as containing the most profound and compre-

\* See his sketch of Dr. Adam's character, vol. ii. p. 15.

† See a character of him by Horner, vol. i. p. 75, and p. 116, 7.



hensive views, and as the work of all others which opens the most splendid and extensive prospect over all the realm of science and human learning. About this time (1801) he writes in his journal.

"Neither in philosophy nor in law have I prosecuted any regular object of application. I have, as usual, indulged myself in all the reveries of future achievement, future acquisition, future fame; poetry, romantic philosophy, ambition, and vanity conspire to infatuate me in this oblivion of the present; and amid this visionary intoxication I almost feel the powers of actual exertion sink within me. In justice to myself, however, I

ought to note, that these speculations and dreams scarcely ever consist in the representation of external honours to be enjoyed, but in the arrangement of schemes of action, in the systematic distribution of various science to be acquired, in projected improvements of my intellectual powers, and in the systematic direction of this acquired knowledge and of these improved faculties to one great and common end," &c.

In another part of the journal we find him paying a high tribute of praise, but not more high than just, to a work which we always considered to be one which may be advantageously studied, not only with reference to the particular art on which it treats, but to all others connected with it.

"Next to the writings of Bacon (he writes), there is no book which has more powerfully impelled me to revolve these sentiments than the Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He is one of the first men of genius who have condescended to inform the world of the steps by which greatness is attained; the unaffected good sense and clearness with which he describes the terrestrial and human attributes of that which is usually called inspiration,

and the confidence with which he asserts the omnipotence of human labour, have the effect of familiarising his reader with the idea that genius is an acquisition rather than a gift; while with all this there is blended so naturally and so eloquently the most elevated and passionate admiration of excellence, and of all the productions of true genius, that upon the whole there is no book of a more *inflammatory effect*."

Again, he says,

"While I had Burke in one hand, I held in the other Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses, endeavouring to apply to my art the admirable criticisms which he delivers upon painting. I have constantly referred to the liberal precepts which he urges with regard to the study and imi-

tation of the great masters; and I repose with confidence on the idea, that the general rules of excellence in all the arts are the same. Reynolds himself informs us, that he received lessons on painting from conversations with Johnson on poetry."

In 1802 he came to London, having resolved to practise at the English bar; wrote for the *Edinburgh Review*,\* then commenced (Nov. 1802), increased his acquaintance with the society of persons of talent and knowledge, spoke before a Committee of the House of Commons, applied diligently to the study of law, and attended the debates in Parliament. In the next year he describes himself as speaking before the Chancellor in the House of Lords on some subject of Scotch law; and in 1806 he accepted, at the request of Lord Minto, a seat at the Board of Commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, a seat vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ryder, and he had already begun to chalk out the line of parliamentary conduct he intended to pursue, if a seat should be offered to him.

"Parliamentary distinction," he says, "forms now but a very small part of my object. I cannot give myself up wholly

to political discussions, and I will not do it by halves. Those departments of public business in Parliament, which are con-

\* See an account of the reception by the public of the first No. of this Review, given by Mr. Horner, vol. i. p. 205.

ned with the studies and knowledge of a well educated lawyer, or relate to the improvements of domestic administration, remain open to me, and in these I have some

desire to be useful, because a great field of utility lies before one in the present circumstances of the country."

He also mentions "Constitutional Law" as a parliamentary discussion, the sound exposition of which needs the combined accomplishments of a lawyer and practical statesman, and his ambition was to connect his name with one or other of these branches of public business. In the end of this year he was returned to Parliament for St. Ives, which he owed to the friendship of Lord Kinnaird. He sat till April, when Parliament was dissolved, and he spoke only twice, and then briefly. In July he was elected, by the friendship of Lord Carrington, for the borough of Wendover; he was then in his 30th year. His next speech\* was a defence of Mr. Burke from an attack by Mr. William Dundas on the subject of "Offences in reversion." On a subject which in 1809 much agitated the public mind, and affected the character of one of the princes of the blood, Mr. Horner thus expresses himself:

"I shall consider the impeachment of the Duke of York by the House of Commons as the death-knell of the constitution. It will keep the whole country in a ferment for months; the House of Lords will acquit; both houses will be looked upon by the public as having concerted this acquittal; and then you have the alternative to expect, of an entire prostration of all public opinion and

popular efforts before the Crown, or a democratical anarchy of which no man can see the end. I think these are distinct public grounds upon which the House of Commons should refuse to impeach the Duke; because the present case is one, not for punishment, but for future distrust and immediate removal, both from the nature of the evidence, and still more from the rank of the person," &c.

When Parliament met in January 1810 Mr. Horner commenced his inquiry into the alleged depreciation of bank-notes, which he afterwards continued to conduct with great ability and knowledge; it was this measure which brought him into general notice as a member of the House, and which was subsequently evinced when the public attention was directed to the important and difficult subject of the currency. In May he spoke on the subject of the notices of actions sent by Sir Francis Burdett, and of parliamentary privilege. He also took part in the interesting debates on the Regency, and in January of the next year, 1811, he was offered, by Lord Grenville, then forming a new administration, the situation of one of the secretaries of the Treasury, which he declined accepting. We have not, however, room to pursue, with any minute detail, the course of Mr. Horner's parliamentary career. The two great subjects on which he was most distinguished for his knowledge, and the application of sound principles of reasoning, were the questions of the currency and the corn laws. In 1812 he visited Scotland, and enjoyed the society of those friends with whom he was connected in early life, as Prof. D. Stewart, and Mr. G. Wilson, and others. In April 1813 he was returned for St. Mawes, and from this time he began to take a more active part in the general debates of the House. In the August of the following year he went on a short continental tour with his brother and Mr. S. A. Murray. In November he was returned, and speaking on several occasions in the House, especially on the subject of the revival of the civil and military establish-

\* Mr. Horner never published his speeches, nor except on two occasions, corrected the report of any of them.

ments, upon a system of rigid economy, and on the formation of such a finance establishment as might relieve the finances of the country. He followed Sir James Macintosh and Sir Samuel Romilly in a speech which produced great effect on the treaty of peace signed at Vienna in 1815. On the 25th of June he addressed the House for the *last* time in the cause of religious liberty and of Ireland. Mr. Horner followed Mr. Canning in a speech in favour of emancipation. It was almost immediately subsequent to this that we hear for the first time of his illness,—symptoms of a pulmonary affection appeared, which could not be arrested, though it appeared in so indefinite and indistinct a form as to perplex his medical advisers and encourage hopes of his recovery even to the last. In the autumn he was living at Dryden, near Edinburgh, but by the advice of Drs. Gregory and Hamilton and others, they advised that the approaching winter should be passed in the softer climate of Italy. On this plan both Doctors Warren and Baillie agreed. His brother, the author of these volumes, accompanied him abroad. Pisa was selected as the most suitable residence in preference to Rome, where he arrived in the end of November. Though very weak, and suffering from pulmonary attacks, he was able to read, to form new and enlarged plans of study, to correspond with his friends in England, to discuss the policy of government, and to urge the necessity of measures of finance suited to the altered situation of the country. On the 4th of February he wrote an account of his health to his father, in which he made a favourable report of himself; the remainder of the melancholy history we must abridge from the words of his brother's narrative. Mr. Horner at no time, not even to the last, apprehended that his disease was likely to be fatal. Indeed he looked forward with confidence to renovated health, and spoke of not being able to resist a visit to Rome previous to his return, but his feelings of returning health were an illusion, his disease was fast approaching its fatal termination, and in four days from the date of the letter mentioned he breathed his last. We shall pass over the very afflicting details of his last attack, and only mention that on the examination of the body by Dr. Vaccà, an eminent Italian physician who attended him, it was discovered that his disease was not consumption, but an enlargement of the air-cells, and a condensation of the substance of the lungs, which the sagacity of Dr. Baillie had suggested as the probable cause of the worst symptoms,—a malady which no medical skill could have cured.\*

"Notwithstanding," says his brother, "the symptoms of organic disease, and their long continuance, I had no serious apprehension of a fatal termination. On the contrary, I felt an assurance that renovated health would come with the genial weather of spring in that climate. My brother's cheerfulness, his activity of mind, and absence of all alarm about him-

self, had deluded me into this belief; nor had any warning expression of his acute and watchful physician prepared me for the sudden and afflicting blow which fell upon me, aggravated as it was by all that my imagination brought before me, of the agony of those in my distant home when the sad intelligence should arrive," &c.

We shall now make a few extracts from the journal and correspondence, which at the same time that they exhibit Mr. Horner's power of discrimination in the observation of characters, and the correct estimate he formed

\* His disease was condensation of the lungs and enlargement of the air-cells to an extent that there are only three instances of the kind to be found in the anatomical collections with which Dr. Baillie was acquainted. The immediate cause of death was increase of obstruction of the lungs.

of the talents and acquirements of those with whom he lived will convey the still more pleasing impression of the warmth and sincerity of his friendship, and the pleasure which he derived from the enlightened society into which he was so early admitted.

"This day I dined at the King of Clubs, which meets monthly at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand. The company consisted of Mackintosh, Romilly, Whishaw, Abercromby, Sharp, Scarlett, &c. Smith is not yet come to town. The conversation was very pleasing; it consisted chiefly of literary reminiscences, anecdotes of authors, criticisms of books, &c. I had been taught to expect a very different scene; a display of argument, wit, and all the flourishes of intellectual gladiatorship, which, though less permanently pleasing, is for the time more striking. This expectation was not answered; partly, as I am given to understand, from the absence of Smith, and partly from the presence of Romilly, who evidently received from all an unaffected deference, and imposed a certain degree of restraint. I may take notice of one or two particulars which struck me as the characteristic defects of this day's conversation. There was too little of present activity; the memory alone was put to work; no efforts of original production, either by imagination or the reasoning powers. All discussion of opinions was studiously avoided; this could not proceed from any apprehension of unpleasant discord of sentiment, for upon the fundamental doctrines in religion and politics the whole company were certainly biassed to the same side; neither could it arise from a want of difference in opinion, in deductions farther removed from first principles; that can never be the case with powerful understandings that have been separately employed: I can only explain the circumstance, therefore, from an erroneous fashion or taste in conversation. For I cannot help thinking that the candid, liberal, and easy discussion of opinions, is the most rational turn that can be given to the conversation of well-educated men; it keeps the mind in a course of perpetual instruction, as well as of discipline and regimen for the acquisition of those habits which form us to a

manly and liberal philosophy. This style of conversation is, no doubt, attended at first with great difficulties; but the whole refinement of social intercourse consists in the imposition of restraints; all improvement is nothing but the removal of obstacles; and perfection is merely a relative term, to express the greater number of difficulties which it remains for us to surmount. (These general reflections I have here thrown out, because 'the idea of a perfect conversation' has been very naturally suggested to my fancy by the scenes of which I have lately been a spectator; farther reflection may enable me to decide how far my present idea is correct, and farther observation to pronounce whether it is practicable.) I shall only remark farther in this place that between Sharp and Mackintosh, for example, there seems to me too much of assentation with respect to canons of criticisms, &c.; as if they lived too much together; as if they belonged to a kind of sect; or as if there was something of compromise between them. Their principles of criticism and taste appear to me quite just, and formed very much upon the French school; *Racine* and *Virgil*, the models of poetical composition, and *Cicero*, the prince of prose writers; at the same time they do not carry the principles upon which this judgment is founded to that cold and dull extreme, which limits all excellence to correctness, and allows no relish for the wildness of untamed imagination, or the flights of extravagant eccentric genius. I rather apprehend that they even suffer this indulgence a little farther than is quite consistent with the other ruling principle; their admiration of Burke, for example, is not qualified enough; and their appetite for the nervous or flowing passages that may with toil be detected in the obscure folios of some of our old English writers, 'apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,' betrays unquestionably a palate not fully gratified with the milder relish of chastened excellence."

A second party of nearly the same persons which he met, a few days subsequently, enabled Mr. Horner to give some additional touches to his picture.

"I dined at Mr. Romilly's, and met a party composed of too many great materials to produce much effect: Bobus Smith, Scarlett, Mackintosh, George Wilson, Whishaw, and Smyth. Though

Mackintosh and Smith associate together so much, their line of conversation is different; and the former does injustice to his own talents for discursive and descriptive conversation, when he forces them

out of their way to an imitation of Smith's smartness and point and sarcasm. The conversation of Romilly and Wilson appears to be quite different from either of those two; never indicating a design to display, but flowing from the abundance of enlightened, refined, and richly informed understandings. The consequence of all this yesterday was, that no one had a full unrestrained course, and the conversation was made up of occasional efforts by all, in which each seemed fettered by the presence of the rest. All this, however, is only in comparison of the expectations I had raised; for the scene was quite new to me, and was unquestionably distinguished by great talent.

The next character that appears is of a different kind.

"This afternoon and evening were spent in the very agreeable company of Sydney Smith, Playfair, Alison, and Greathead. It is the first time I have met with Alison, and I am quite taken with his conversation: he appears to me to possess a fund of diversified and miscellaneous information, and to have gradually formed the acquisition not only with the vigour of an original and reflecting mind, but with the temper of a mind happily harmonised, and free from all the shackles of theory as well as of prejudice. This information is likewise communicated not only with the most unaffected ease, and with an air of perfect liberality and candour, but with a mixed sensibility and pleasantry which I have seldom seen so well blended together. If I should be fortunate enough to become acquainted with Alison, I persuade myself his conversation would contribute to the melioration of my character. When I recollect the lights which my understanding has received, and the amendment which my taste and passions have undergone from the society and conversation of a few men with whom I have chiefly associated of late years,—Hewlett, Allen, Lord W. Seymour, Smith, Murray, &c.—I cannot hesitate to decide, that I have derived more intellectual improvement from them than from all the books I have turned over. Their influence has been the more beneficial that each has produced a different effect; so that what I have received in the form of habit or sentiment from one has not only been enforced by what the rest contributed, but corrected also where there was any degree of excess."

SHARP.

"This morning, spent with Sharp, has forced me to attempt again a journal. He is a very extraordinary man; I have seen

If I were to describe the merit of each by a single word, I should say that Scarlett shows subtlety, Smith promptitude, Mackintosh copiousness, and Romilly refinement. I mention in Romilly this distinguishing character, both because I have seen in him a remarkable degree of softness and elegance, and because I was rather hurt by a want of sentimental delicacy in Mackintosh and Smith. Upon the whole, Bobus is altogether the man of despotic talent in conversation that he has always been described to me; he has something of despotic manner too; his physiognomy, of which the forehead is admirable, indicates both."

so much of him lately, that I determine every day to see more of him, as much as I possibly can. His great subject is criticism, upon which he always appears to me original and profound; what I have not frequently observed in combination, he is both subtle and feeling. Next to literature, the powers of his understanding, at once ingenious and plain, show themselves in the judgment of characters; he has seen much of the great men of the last generation, and he appears to have seen them well. In this particular, his conversation is highly interesting; from his talent of painting by incidents and minute ordinary features, he almost carries you back to the society of those great personages, and makes you live for a moment in their presence. He has paid much attention to metaphysics also, and appears to me to praise the best books, with the exception of Hartley, whom both he and Mackintosh admire extremely, though in Scotland we are prohibited from reading him by the contempt with which he is spoken of. I must read him. But I shall take many other opportunities of writing about Sharp. We ran over all the title-pages in his room. I have brought away one or two books to read by his advice, particularly Fleury, Du Choix et de la Conduite des Etudes. He shewed me a letter of Pliny, lib. ix. cap. 10, which, compared with two passages in the *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, (in both of which the phrase 'nemora et lucos' occurs,) strikes him as a proof that that dialogue was really written by Tacitus. He observed of Butler's Analogy, that the great merit of that writer lies in proportioning his language to the degree of his assent, and in communicating that degree perspicuously to his reader: I am too little acquainted with the manner of Butler to feel this to

be just, but I feel the remark, taken generally, to be a most important one, and one to be remembered for ever in the accomplishment of my great objects. He spoke of Henderson\* of Oxford; that though he had much quackery before ignorant people, to astonish them with his eccentricities of erudition, which became so much a habit that he was generally quackish in the selection of his subjects, the manner was full of ability; and that he had a very powerful understanding. The only things ever printed by Henderson were two statements, of the arguments for and against Necessity, and of the arguments for and against Berkleianism; Henderson was a Berkleian and a Necessarian. Sharp showed me a curious document about Junius; the first collection he made of his letters, containing some of a previous date, as far back as August 1762, signed *Lucius*; the same manner evidently, not yet perfectly formed and rounded. There are said to be two other letters by the same hand, signed *Domitian*. \* \* I was startled to hear Sharp say, that the critical writings of Marmontel were unreadable. I have always considered them almost evangelically orthodox. \* \* Spent the whole afternoon with Sharp, I trust beneficially, I am sure most delightfully. He spoke very actively, and sometimes with ardour. I begin to learn the art of lis-

Again he writes to Lord W, Seymour.

"I was much obliged to you for your kind attention in writing to me an account of the melancholy loss we have suffered of our excellent friend Mr. Wilson. It was an event I had long anticipated as too likely to happen any day; and all that one could wish on such an occasion has been granted, since he died without suffering, and without surviving his faculties, which I dreaded still more. You saw enough of him to estimate highly both his worth and his intellectual merit; but he was one of those who are well known only to intimate observers, and whom a friend could not know intimately without making daily discoveries of virtue and wisdom and sensibility. Under that calm and cautious exterior, and behind that modesty which was most apparent, there lay the utmost warmth of heart and anxiety of kindness, and an ardour for all good things fresh and sincere

tening—a difficult art. He talked to me a great deal about the commerce of London, on which he must be extensively informed. I can judge for myself that he spoke with precision on some interesting views of it. I have elsewhere noted such facts as I have been able to remember. We ended of course upon criticism, minute criticism of English composition. Though I boast of beginning to learn the art of listening, I have not acquired the least talent for putting questions; still more difficult."

G. WILSON.

"I agree with you, that I have never known anybody in life of the same kind as Mr. Wilson. So circumspect an understanding, united with so much warmth of heart, and such refined sensibility: he had all the caution which age could gain, and retained for every thing that concerned the happiness of mankind, or the welfare and reputation of his friends, an ardour like that of youth. For some years past, he seemed to look upon himself as already separated from the world; but looking upon every thing that could be seen to go well in it with an affectionate interest and benevolence. All that remains of him to you and to me, now, is the memory of him; and we shall, to the end of our lives, have a gratification in thinking of his goodness, and of the kindness he felt for us."

as any of us felt it in youth. And the wonder of all was, that he had preserved this through London and through Westminster Hall, and through all the habits of a lawyer's life. I have seen no such man altogether, and shall see none such any more.†"

GRATTAN.

"I have been passing Saturday and Sunday at Mr. Sharp's, at Mickleham, with Mr. Grattan; and it was a very agreeable excursion. I went and returned with Mr. Grattan, whose conversation about Ireland, and especially the past history of Ireland, as well as upon literature, is full of interest and genius. He has been giving me to-day, as we came to town, the history of what was done at the famous period of 1782; and he made me acquainted with some parts of that great transaction, and particularly his own share in it, which I did not know before.

\* On this person, so remarkable for his natural powers and his extensive acquirements, see our vol. xiv. pp. 132, 136.

† For an account of Mr. G. Wilson, see Romilly's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 493. Ed. 1st.

This little excursion was on purpose to hear the nightingales, for he loves music like an Italian, and the country like a true-born Englishman. Both beauties are in full perfection at Redley, where there are more nightingales in chorus than are to be heard any where else. He is full of English and Latin poetry, too, and deals very much in passages from both, when he is at his ease; which, with his ardour for Ireland, and his charac-

teristic sketches of persons with whom he has acted in public life, and a great deal of fun, and benevolence, and sense about all things, make him a very entertaining companion. At the age of seventy, too, for I fear he is nearly as much, and with the veneration that belongs to his name, from the figure he has made in our politics, it is impossible not to take a deep interest in one who renders himself so accessible and so instructive.\*

The following slight sketch, evinces some skill in physiognomical science; for Sir H. Davy possessed *poetical* powers of no vulgar kind, which if cultivated, would have led to excellence.

"I have been once to the Royal Institution, and heard Davy lecture on animal substances to a mixed and large assembly of both sexes, to the number, perhaps, of three hundred or more. It is a curious scene; the reflections it excites are of an ambiguous nature; for the prospect of possible good is mingled with the observation of much actual folly. The audience is assembled by the influence of fashion merely, and fashion and chemistry form a very incongruous union. At the same time, it is a trophy to the sciences; one great advance is made towards the association of female with masculine minds in the pursuit of useful knowledge; and another domain of pleasing and liberal inquiry is included within the range of polished conversation. Davy's style of lecturing is much in favour of himself, though not, perhaps, entirely suited to the place; it has rather a little awkwardness, but it is that air which bespeaks real modesty and good sense; he is only awkward because he cannot condescend to assume that theatrical quackery of manner which might have a more imposing effect. This was my impression from his lecture. I have since met Davy in company, and was much pleased with him; a great softness and propriety of manner, which might be cultivated into elegance; his physiognomy struck me as being superior to what the science of chemistry, on its present plan, can afford exercise for; I fancied to discover in it the lineaments of poetical feeling."

WHITBREAD.

"The event that has most agitated me since I parted from you is the death of Whitbread, which you mentioned with sentiments that gave me a real pleasure; for I shall ever respect his memory, and with something like affection too, for the large portion of my life, which, in a certain sense, I consider as having been passed with him, and for the impression

he had made upon me of his being one of the most just, upright, and intrepid of public men. As a *statesman*, I never regarded him at all; he had no knowledge of men or affairs, to fit him for administration; his education had been very limited, and its defects were not supplied by any experience of real political business; but he must always stand high in the list of that class of public men, the peculiar growth of England and of the House of Commons, who perform great services to their country, and hold a considerable place in the sight of the world, by fearlessly expressing in that assembly the censure that is felt by the public, and by being as it were the organ of that public opinion which, in some measure, keeps our statesmen to their duty. His force of character and ability, seconded by his singular activity, had, in the present absence of all men of genius and ascendancy from the House, given him a pre-eminence, which almost marks the last years of Parliament with the stamp of his peculiar manner. His loss will lead to a change of this: in all points of taste and ornament, and in the skill too and prudence of debate, the change may probably be for the better; but it will be long before the people and the constitution are supplied in the House of Commons with a tribune of the same vigilance, assiduity, perseverance and courage, as Samuel Whitbread. The manner of his death quite overwhelmed me; I could think of nothing else for days together; nor do I remember, in our own time, another catastrophe so morally impressive, as the instantaneous failure of all that constancy, and rectitude, and inflexibility of mind, which seemed possessions that could be lost only with life; yet all the while there was a speck morbid in the body, which rendered them as precarious as life itself.\*\*"

\* See also, p. 325, Lord Webb Seymour's Observations on Mr. Whitbread's conduct as a parliamentary leader.

## BROUGHAM.

"Brougham's success at the bar is prodigious; much more rapid and extensive than that of any barrister since Erskine's starting. I am going down tomorrow to hear him in defence of Hunt, which is a cause of great expectation. I have been present at several arguments of his in Banc., of which I should not, to say the truth, make a very high report; that is, in comparison of his powers and his reputation. Great reach and compass of mind he must ever display, and he shows much industry, too, in collecting information; but his arguments are not in the best style of legal reasoning. Precision and clearness in the details, symmetry in the putting of them together, an air of finish and unity in the whole, are the merits of that style; and there is not one of those qualities in which he is not very defective. But his desultory reasonings have much force in some parts, and much ingenuity in others; and he always proves himself to have powers for another sort of speaking, and a higher sort. What I say now, applies only to his appearances in Banc.; having never yet heard him address a jury."

On another occasion Mr. Horner writes to Mr. Erskine at Portsmouth, then embarking with Sir James Mackintosh for India.

"Give my respects to Sir James and Lady Mackintosh, when you see them. I never pretended to express to either of them my sense of the great kindness they have shown me, since I came to London, because I could not express it adequately. I shall ever feel it with gratitude, if I am good for any thing. To Mackintosh, indeed, my obligations are of a far higher order than those even of the kindest hospitality. He has been an intellectual master to me, and has enlarged my prospects into the wide regions of moral speculation more than any other tutor I have ever had in the art of thinking. I

Again he writes about the same time to Lord Webb Seymour.

"I am glad you saw all you could of Mackintosh, who is to me a 'Magnus Apollo,' above all the men with whom I am acquainted. His talents are of the highest kind, and, of that kind, perhaps the first in degree. Stewart I believe to be as bright a sun, and his lustre is certainly more benignant; but Stewart veils himself in an eclipse, and Mackintosh has dazzled me most. I expect to gain much from your conversation with Mackintosh, and I shall have the advantage of having the ideas which you derived from him conveyed to me in an

## MACKINTOSH.

"I am mightily amused with — 's charge of plagiarism, which I scarcely indeed understand; he is a sensible, neat man enough, and in his own way clever, but he has no measure for such understandings as Burke and Fox and Mackintosh. In the school of Burke, the *last* has certainly learnt much of that practical sagacity and wisdom upon the politics of modern Europe, for which he is distinguished; and something too of the false taste in writing which may occasionally be objected to him: but to deny the defence of Peltier a merit and manner original, and quite distinct from that either of Fox or Burke, seems to me to proceed from a deficiency in those feelings and that comprehension which are requisite for such large subjects. The speech for Peltier has mannerism throughout, and one uniform cast of colouring. Mackintosh cannot then have stolen from both; for the manner of Burke differs as much from Fox, as the style of Lucan or Milton from the style of Lucretius or Racine. You will perceive this charge of plagiarism has a little incensed me."

cannot even except Dugald Stewart, to whom I once thought I owed more than I could ever receive from another. Had Mackintosh remained in England, I should have possessed ten years hence powers and views which are now beyond my reach. I never left his conversation but I felt a mixed consciousness, as it were, of inferiority and capability; and I have now and then flattered myself with this feeling, as if it promised that I might make something of myself. I cannot think of all this without being melancholy, 'ostendent tantum fata, neque ultra.'"

argument and in language to which I have been accustomed."

## DUGALD STEWART,

"I don't know what to say to your account of Mr. Stewart's plan of his book. I should like to have all his metaphysics, and I should like to have all his literature, and I should like to see him pay both these debts, that he might proceed forthwith to discharge his farther engagements in political economy. On all of these subjects his views are original and profound; and their originality consists so much in the comprehensive form which they have



assumed [in his mode of conceiving them, that it can be preserved only in his expressions. His writing on literary and moral topics is the most popular in this part of the world; but Stewart ought not to write for this part of the world, or for this age of the world; he is bound to feel more courage, possessing the art of writing as he does, which always makes such a conquest over time, to say nothing of that loftiness and sensibility which pervade his philosophy, and must insure its success for ever, if England has any pretensions to immortality. If I could have my own wishes gratified, I confess I should desire that he would make his view of mind, intellectually considered, as enlarged as he has ever considered it, including all his valuable suggestions for the improvement of logic in the various sciences, even though he should not have perseverance to mould these into a systematic shape; and that then he would proceed immediately to political philosophy, in which I am confident he would produce a work that would excite great attention, and impress a lasting influence. After all the mischief that has been done of late years, I am thoroughly convinced that the public mind, in England at least, is still sound and susceptible."\*

ROMILLY.

"As Saturday drew near, my anxiety for Romilly's first public appearance had swallowed up every other concern. It was not that I felt any doubts of his talent for the conduct of such an affair (*Lord*

*Melville's trial*), or that I was not even quite sure he would distinguish himself greatly; it was this very confidence which filled me with solicitude to witness all the circumstances of an occasion, which was to reward a long course of severe independence, modest study, and the practice of every virtue, by opening to him a new career of utility and fame. He has now placed himself in his rank; the notoriety of his talents and accomplishments assigns him already his station as a public personage, and the proofs he cannot fail very soon to display of resolute consistency in political principles, will so attract to him, I am persuaded, the confidence of all liberal men, that in the times we have to observe or act in he must have the most important weight in the state. Among the many circumstances which sadden me respecting the race of public men now coming upon the stage, it is a compensation almost against them all, that, for a period at least, we shall have Romilly's exertions and name on the side of liberty and justice. Perhaps you will think my language exaggerated; I can only say that it very faithfully expresses my present sentiments and expectations; though it is possible one's fancy might be heated, after having long revered the past tenor of his life, to witness it in the very act of spreading out into a larger sphere, under all the splendid circumstances of the audience and ceremonial of Westminster Hall."

A few days after this he wrote as follows to Mrs. Dugald Stewart. (May 19, 1806.)

"Romilly's success was as great as his friends predicted. He spoke for three hours and a half, and his speech might be named as the model of the simple style. Had he hazarded more, he might have produced passages of more striking effect for a moment; had he been more declamatory, he would have collected more suffrages in the express praise of his eloquence. For I have heard it observed, that the speech had nothing but good sense, perfect clearness, and a strong cause. The fact is, he kept every one

chained in attention, and made the whole case distinct to the dullest. Particular parts of the composition there certainly were that might be enumerated on account of their being more impressive, more indignant, more finely pointed, than the rest; but they were so in keeping with the whole that the prevailing tone was only heightened, never interrupted. One might have said his taste was too severe, too simple, if it had betrayed itself by a single false step; but it was so maintained throughout, and the execution all so uni-

\* "I read Stewart's Life of Robertson, which is a very elegant and agreeable production, and contains one or two passages executed in Stewart's happiest manner. Upon the whole, I do not think him successful in biographical composition. His conceptions of character, though formed with comprehensive design, want that individuality to which the painter of portraits must descend. His genius for writing belongs to a higher class, but it is confined to that. He is not qualified to be the first of an inferior class, &c." This criticism we think to be just. In his life of Adam Smith, Stewart omitted many anecdotes relating to Smith's habits and manners, which would have given life and reality to his narrative, and fullness and finish to his portrait.

form, and the general designing of the speech in so great a style, as to give it the rank of the highest order of compositions. It wanted only a finished conclusion, for he ended abruptly. He had one prepared, but something, he says, occurred in the course of his delivery which prevented him from giving it, and he did not like to venture a composition of that formal sort upon the spot. I very much suspect that the fastidiousness of his judgment,

his great modesty, and horror at anything like display, rushed all back upon him about ten minutes too soon. His language is free from all ambition and curious adaptation, and therefore one never remarked felicities at the moment; and, if he used any figurative expressions, they were so melted into the substance of his style, as to produce their effect without being noticed."

The following extract conveys Mr. Horner's impression, at the first debate at which he was present, of the peculiar characters and power of the illustrious orators of that period.

"Fox's speech was not eloquent; on the contrary, slovenly as to manner and languid. Probably from an express intention to restrain himself on personal topics, that he might not anticipate Pitt in this respect; he did not allude to ministers, but confined himself to the inadequacy of the present arrangements for national defence, and the means of improving them into a permanent system by a better plan of recruiting, and by regulations for military exercises among the peasantry. All the substance of his speech was excellent. Pitt gave us both substance and manner, as a debater of the highest powers; most explicit in his declaration against ministers, which he delivered however as if at last after much consideration and reluctance; but he enforced it with a good deal of grave vehement declamation in his way, and some touches of that bitter freezing sarcasm, which every body agrees is his most original talent, and appears indeed most natural to him. His speech was very argumentative and full of details; throughout, the impression he left was, and he disguised very successfully his anxiety to make this impression, that every measure Government had adopted for the national defence originated from his suggestion, which they had marred, however, by adopting them imperfectly, and carrying them still worse into execution. The speeches of ministers were confined, till (Spencer Percival) the Attorney General rose, to the defence of the different parts of their military measures that had been attacked. Percival took a much more

judicious view of the debate, and treated the motion as if it had been in terms for the dismissal of ministers. This was the true mode of treating it, if he could have executed his idea with skill; but his want of talent drove him to violence and extreme personality, so as to betray the fury and despair of his friends, or rather their convulsions in death. His personal abuse of Fox and Windham was vulgar and gross in the extreme; but we in the gallery were much indebted to him, for it produced a masterly speech from each in their very different styles. Windham repelled the personality, chiefly by the contrast of his own manner, with great fire, but perfect temper, a very polite contempt, and exquisite wit. He spoke not more than ten minutes, but he refreshed one's mind from all the bad feelings that Percival had given us. Fox treated him after a different regimen, condemning with much vehemence and indignation the faction and ribaldry he had introduced into the debate; and defending his own political connections and conduct with all the manliness and simplicity of his best manner. It is very likely that, so soon after the great entertainment I have had, I may be talking of it in a way that you will suppose exaggerated; but, if it is so, you will know how to make allowances. One feature of the debate I must not forget, the fulsome adulation paid by Tierney and the Attorney General to Pitt, the latter of whom said, 'that no event would be more agreeable to the country than his return to power,' a very strange expression to use in such circumstances."

There is a short account of a debate (on the Spanish papers) in the following year, which we must not omit, as it gives some notion of the style of one of the most remarkable speakers in parliament,—we mean Sir Wm. Grant, the Master of the Rolls.

"I contrived to get the second day of the debate on the Spanish papers. William (Murray) and I went down together. It

was by no means a very satisfactory discussion of so important a transaction, nor was there much eloquence on either side.

*Fox* was very slovenly, desultory, and incomplete; it is impossible for him to speak without inimitable execution in parts; but he took no great range of the subject, though one (I thought) most suitable to his taste and best power, nor did he seem to strike into the pith and heart of it. Pitt's reply\* was very angry and loud, and full of palpable misrepresentations. The best hints as to the real substance of the case gleamed through the darkness and turbidness of Dr. Lawrence, who would fairly have talked his audience to death, if they had not coughed him to silence. His *expectoration* (to use a delicate expression of Lord Ellenborough's) was dreadful to the hearer, but seemed to be full of knowledge and sense and acuteness, as I have always found him, whenever I have had self-command sufficient to listen. There was one extraordinary oration that night,—Sir William Grant's—quite a masterpiece of his peculiar and miraculous manner. Conceive an hour and a half of syllogisms strung together in the closest tissue, so artfully clear, that you think every successive inference unavoidable; so rapid, that you have no leisure to reflect where you have been brought from, or to

see where you are to be carried, and so dry of ornament or illustration or refreshment, that the attention is stretched—stretched—racked. All this is done without a single note. And yet, while I acknowledge the great vigour of understanding displayed in such performances, I have a heresy of my own about Grant's speaking; it does not appear to me of a parliamentary cast, nor suited to the discussions of a political assembly. The effect he produces is amazement at his power, not the impression of his subject; now this is a mortal symptom. Besides this, he gives me a suspicion of sophistry, which haunts me through his whole deduction. Though I have nothing immediately to produce, I feel dissatisfied, as if there were something that might be said. And after all, there are no trains of syllogism nor processes of intricate distinctions in subjects that are properly political. The wisdom, as well as the common feelings that belong to such subjects, lie upon the surface in a few plain and broad lines. There is a want of genius, in being very ingenious about them, and it belongs to talents of the second order to proceed with a great apparatus of reasoning," &c.

That Mr. Horner was in politics a staunch Whig is well known, and his attachment to the views and principles of his party was steadfast and deep, fully embracing the whole outline of their policy; but how remote this zeal for his party was from the spirit of faction, and how widely it was separated in his mind from what was erroneously and unhappily connected with it in the minds of some even of the leaders of his own side, is seen in the following extract in a letter to Mr. Jeffrey.

"I am not going to enter again into the argument of the war. It is a dismal subject to talk of with those whom one agrees with about it; and an irksome one to differ upon. We now understand one another's expectations and wishes; the upshot of a thousand accidents will, a few years hence, decide which was more nearly in the right. But there is one point on which I would rather not be mistaken by you. You have an idea that I entertain more admiration and less of hate for Buonaparte than you feel: you have given me a hint of this more than once, though I do not know from what you can have collected it. I am the more surprised that you should make such a mistake about me in the particular instance, for my notions about him are derived very much from my habitual sentiments re-

specting such personages and characters. I have no admiration of any *military* heroes, conceiving it to be the least rare of all the varieties of talent; and I have a constitutional aversion to the whole race of conquerors. I never felt any interest in wars, either reading of them, or looking on in our own days, except on the side of the invaded; and whether they be Greeks or Persians, Russians or French, my wishes have always been in favour of each in their turn, for the success of their defence. You may apply this at the present moment in its fullest force. Buonaparte never had any sympathy or applause from me; besides his belonging to the odious herd of military disturbers of the world, his genius is of so hard a cast, and his style so theatrical, and the magnanimity he shows (which cannot be denied

\* For Windham's view of Pitt's character as a statesman, see vol. i. p. 315, in the journal.

aim) is so far from being simple, and is so little softened with moral affections, that I never could find in him any of the elements of heroism, according to my taste. Conceive me to hate Buonaparte as you do, but yet to wish as I do fervently for a successful resistance by France to the invasion of the Allies, and you are pretty nearly in possession of all my present politics. Could I make the future to my mind, 'sponte meâ componere

curas,' I would balance the success of the war upon the frontiers of old France very evenly, and would keep up the struggle for power at Paris, between Napoleon and the constitutional party. For that there is something of a conflict and compromise, at the present moment, between the military chiefs and the partisans of civil liberty, seems undeniable; it may last only for the moment, but it is a glimpse of better days," &c.

We now turn from public subjects and political discussion to give a short example of his literary criticism on a work which excited great attention at the time, and which abounded in accurate observation, and learning, at once curious and profound.

"I have been reading, in a desultory way, Knight's book on Taste, and am most agreeably surprised with the variety of pleasant instruction it conveys. I had expected no such thing. I have not yet looked very narrowly into its philosophy, but the practical remarks on books, buildings, and manners, appear to me very spirited and just, and, though now and then tinged with an ambition of newness, remarkably free from the narrow uniformity of any system or school. The style, too, though a little careless, sometimes more than a little vulgar, has the great charm to me of being a spoken style, and quite refreshing after the solemn, languid, tight-laced form in which every book is now written. Knight, to be sure, has little grace, but much animation. In his philosophy, I fancy he is upon the right track at least; though I scarcely believe it ever answers any good purpose to treat with so much levity and even petulance the errors of a man like

Burke, or of one who has written so excellent a book as Price. In this respect he may have borrowed too much from the tone of conversation. When I have leisure to read the work regularly, I mean to look very closely whether he is himself quite consistent and sufficiently comprehensive in the doctrine of *associations*, which I rather suspect is not the case with him, nor in his view of the phenomena of sympathy. In the last doctrine, at least, I have as yet met with very few who are aware of all that has been done for them by Adam Smith, whose work, however imperfect as a theory of moral sentiments, always seemed to me the most scientific and acute description we have yet received in any branch of what may be called the Natural History of the Mind. This analysis, I am persuaded, contains in it the means of explaining many of our difficulties both in criticism and morals."

On the same subject he writes to Sir James Mackintosh, then at Bombay.

"We have had few new books of late. Mr. Payne Knight's on Taste has attracted more notice than any other, and you would read it, I am very sure, with avidity; he rambles through such a variety of topics; always trying originality; with entire freedom; and though not without paradox as well as licence, yet, upon many occasions just and acute. I have heard both Mr. Fox and Mr. Windham speak in praise of the book, and with even less qualification of their praise than I should have acquiesced in. He is often wrong,

I think, and petulant in the manner of being so; and there seem to me some gross heresies of taste, particularly in regard to Milton. Yet I have certainly derived some profit, in addition to great pleasure, from reading most part of it more than once. Mr. Fox particularly admires the view given of Achilles's character; it is very fine: and I may add that Mr. Windham had announced his admiration of the work before he came to that passage in which you will find much good sense about boxing," &c.

The following letter is to the Hon. William Spencer, and it appears to us to convey a just apprehension of a question on which much criticism had been wasted, from a misapprehension of the true meaning of words, and the power of association had not been sufficiently attended to; we allude of course to the correspondence on the subject of the song of

the nightingale between Mr. Fox and Lord Grey, in which both of these illustrious persons totally misunderstood the meaning of the word "mery" as employed by our older writers.

"I am amused with your interrogatory to me about the nightingale's note. You meant to put me in a dilemma, with my politics on one side, and my gallantry on the other. Of course you consider it as a plaintive note; and you were in hopes that no idolater of Charles Fox would venture to agree with that opinion. In this difficulty, I must make the best escape I can, by saying it seems to me neither cheerful nor melancholy; but always according to the circumstances in which you hear it, the scenery, your own temper of mind, and so on. I settled it so with myself early in this month, when I heard them every night and all day long at Wells. In daylight, when all the other birds are in concert, the nightingale only strikes you as the most active, emulous, and successful of the whole band. At night, especially if it is a calm one, with light enough to give you a wide indistinct view, the solitary music of this bird takes quite another character, from all the associations of the scene, from the languor

one feels at the close of the day, and from the stillness of spirits and elevation of mind which come upon one walking out at that time. But it is not always so; different circumstances will vary in every possible way the effect. Will the nightingale's note sound alike to the man who is going on an adventure to meet his mistress, supposing he heeds it at all, and when he loiters along upon his return? The last time I heard the nightingale, it was an experiment of another sort; it was after a thunder-storm, in a wild night, while there was silent lightning opening every few minutes, first on one side of the heavens, then on the other; the careless little fellow was piping away in the midst of all this terror: there was no melancholy in his note to me, but a sort of sublimity; yet it was the same song which I had heard in the morning, and which then seemed nothing but bustle. I suspect I have been quite sentimental upon this most trite of all subjects."

The testimonies to Mr. Horner's character in the House of Commons were given by men, themselves of the greatest weight, from their station and talents; by Lord Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle), by Mr. Canning, Mr. Manners Sutton, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. W. Elliot, and others; and his more intimate friends, Mr. D. Stewart, Sir James Mackintosh, his tutor, Rev. John Hewlett, Dr. S. Parr, and Mr. Sydney Smith, have each contributed to bear record to the virtues of his mind, to his clear and enlightened understanding, to his various and solid acquirements, to his candour towards his political opponents, to his unimpeachable integrity in public engagements and duties, and to those affections and that tenderness of friendship which endeared him to all in the intercourse of private life. It is with great and unmixed gratification that this part of the publication will be perused by all, and, high as the language of praise rose from the lips of all respecting the rank he had already attained by the strength of his exertions, they all agreed that it could only be looked upon as the harbinger of his maturer fame, and as the presage and the anticipation of a more exalted reputation. Mr. Canning bore witness to Mr. Horner's possession of qualifications eminently calculated to obtain and claim success, to his sound principles, his enlarged views, his various and accurate knowledge, the even tenour of his manly and temperate eloquence, the genuineness of his warmth when into warmth he was betrayed—and above all to the singular modesty with which he bore all his faculties, and which shed a grace and lustre over them all. "These qualifications," he said, "added to the known blamelessness and purity of his private character, did not more endear him to his friends, than they commanded the respect of those to whom he was opposed in adverse politics. They ensured to every effort of his abilities an attentive and favouring audience, and secured for him, as the result of all, a solid and unenvied reputation." Sir Samuel Romilly mentioned, as a

circumstance to increase the general regret at his loss, "How in every year since his lamented friend had first taken part in their debates, his talents had been improving, his faculties had been developed, and his commanding eloquence had been rising with the important subjects on which it had been employed—how every session he had spoken with still increasing weight and authority and effect, and had called forth new resources of his enlightened and comprehensive mind—and not be led to conjecture that, notwithstanding the great excellence which, in the last session, he had attained, yet if he had been longer spared he would have discovered powers not yet discovered to the House, and of which, perhaps, he was unconscious himself," &c.\* To these and other honourable testimonies of his parliamentary friends may be added the more delicate and carefully finished portraits, drawn by the hand of philosophy, and seen in the writings of D. Stewart and Mackintosh. "Of the extent and variety of his learning (the former writes †), the depth and accuracy of his scientific attainments, the classical (perhaps somewhat severe) purity of his taste, and the truly philosophical cast of his whole mind, none had better opportunities than myself to form a judgment in the course of a friendship which commenced before he left the University, and which grew till the moment of his death. But on these rare endowments of his understanding, or the still rarer combination of virtues which shed over all his mental gifts a characteristic grace and a moral harmony, this is not the place to enlarge. Never, certainly, was more completely realised the ideal portrait so nobly imagined by the Roman poet, 'a calm devotion to reason and justice, the sanctuary of the heart undefiled, and a breast glowing with inborn honour,' &c. His tutor, Mr. Hewlett, has given his warm and affectionate, but still considerate and careful testimony both to the powers of his intellect and the virtues of his mind; Doctor Samuel Parr has added some of his *ἀριθέρτα* and *κόμματα*, as—"he had cheerfulness without levity, and seriousness without austerity,"—and so on; and, lastly, Mr. Sydney Smith has committed to paper his early recollections of the companion of his studious hours and social recreations.

"There was something," he says, "very remarkable in his countenance\*—the commandments were written on his face, and I have often told him there was not a crime he might not commit with impunity, as no judge or jury who saw him would give the smallest degree of credit to any evidence against him: there was in his look a calm settled love of all that was honourable and good—an air of wisdom and of sweetness; you saw at once that he was a great man, whom nature had intended for a leader of human beings; you ranged yourself willingly under his banners, and cheerfully submitted to his

sway. He had an intense love of knowledge; he wasted very little of the portion of life conceded to him, and was always improving himself, *not in the most foolish of all schemes of education, in making long and short verses and scanning Greek choruses*, but in the masculine pursuits of the philosophy of legislation, of political economy, of the constitutional history of the country, and of the history and changes of Ancient and Modern Europe. He had read so much, and so well, that he was a contemporary of all men, and a citizen of all states," &c.

\* The speeches in the House of Commons by the different members were printed for private circulation, and translated into Italian by Ugo Foscolo, and a few copies also of the translation were printed and dedicated to Mr. Henry Fox, son of Lord Holland. See vol. ii. p. 427.

† Dissert. on the Progress of Metaphysical and Political Philosophy, &c. in Encycl. Brit. 7th ed. note c, p. 236.

‡ This reminds us of some one (we cannot recollect who) saying "that Lord Thurlow's countenance was *too wise* for any human being to have."

Of the degree of Mr. Horner's moral feeling on subjects which he deemed essentially important, Mr. Smith has given a curious instance.

"He loved truth so much, that he never could bear any jesting upon important subjects. I remember one evening the late Lord Dudley and myself pretended to justify the conduct of the Government in stealing the Danish fleet; we carried on the argument with some wickedness against our graver friend; he could not stand it, but bolted indignantly out of the

room; we flung up the sash, and, with loud peals of laughter, professed ourselves decided *Scandinavians*; we offered him not only the ships, but all the shot, powder, cordage, and even the biscuit, if he would come back: but nothing could turn him; and it took us a fortnight of serious behaviour before we were forgiven."

It will be seen that amid the warm and attractive eulogy of his departed friend, Mr. Smith has interposed a judicious episode upon the errors of academical education, and on the valuable time wasted on the needless refinements of classical learning, especially as regards the labour expended on polishing, scrubbing, filing, and grinding sundry stubborn metres of the Greek tragedians, and on the arts of curiously inlaying and dovetailing the delicate material of the ancient choruses, to which employment many ingenious and learned gentlemen have bound themselves, as they consider for the benefit of the community. Whether to be great in *longs* and *shorts*, is an achievement worthy of an enlarged mind we do not say. There are illustrious men now living who have expended all the strength their understandings in the regulation of iambic dipods, of ithyphallics, and anapaestic dimeters; and who would be surprised and shocked to hear that there was any subject more worthy of their investigation than adjusting the dislocated members of a trochaic catalexis, or putting an iambic and ischiorrhagic penthimemer safely on his legs. But so earnest and energetic are Mr. Smith's effusions on this subject, that we are assured he has some proper and peculiar cause for complaint; that his hatred of pæons and choriambics exceed the natural measure of offence which they might reasonably give to gentlemen, educated upon systems in which they are excluded. To be sure we do not exactly see why making Latin verses and correcting errors in Greek manuscripts incapacitates a man for the philosophy of legislation, or prevents his acquiring the knowledge of the history of modern Europe. We believe that Mr. Fox and Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning and Lord Holland and Mr. H. Frere, cum multis aliis, occasionally employed their leisure hours in such learned recreations, much to the delight of their friends, which they could not successfully have done, unless the principles and laws which regulate metrical composition in the classical languages had been familiar to them from their youth; and the *Musæ Etonenses* have made known the early success of their acquirements. But in sober truth we are fully persuaded that there is in Mr. Smith's mind a distinct, particular, and unequivocal dislike to this branch of study, how generated we do not know: an idiosyncrasy that cannot be altered, or, as the member for Marylebone would call it, a *monomania* that cannot be relieved. It has existed, we recollect, for many years. It broke out with great violence about thirty years ago; and, though it seemed to give way under some very severe remedies that were then applied, it has now re-appeared, and will probably continue during the remainder of his life. Under these circumstances we must regret that Mr. Smith should be so unhappily situated as he is now, even in the very centre of the enemy's camp. Why Christ-church itself, all rough and horrid with Greek, where every "canon" is a "canon of criticism," would be







EASTERN ARCH UNDER THE TOWER



SWINDON CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*J. Swaine '41*

a sanctuary compared to where he now is. He might as well live in the metropolis of Dindorf, or lodge under the roof of Herman. There are at St. Pauls the "Prolusiones Poeticæ" of the learned Dean on one side of him, and Mr. Canon Tate with the "Leges Metricæ Horatianæ" on the other. Right or left he must still meet the "accursed thing." If he flies to the West End, to the more genial influences of May Fair, there is Lord Brougham ready with his Greek hexameters, and Sir Henry Halford's pocket filled with his Latin epigrams,—we do not know what to advise, but in this case, as in many others, we may presume that gentlemen in their desire to attain ecclesiastical honours, have forgotten their early progress on the Aonian Mount, and in their study of the "Liber Regis," have ceased to recollect the Gradus ad Parnassum.

### SWINDON CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN,

HAVING learnt that the old church of St. Lawrence at Swindon, near Cheltenham, is about to be considerably altered, I beg to put upon record in your Magazine the following account of it as it existed a few years ago.

This interesting church consists of a chancel, a nave, with north and south nave aisles, a flat-roofed hexagonal tower at its west end, and a quadrangular northern porch. The width of the chancel and the nave is equal, viz. 12ft. 6in. but that of the aisles is unequal. The tower is irregular, both as to its sides and angles, and the porch is also irregular, abutting due northward from the north-east side of the tower. The extreme length of this church, internally, is about 60 feet, and its present extreme breadth 36.

It would seem, however, that this edifice originally consisted only of the chancel, nave, and tower, and that the south aisle, the porch, and the north aisle, were added at different periods, between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, in the order just enumerated—its piers being, apparently, portions of the old nave walls, through which their present arches were opened when the aisles were severally built.

The south-aisle pier has, against its northern face, a pilaster whose capital, or rather impost, is a square abacus with chamfered underedge, from which, conjointly with a tablet-like continuation of it around this pier, and from similar tablets on each of the wall piers arise two semicircular archivolts with a retiring fascia-like sub-arch; but

on its southern face these arches are single, there being no pilaster. The arch into the north aisle was certainly made, as I have above supposed, by breaking through the old nave wall, and is a wide obtusely pointed archway with chamfered angles.

The archway between the nave and tower was, however, formed at the first building of this church. Its archivolt, westward, has the fascial subarches represented in the accompanying Plate; but, eastward, it is a simple semicircle springing from wall piers with imposts, like that of the south aisle pier, which are continued around them, and along the nave walls, as a string course.

From the existence of some corbels at the conjunction of the nave and chancel walls, it would seem that there was once a rood loft, approached by stairs in a regular rood turret, of which a ruinous mass of masonry outside was probably the foundation.

The most interesting feature of this Church is its tower, which is, as aforesaid, not a regular hexagon; having its western side longer than the others, and its N.W. and S.W. angles of 65 degrees, while the southern angle is only of 50, as I presume the northern angle also to be. But it is difficult to speak on this point accurately, some of its angles and sides being enveloped in the more modern parts of this church, and the tower walls now varying in thickness from 2 feet 2 inches, to nearly 3 feet. Interiorly, at each corner is a slender half-engaged column, but their capitals are hidden by a gallery, above which are three cor-

bels, once the support of the belfry or of a chamber, and which, from the absence of any interior staircase, and certain traces of a stair and doorway on its outside, could have been only thereby entered.

The pavement of this tower is lower than that of the nave, and, if originally so, such disparity is perhaps indicative of its having been a galilee or narthex for penitents, in contradistinction to the higher nave for less unholy persons, and to the still more elevated floors of the chancel and sanctuary for the priesthood.

Another peculiarity of Swindon Church is the position of its ancient entrance, which is not, (as one would expect from the shape of the tower,) through its west end, but through its north-east side. This entrance is a semicircularly-headed archway adorned with two round mouldings springing from hooked columns, the capitals of which consist of a cleft cushion under an abacus similar to that of the other parts of this building. The exterior doorway of the porch, and a doorway into the south aisle, are of Tudor form, but without the characteristic square head.

The upper windows of the tower have two semicircularly-headed openings divided by a balustré-like shaft with an early Norman capital. Below, in the western face, has been introduced a pointed window under a flowered dripstone on corbels. But otherwise this tower is unadorned except by a string course under its present eaves. The only other windows of this church deserving notice are two trefoiled lancets in the north wall of the chancel; the east window, and a window of the south aisle containing stained glass figures of the Virgin and an ecclesiastic.

The piscina has a trefoiled head, an ornamented sink, a lipped bottom, and a shelf. The font, improperly placed in the chancel, is a quatrefoiled octagon upon a panelled shaft, with a square base. The pulpit (also misplaced in the chancel,) is neat, as are the altar and sanctuary rails. In the north aisle—the manorial burial place—is an antique chest; and against its walls are memorials of Starmy A.D. 1630, and of Shalford 1776 and 1787; in the nave of Sarman 1772, and Long 1794, and in the chancel of Stopford 1837.

I cannot conclude this account without deprecating the alterations proposed to be made in this church according to a plan designed by Mr. Fulljames, architect and county surveyor, and of which prints have been circulated under the sanction of its reverend Rector.

This plan chiefly consists in the removal of the internal massive walls and piers of the nave, together with the south and west walls of the south aisle; retaining the present chancel, the north aisle, and the east wall of the south aisle. But the tower it is proposed to disfigure by making an opening through its south-eastern wall into a vestry, whereby its character would be at once obliterated, and its stability materially impaired! and instead of the piers in the nave, pillars of light and meagre character are to be substituted;—these alterations; which will cost not less than 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* providing only an accession of fifty-seven sittings. We must further remark that the tower-cornice, as represented in Mr. Fulljames's design, is clumsy and unsightly; and that a short conical spire would be the termination most appropriate to the style. But why not leave the tower in its present singular semi-ecclesiastical and semi-castellated character? We have no doubt that the exclusion of the weather, and a few iron ties, judiciously applied, are all that it requires; and, should a larger church be necessary for the increasing population of Swindon parish, let a new one be built, retaining the interesting old tower, as its western end, and in accordance with its Norman character.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN,

AS the subject of the *horse's head* or *Merry Lloyd* has lately been discussed in your pages,\* I beg to furnish an instance of it, which none of your correspondents have yet adduced. In the "Personal Recollections" of *Charlotte Elizabeth* (an interesting volume on many accounts) there is a description of the great festival of the Irish peasantry, St. John's Eve, which the authoress witnessed in King's County.

\* See vol. XVII. pp. 40, 129, 386.

"It is the custom at sunset on that evening to kindle numerous immense fires throughout the country, built, like our bonfires, to a great height, the pile being composed of turf, bogwood, and such other combustibles as they can gather. The turf yields a steady substantial body of fire, the bogwood a most brilliant flame; and the effect of these great beacons blazing on every hill, sending up volumes of smoke from every point of the horizon, is very remarkable. . . . But something was to follow that puzzled me not a little; when the fire had burned for some hours and got low, an indispensable part of the ceremony commenced. Every one present of the peasantry passed through it, and several children were thrown across the sparkling embers, while a wooden frame of some eight feet long, with a horse's head fixed to one end, and a large white sheet thrown over it, concealing the wood and the man on whose head it was carried, made its appearance. This was greeted with loud shouts of 'The white horse!' and, having been safely carried by the skill of its bearer several times through the fire with a bold leap, it pursued the people, who ran screaming and laughing in every direction. I asked what the horse was meant for, and was told it represented all cattle." Pp. 105, 107.

Persons who have seen *Merry or Merrick Lleyd*, in Monmouthshire, will at once recognise the justness of the description, "a wooden frame (pole) of some eight feet long, with a horse's head fixed to one end, and a large white sheet thrown over it, concealing the wood and the man on whose head it was carried." I do not, however, imagine that the horse's head is used in Wales with any *lustral* or *piacular* intention, as appears to be the case at the Irish festival. How far this signification is still understood by the persons who practise the ceremony, it may be difficult to say. Such usages often linger in popular habits and customs long after their original meaning is exploded.

Be this as it may, it is curious to find an Irish custom explained in the writings of a Jewish rabbi, a circumstance which widely opens the door to conjecture. Maimonides, in his *Mora Nevochim*, or "Instructor of the Perplexed," has a passage on the subject of passing through the fire, which explains the quotation given above with sufficient clearness.

"In enumerating the things against which we are thus warned, it is important

to remark that the advocates of those opinions which are destitute of foundation or utility, in order to confirm their superstitions, and to induce belief in them, artfully intimate that those who do not perform the actions by which their superstitions are confirmed are always punished by some misfortune or other; and therefore, when any evil accidentally happens, they extol such actions or rather superstitions as they wish to practise, hoping thereby to induce him to embrace their opinions. Thus, since it is well known, from the very nature of man, that there is nothing of which men are more afraid than of the loss of their property and children, therefore the worshippers of fire declared and circulated the opinion, that, if they did not cause their sons or daughters to pass through the fire, all their children would die; there can be no doubt, therefore, but that every one would hasten diligently to perform it, both from their great love to their children, and fear of losing them, and because of the facility of the art, nothing more being required than to lead the child through the fire, the performance of which was rendered still more probable by the children being committed to the care of the women, of whose intellectual weakness and consequent credence in such things no one is ignorant. Hence the Scripture vehemently opposes the action, and uses such arguments against it as against no other kind of idolatry whatever,—'He hath given of his seed to Moloch, to defile my sanctuary, and to profane my Holy Name.' (Levit. xx. 3.) Moses therefore declares in the name of God, that, by that very act by which they expected to preserve the life of their children, by that act they shall destroy it; because God will exterminate both him who commits the crime, and also his family: 'I will set my face against that man, and against his family, and will cut him off.' (Lev. xx. 5.) Nevertheless traces of this species of superstition are still existing; for we see midwives take new-born children wrapped in swaddling clothes, and wave them to and fro in the smoke of herbs of an unpleasant odour thrown into the fire,—a relic, no doubt, of this passing through the fire, and one which ought not to be suffered. From this we may discover the perverse cunning of those men who propagated and established their error with such persuasive energy, that, although it has been combated by the law for more than two thousand years, yet vestiges of it are still remaining." (Townley's Maimonides, p. 209-211.)\*

\* The title of this compendious volume is, "The Reasons of the Laws of Moses."

The origin of this practice may obviously be traced to the fact of the atmosphere's being purified by fire, and infectious disorders thereby kept off. The next step, which was from truth to superstition, would be to suppose that fire would act as a preventive by anticipation. Afterwards ensued those horrid practices of burning children in the fires of Moloch, with which every reader of the Carthaginian history is familiar. (See particularly the articles *Moloch* and *Tophet* in the Dictionnaire Mythologique of M. Noël, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1823, 4th edition.)

Arthur Young, (father of the celebrated agriculturist,) has collected several classical illustrations of this practice, in his work on *Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion*, p. 117, and the passage is given at length by Mr. Townley, p. 360, note xl. without, however, correcting the slight mistake of "the Council of Trullo" to *in* Trullo, as he might have done. Mr. Townley also notices similar customs at Athens, in Scotland in the time of James I. (or 6th in the Scottish succession,) and in Cornwall, but without adverting to that in Ireland. M. de Sainmore, in his *Histoire de Russie*, (written to accompany the plates of M. David,) mentions this practice as still existing in Russia, when speaking of the idol KOUPALO.

"Le temple de ce dieu étoit au milieu des campagnes. Il étoit représenté debout sur un piédestal, tenant entre ses mains une espèce de corne remplie de fleurs et de fruits. C'étoit la divinité de l'abondance; on l'imploroit au milieu des plaisirs, de la joie et des festins. On célébroit sa fête vers le commencement de l'été, c'est-à-dire, le 24 Juin, précisément le même jour et presque de la même manière que nous célébrons la fête de St. Jean Baptiste. De jeunes garçons et de jeunes filles parés de guirlandes de fleurs, la tête couronnées de feuilles nouvelles, formoient des chœurs de danse et s'autoient légèrement par-dessus les feux qu'on avoit allumés. On n'entendoit par tout que les expressions de la joie et de bonheur, et le nom de KOUPALO étoit mille fois répété dans des chansons.

"Le peuple slave conserve encore, en quelques lieux, l'usage de cette fête. On

from the *More Nevochim* of Maimonides, by James Townley, D.D. author of *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, Lond. 1827, pp. 451.

passé dans les festins la nuit qui précède le jour de la fête. On allume des feux de joie, et l'on danse autour. Le bas peuple, en plusieurs endroits, appelle KOUPALNITSZA, du nom de cette Divinité, Sainte-Agrippine, qu'on invoque le même jour."† (Vol. I. p. 9.)

M. Noël, in his *Mythological Dictionary* already referred to, says (art. FEU,)

"Le feu est une des principales divinités des Tartares idolâtres. Ils ne se laissent point aborder par des étrangers, sans que ceux-ci se soient purifiés en passant entre deux feux."

And under the same head he observes of the Virginians, (who seem to have carried this superstition to the greatest extreme,)

"Quand ces peuples reviennent de quelque expédition militaire, on qu'ils se soient heureusement tirés de quelque péril imminent, ils allument un grand feu, et temoignent leur joie en dansant à l'entour avec une gourde ou une sonnette à la main, comme s'ils rendaient grâces à cet élément de leur avoir sauvé la vie."

He remarks (art. PYROMANTIE,)

"Quelques auteurs mettent au nombre des espèces de pyromantie l'abominable coutume qu'avaient certains peuples orientaux de faire passer leurs enfants par le feu en l'honneur de Moloch. *Delrio* y comprend aussi la superstition de ceux qui examinaient les symptômes des feux allumés la veille de la Saint Jean-Baptiste, et la coutume de danser à l'entour, ou de sauter par-dessus."

Arthur Young has referred, in illustration of these practices, to Virgil, *Æn.* xi. 785-9; see also a note in the Oxford edition of that classic, 1820, (an edition attributed to Dr. Pett, of Christ Church.)

I will only add, that, as the horse's head represents *all cattle* in Ireland, the obvious explanation is, that it appears as a substitute for them, and that the supposed benefit is derived to them through it as their representative.

Yours, &c. CYDWRLL.

† The Abbé Périn, in his *Abrégé de l'Histoire de Russie*, (I. xxiii.) translates the name Koupalo, *le baigneur*, and accounts for it by bathing in the rivers commencing at that time of year. He calls Saint Agrippina by the double name of Agrippina-Koupalitsza, which he says is given to keep up the claims of Koupalo, though virtually supplanted by the other.

MR. URBAN,                      *Cork, April 8.*

(Continued from Vol. XIX. p. 592.)

But, passing lightly over these and some other inadvertencies of little moment, my attention is more seriously challenged at page 243 of the same volume, where M. D'Aubigné, after proudly dwelling on the salutary fruits of the Reformation, introduced and followed by some rhetorical flourishes not in the best taste, proceeds and says, "Thus everything progressed, arts, literature, purity of worship, and the minds of prince and people." In the delineation of history, however, I cannot discover much to corroborate these comprehensive vauntings. It surely is not in the character of our Henry, or his court, nor in that of his successors and their agents of reform, as revealed to us in the dark exposures of Mr. Fraser Tytler, from documentary evidence, (State Papers, vol. ii.) and Dr. Taylor; nor again, in Scotland, as depicted by the former historian, (History of Scotland, vol. vi. p. 221 and p. 353,) or antecedently by Robertson, (vol. i. p. 366.) The Danish prince Christiern II. will hardly sustain M. D'Aubigné's encomium, nor will Albert of Brandenburg, Ulrich of Wurtemberg, or Philip of Hesse, to whom, respectively, their dominions were principally indebted for the establishment of Lutheranism. Shortly after, we encounter Henry the Fourth of France, the most licentious of men, whose *incontinence prodigieuse* is the theme of every annalist, while marching in front of reform, its hero and protagonist. Still, he was not chargeable with the abominations of his Catholic predecessor, for whose "mignons fraisés," or, as qualified by Henry while applauding the assassination of one of them, St. Mesgrin, by the Duke of Guise, (Journal de Henri III. p. 21, tome 6) "mignons de couchette," we unhappily meet a parallel in the favourites of his contemporary, our James, whom the *Béarnais*, in his correspondence with the President Jeannin, a work recommended by Lord Chesterfield to his son, 31 May, 1752, (Leyde, Elzevir, 1659, 12mo.) designates, in 1608, by an unutterable epithet. The imputation, charitably denied by Dr. Lingard, has unfortunately derived strength from the re-

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cent disclosures of the British Museum and State Paper Office (Von Raumer's Beiträge zur neuen Geschichte aus Britische Museum, Erster Band); and the fact of his presence at the marriage of the infamous Somerset, only to be accounted for, according to Mr. Mackay, (Popular Delusions, vol. ii. p. 235,) by the fear of betrayal from his accomplice in guilt, is by no means in his favour. But the matter repels discussion; and, as Tacitus states of the laws of the Germans on such subjects, (Germania, cap. xii.) "flagitia abscondi oportet,"—words, I observe, to which Montesquieu, (Esprit des Lois, xxx. 19) attaches a less depraved construction. See, however, the note of Lipsius on the passage; it is an honourable defence of Germanic virtue, and strong in the expression of his own abhorrence of the corruption. An able review of Mr. Jesse's Memoirs of the Stuarts, in the Gent. Mag. for February 1840, is well worth consulting relative to James.

Far, indeed, was that age from M. D'Aubigné's representation, and most profligate as well as unprincipled in its emergent characters, both Protestants and Catholics. The massacre of St. Bartholomew forms, it is true, a terrible exception; but Philip II. was not more odious than Henry VIII. or Christiern II. monsters in robes of royalty, and no court could be more deeply sunk in debasement than that of James, where we are assured by an eminent contemporary, Sir John Harrington, that drunkenness was not an unfrequent indulgence even with females of the first class. (Nugæ Antiquæ, Park's edition, vol. i. p. 349.) Although in the reign of Henry VIII. there were on our statute-book only fourteen or fifteen capital offences, which, under George III. exceeded one hundred and fifty, the number of executions by the axe or halter, during that tyrant's rule, amounted to seventy-two thousand, and, under Elizabeth, to seventeen thousand six hundred. (See Sir H. Cavendish's Parliamentary Debates of 27th November, 1770.) The History of England, according to Voltaire, should be written by the executioner. And to the delusion of witchcraft, &c. the sacrifices throughout the Christian world, still more accumulated, we are assured by Mr. Mackay, (vol. ii. p. 192,) in Protestant

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than Catholic states, surpassed in sanguinary effusion even the holocausts of the Inquisition. Well may both sides have adopted the song of the furies of the guillotine, which so often rung in my ears during 1793 and 1794.

"Du sang, du sang! il faut du sang;

Versons à boire à la machine:

Pour abreuver la guillotine,

Il faut du sang, du sang."

See also Chandler's American Trials, (vol. i.)

There would, in fact, seem to have existed rather a rivalry of evil than of good between the variant sects of that period; and nothing can less bear the test of history than the arrogated moral superiority of Protestant sovereigns or people. On this subject I can advance testimony which the marked favour manifested by M. D'Aubigné for its source, should powerfully weigh with him. At page 241 of his third volume, the Arnauld family, so prominent in the annals of Port-Royal, is mentioned in terms of highest praise, and complacently, though most untruly, aggregated to the abettors of reform, in our controvertist's sense of the word. The chief of the name in talent, celebrity, and influence, was, beyond doubt, the younger Antoine, distinguished, consequently, *κατ' ἐξοχήν καὶ ἐμφασίω*, as "Le Grand Arnauld," who, in his "Apologie pour les Catholiques contre les Faussetés de M. Jurieu," vol. ii. p. 332, (edit. 1682, in 12mo.) thus expresses his view of the question. "Cette première ferveur apparente, dont ces prétendus réformateurs tâchaient d'éblouir le monde, s'est bientôt évanouie. Dieu a renouvelé si visiblement depuis ce temps — là son esprit de grâce et de sainteté en un grand nombre de personnes de l'Eglise Catholique, qu'il ne faut que comparer ces deux Eglises, pour juger sans peine qui est celle qui a plus de marques d'être la véritable Epouse du Fils de Dieu, où réside son esprit, et où il répand ses grâces." This is the evidence of a witness invoked by M. D'Aubigné, as above cited, on his own side. Of Jurieu's reply (*Esprit de M. Arnauld*.) I shall only notice that at p. 382, tome ii. in enumerating those Protestants, whose deserts and sanctity would entitle them to the beatification conferred for their merits and piety on Catholics, the foremost on his list

is our virgin queen, Elizabeth.

"Nous ferions aussi un gros catalogue de Saints, si nous voulions le composer de tous les honnestes gens, reconnus pour tels, qui ont été de notre parti. Nous y mettrions la reine Elizabeth d'Angleterre," &c. are his words. "Ab unâ disce omnes." And Jurieu himself, in his "Avis aux protestans," which precedes his "Préjugés Legitimes contre le Pâpisme," (Amster. 1685, 12mo.) acknowledges, "que le plus grand de tous les maux des Protestans de l'Europe, c'est leur extrême corruption." At this day, however unjustly, the English Government is considered on the Continent as destitute of all principle; but for the people, the emphatically Protestant people of England, can imagination form a more hideous picture of corruption, than that exhibited in the parliamentary reports, more especially in those by Lord Ashley? Let it be placed in parallel with the description presented to us by Mr. Borrow, the Bible Society's chosen missionary, of the Spanish people, the most Catholic in Europe, and yet, in the delineation of this irrefragable authority, the purest and noblest, notwithstanding the constant misrule, civil and political, of the country. And, if ignorance of the Bible be a reproach to the one, do we find it better understood by the other, who reckon Goliath and Pontius Pilate among the disciples of our Lord? Nor should it be forgotten, that to Spain we owe the first Christian edition of the Old Testament in the original Hebrew, with the Chaldee paraphrase of the Pentateuch, and the first impressions of the Septuagint and New Testament in Greek. I may add, that in whatever light we view Mr. Borrow's fitness for a Bible-delegate, his intimate knowledge of the Spanish people cannot be contested; and, guided by the scriptural maxim, that the tree is to be judged by its fruit, we must pronounce his expressed hatred of their religion self-refuted in its source by his testimony to their virtues. Of his Bible in Spain, it cannot, indeed, be predicated, as Fontenelle declared of the Jesuit Missionaries' collection, "*Les Lettres Edifiantes*"—that "no publication had ever so well sustained its title,"—a testimony confirmed by

general concurrence, in contradiction to Mr. Macaulay's unjust depreciation of these records of the great order's labours. (*Essays*, vol. i. article Machiavelli.)

As for the advance in arts and literature here assumed, the delusive paralogism, "post hoc, ergo ob hoc," is with reckless confidence wielded; for the intellectual movement had preceded the Reformation, which, like the French Revolution, for some time at least, rather impeded than accelerated the progress of rational improvement; and the impulse of civilization in every sense was far more extensively felt in France and Italy than in England, or any other seat of reform. The press was, of course, its quickening organ; but, in England, during that whole century, not a single citable classic, scarcely the respectable impression of even an English volume, was produced; and the records of bibliography will demonstrate, that the fruits of the press were considerably more numerous from Venice, Paris, and Lyons, only three catholic cities, than from the collective efforts of Protestant Europe. Mr. Hallam also expresses his surprise at finding that, even on theological subjects, the number of publications preponderated on the Catholic side. See Panzer's *Annales Typographici*, 1793—1803, eleven volumes 4to. with Fred. Ad. Ebert's *Allgemeines Bibliographisches Lexicon*, Leipsic, 1821—1830, 2 vols. 4to. and Hallam's *Literary History of Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries*, vol. ii. p. 206.

And, if we extend the comparison, as thus defied, to the other departments of civilization, can a competition be for a moment sustained in painting, statuary, architecture, or music? Some misgivings, indeed, escape M. D'Aubigné on this rivalry. "Let Roman Catholicism," he says (vol. iii. p. 239), "pride itself on being more favourable than Protestantism to the arts: be it so, Paganism was even more so." He quickly recovers, however, from this forced acknowledgment, and concludes, in respect to music, by asserting, "that the impulse communicated to it at the period of the Reformation has more recently produced those noble oratorios, which have carried the art to its highest point of attainment." *The natural in-*

ference from this bold assertion would be, that to Protestantism sacred music was most, if not exclusively, indebted; while on the contrary, it was from the sphere of Catholicity that the alleged impulse proceeded, and there, too, has its subsequent influence been ever most felt; for, with the reserve of Handel, the family of Bach, and very few more, it would be difficult to discover a name of first distinction in the opposite ranks. Glück may have been born of Protestant parents; but he passed his whole professional life with Catholics, who, as I have heard some of his friends affirm, always considered him as of their body; and every Italian composer, from Palestrina, the "Musicæ Princeps" of the sixteenth century, to Rossini of our own day, was, as might be expected, a Catholic. And even of the Germans, the most eminent—Haydn, the matchless Haydn, as Dr. Burney (iv. 599) distinguishes him, Mozart, Weber, and Beethoven, all Catholics, are surely unsurpassed in emulation of merit. As the undeniable result of relative celebrity in the arts, the Catholics, in this and other branches, will be found to outnumber their opponents fourfold at least. And, for those hymns, of which, with their accompanying chaunt, the composition and effects are so lauded, whatever may have been their combined power, it will hardly be urged in comparative influence with the universal admiration and deep pathos of those of Rome, on which the great masters of harmony have, for centuries, exercised their talents. It was not from his native idiom that Goëthe selected the hymn, which so sensitively affected poor Gretchen, (the familiar abbreviation of Margaret,) in the cathedral, when the Evil Spirit, "Bözer Geist," impressed on her mind her contrasted feelings, on hearing this pious effusion, "the Dies Iræ," in her days of former innocence and actual guilt, (*Faust*, p. 225, ed. Tübingen, 1825). The "Stabat Mater" of Rossini excites at this moment the enthusiastic applause of the musical world; and the touching canticle has ever been a theme of predilection and achievement of renown to the most eminent professors of the art—to Palestrina, to Pergolesi, who, however, lived not to terminate his work,



and to Haydn.\* (See Burney's History of Music, vol. i. p. 57, with Grétry's "Essai sur la Musique," edit. 1829, tome i. p. 421.) I need not enumerate

those other monuments of religious sensation, so profoundly felt by Scott and Goethe, which enrich the Roman Missal, while, to the old German com-

\* The rhyming or assonant measure of these hymns greatly facilitates their chaunted recitation, and was first introduced by St. Ambrose. St. Hilary, St. Gregory the Great, Gregory VII. (Hildebrand,) Innocent III. with several other pontiffs, are numbered in the list of their composers, among whom Thomas

Aquinas must also be distinguished. By desire of Pope Urban IV. he wrote, in 1262, the "Lauda Sion Salvatore," in celebration of the feast of "Corpus Christi," and some of the stanzas are of striking spirit. I may instance the fifth and twelfth, to which I annex what will be found a very inferior Greek version.

## V.

"Sit laus plena, sit sonora,  
Sit jucunda, sit decora,  
Mentis jubilatio."

## XII.

"Quod non capis, quod non vides,  
Animosa firmat fides;  
Præter rerum ordinem."

The "Pange Lingua Gloriosi Corporis Mysterium," not less vigorous in thought and expression, with the "Adoro Te," were also composed by the Angelic Doctor. St. Ambrose was the author of the "Veni Creator," sung at Pentecost, and of the "Jesu! nostra Redemptio," destined to commemorate the Ascension. The poet Prudentius, who died in 395, likewise wrote some of the more ancient hymns. (But see the "Thesaurus Pontificalis" of A. Rocca, Romæ 1745, 2 vols.

The continental, at least the French, gamut, "ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la," was derived, it is stated, by Guido Aretino, a Benedictine (or Camaldolian) monk, about the year 1020, from the hymn on the birth of St. John the Baptist, as follows, to which I, as before, adjoin a feeble Greek translation:—

"UT queant laxis  
Resonare fibris  
Mira gestorum  
FAMULI tuorum,  
SOLVE polluti  
LABII reatum,  
Sancte Joannes!

'Ὡς δυνήσονται κελαδεῖν λιγίως,  
Θαύματ' ἔργων σου θεράποντες ἱσθλοὶ,  
Χεῖλεος λύσαι βολεροῦ μίαισμα,  
Θεὶ Ἰωάννη.

This musical scale has been thus expressed. (Fabricii Bibliotheca Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis, tom. ii.)

"Cur adhibes tristi numeros cantumque  
labori? [LABORES.]

UT releveit miserum FATUM solitosque  
corresponding to our C, D, E, F, B, A. The Italians, as they conceive, for euphony, have substituted the mono-syllable RO for UT. (See Burney's History of Music, vol. ii. p. 85. Ménage, "Origines de la Langue Française, article Gamme," &c.)

In France, several of these canticles have been translated by Cornelle, La

folio.) Dante occasionally, and always in impressive reference, quotes these hymns. Thus, in his Purgatorio, we find,

"TE LUCIS ANTE, si devotamente  
Ghiasci di bocca con si dolci note,  
Che fece me a me uscir di mente."  
Purgatorio, Cant. viii. v. 13.

And, at the close of Canto IX.

"I mi rivolsi attento al primo tuono;  
Et TE DEUM LAUDAMUS, mi pareo  
Udir in voce mista al dolce suono."

Fontaine, Racine, and La Harpe; and, in England, by Dryden, Southwell, and by Lord Roscommon, who has best succeeded, and that, perhaps, in one of the most difficult of corresponding transfusion, the "Dies Iræ." The second line of this thrilling effort of devotion, "Solvat sæclum in favilla," is, I perceive, exchanged in the Parisian Breviary for "Crucis expandens vexilla," probably to avoid the anomalous pagan testimony of the Sybil. Vida's *Hymni*, forming part of his works, are quite of a different character; and those of Santeuil, which enrich the French breviaries, though far more classical, are much less impressive

posers, we may concur with Burney (iv. p. 689), in applying the lines of Hudibras, though a little varied in purpose.

"As if *their music* were intended  
For nothing else but to be mended."

The relative character of the modern German and Italian music must, of course, be differently appreciated. Madame de Stael, in her "Germany," chap. 37, thus discriminates these great schools. "La musique des Allemands est plus variée que celle des Italiens, et c'est en cela peut-être qu'elle est moins bonne: l'esprit est

than the homely outpourings of mediæval fervour; "ἡ τῶν λαῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἔβδαξε τὰς θεῶν ὀλῆ τῇ καρδίᾳ ἀνείσαι, καὶ συννεχῆ στόματι καθ' ἐκάστην εὐλογῆσαι καὶ κηρύξαι." The hymns of the Jesuit Oudin, in the office of St. Francis Xavier (Divione, 1705,) are of the purest latinity.

The influence on Napoleon of church bells and chaunt has been the frequent remark of his attendants and historians. "Le son des cloches," says Bourrienne, tome iii. p. 222, "produisit sur Bonaparte un effet que je n'ai jamais su m'expliquer: il l'entendait avec délices. . . . il avait la voix émue quand il me disait. Cela me rappela les premières années que j'ai passées à Brienne. J'étais heureux alors!" Here the mighty conqueror sufficiently explains what to his old schoolfellow appeared of such arduous solution. It was, as with the humble Margaret, the recollection of his comparative innocence; and, well may each sherrant from that happy state exclaim, "Ὅσάκις γὰρ ὄχλούμενος καὶ βαρυνόμενος αἰσθάνομαι, ταύτης τῆς διδαχῆς με ἀπελθεῖς γνώσκω." Who can hear, unaffected, or without some similar retrospective emotion, these simple invocations, such as the "Adeste Fideles," or Portuguese hymn, and the Pascal chaunt "O Filii, O Filie!" In Milton's sublimity of expression we may repeat—

"Of charming symphony they introduce  
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high."

(It was, I believe, on Palestrina's violin that the following antithetic distich was inscribed:

"Vixi ful in sylvis; sum dura occisa securi:  
Dum vixi, tacui; mortua dulce sono.")

condamné à la variété; c'est sa misère qui en est la cause; mais les arts, comme le sentiment, ont une admirable monotonie, celle dont on voudrait faire un moment éternel." This is true in fact, and beautiful in diction.

With still less restrained hardihood of assertion, Lucas Cranach, a German painter, a friend and follower of Luther, is called, at page 242 of the third volume, "the great master of the age." It would not be easy to evince greater contempt, I must say, for the taste or information of his readers than these words betray, and thus confidently to elevate in supremacy of position, an almost unknown artist, in presence of the glories of the profession, and of that age which generated Michael Angelo, Raffaele, Titian, the omniscient da Vinci, Sebastian del Piombo, Giulio Romano, Bastiniano, Correggio, Cellini, Holbein; with so many more, the contemporaries of M. D'Aubigné's obscure and most ill-chosen champion. And if, in the comprehensive latitude of the eulogist's language, we stretch our comparative view to the succeeding years of that century, what a refulgent mass of Catholic renown signalizes, by birth or achievement, its further course, from Paul Veronese to Claude Lorrain, born in 1600, and its last offspring! Until lately the name of Cranach would be vainly sought for in our dictionaries; nor was it otherwise in France, as I learned from the curators of the Louvre, where some of his works are now, however, to be seen. The most admired is "St. John in the Wilderness," in which Melancthon figures as the Saint; but another, Hercules and Omphale, represents John Frederick, the reformed Elector of Saxony, encircled by his mistresses, although the recognised head of Protestantism, and declared chief of its confederation, the league of Smalkalde. But, in every sense, Cranach was of subordinate instead of primary talent; "son dessein étant mesquin, et d'un caractère appauvri." (See Huber's Catalogue du Cabinet de M. Brindes, Leipzig, 1793, 8vo.) It was thus that Pope blazoned the fame of poor Jervas, now only known by his translation of Don Quixote, but

whom the poet would make the associate of his own immortality.

"Smit with the love of sister-arts we came,  
And met congenial, mingling flame with  
flame." *Epistle to Jervas.\**

To the flood of light poured from the bosom of catholicity on this challenged field of contest, what character of commensurate splendour, we may ask, does the adverse side produce, in any degree like a fitting competition? England offers no transcendent name; and in the sister walk, in architecture, Inigo Jones, the undisputed chief, adhered to the ancient faith, while, from the whole compass of Protestantism, one great master, Albert Durer, truly great, yet single and solitary, issues of equivalent eminence. Vesari appears unacquainted even with the

\* I have not found it observed, though obvious on comparison, that the exordial invocation of Pope's Messiah,

..... "O Thou my voice inspire!"  
Who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire,  
is borrowed almost literally from the prayer introductory to the first daily Gospel in the Roman Missal. "Munda cor meum et labia mea, omnipotens Deus, qui labia Isaie prophete calculo mundasti ignito." These words were, of course, familiar to Pope, born in the bosom, and educated by a clergyman, of the Roman Catholic communion, whose mass he must most frequently have served when the rite could only be celebrated in domestic privacy; but he merely refers to Isaiah, chap. vii. &c. and to Virgil's fourth Eclogue, or *Pollio*. Dr. Johnson, in his version of the Messiah, does not advert to this most probable source of Pope's thought, and in all likelihood was unaware of it, as Warburton equally was, and Warton. I cannot say whether the subsequent editors were.

If we are to believe Pope, as recorded by Walpole in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, the above named Jervas (or Jarvis) was little acquainted with the language of his author, when he undertook the translation of Don Quixote; nor was Smollet, it seems, more conversant with the Spanish, when he engaged in the same task. In the *Gent. Mag.* for October, 1842, page 378, first column, Samuel Cooper, the painter, is inadvertently called the father-in-law of the poet's father, instead of his brother-in-law, as he is more correctly named afterwards, from Walpole's *Anecdotes*.

existence of Cranach, but devotes many a page of his attractive volumes (Florence, Giunti, 1568) to the eulogy of Durer, whose genius, inferior perhaps to none in native endowment, solely wanted that refinement of taste, or ultimate finish, which the contemplation and rivalry of excellence, then and now chiefly presented in Italy, could alone impart, to rank amongst the foremost of his profession. M. D'Aubigné, however, most unauthorizedly (vol. iii. p. 243) assigns his master-pieces to the period which followed, in order to make them the inspirations of, his conversion; for the best of them, the "Crucifixion," which now adorns the imperial gallery of Vienna, bears the distinct date of 1511. His "Execution of the Martyrs" is marked 1508; and his "Adam and Eve," with the "Adoration of the Magi," equally antedated the Reformation. This event he survived only a few years, during which he certainly produced nothing superior in achievement to these, his acknowledged master-pieces. As an engraver his merit was equally great, and, from the wider dissemination of his productions, much more diffusively known. See *Gent. Mag.* for July 1839, p. 34, and August p. 118, with Mr. Jackson's "History of Wood Engraving," (1839.)

"The church of Rome," wrote Sir David Wilkie (Life by A. Cunningham, vol. i.) from Italy in 1827, "has ever been the nurse of arts, but painting has been its favourite child. The art of painting seems made for the service of Christianity—would that the Catholics were not the only sect that had seen its advantages." Mr. Westmacott in his Lectures is not less emphatic, while far more extensive in the assertion of Catholic patronage, embracing as it did the whole circle of the Fine Arts.

The contrasted effects on man's devotion, from the presence or absence of the objects of art in temples of worship, and the advantage in this respect of Catholic practice, are forcibly portrayed in Schiller's "Maria Stuart," by Mortimer, nephew to the royal captive's keeper, Sir Amyas Paulet, ("Amias Paulet, Ritter-Hütter der Maria; and Mortimer sein

Neffe; Erster Aufzug, Sechster Auftritt.")

"Ich hatte nie der Künste Mächte gefühlt,  
Es haast die Kirche, die mich auferzog,  
Der sinnle Reiz, Kein Abbild duldet sie,  
Allein das Körperlose Wort verehrend,  
Wie wurde mir, als ich ins Innre nun  
Der Kirchen trat, und die Musik der Himmel  
Herunterstieg, und der Gestalten Fülle  
Verschwenderisch aus Wand und Decke quoll,  
Das Herrlichste und Höchste, gegenwärtig,  
Vor den entrückten Sinnen sich bewegte,  
Als ich sie selbst nun sah, die Göttlichen,  
Den Gruss des Engels, die Geburt des Herrn,  
Die heilge Mutter die herabgestiegne  
Dreyfaltigkeit, die leuchtende Verklärung."

Theater von Schiller, Vierter Band.  
Tübingen, 1807, p. 27.

Thus far, as relates to the FINE ARTS, our polemic's pretensions, whether in assertion or insinuation, will appear, I trust, neither unsuccessfully nor unfairly encountered; although the refutation, for its necessary effect, has been more lengthened than I would have desired. And the same necessity will apply as we proceed to consider his other assumptions, for, as a great French writer remarks, "Une ligne peut contenir des erreurs, qu'il faut des volumes pour réfuter." My authorities shall be, as they have studiously been, of M. D'Aubigné's own creed, or favour, on any contestable point.

Yours, &c. J. R.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Th—ll, 2nd May.

I NOW beg to send you the continuation of my account of the family of Bover, which I commenced in your number for April.\*

I omitted there, I find, to give the name of Captain Bover's wife, and I therefore take this opportunity of supplying the omission. Mrs. Bover was the only daughter of George Malbon, esq. descendant of the Malbons† of Bradeley, in the county of Chester. She died Jan. 2, 1794, having survived her husband somewhat more than eleven years. By her Captain Bover had issue, as I have before stated, no less, I believe, than eighteen children,

\* See p. 371 of the preceding volume.

† Bradeley Hall, with its demesne, was for many centuries the property and residence of this family, and was granted by Joanna, daughter and co-heiress of William Malbank, Baron of Nantwich, to her kinsman William Malbon.

but several of that number died in early life. Those who survived to more advanced years were as follow:

1. George, of whom, being the last surviving male descendant of the family, I will speak hereafter.

2. John, who was brought up to the naval profession, and after serving the accustomed period as a midshipman, was appointed, by Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, then Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet at Jamaica, Second Lieut. of H.M.S. the Lion. This promotion took place on the 9th of March, 1780; and, after remaining about three years in the Lion, Lieutenant Bover was transferred to H.M.S. the Canada. He did not, however, remain long in that ship, for, in 1784, we find him holding the commission of Lieutenant in H.M.S. Centurion, of 50 guns, of which also he was Lieutenant at Arms. Whilst filling this honourable position he was unfortunately seized with illness, and before many weeks had elapsed fell a victim to the climate of the West Indies, in the prime of life, and devotedly attached to his profession, in which, had his life been spared, there is every reason to believe he would have considerably distinguished himself. In one of his letters to a friend in England during his station at Jamaica, he writes in these spirited terms: "On board the Lion. We have had a tolerable successful cruise, but it seems very strange to hear in every other quarter of some brave naval action, whilst we hitherto, except during the alarm from the Comte D'Estang, have cruized in perfect safety, and insulted the enemy even at the mouth of their own harbour. I must confess," he adds, "it is highly unsatisfactory to be so totally excluded from the opportunity of gaining credit in one's profession."

3. Henry, who was also brought up to the naval profession, and served for some time on board H.M.S. Sandwich, but was, alas! cut off in the vigour of youth even at a still earlier period in his career than his brother John. He died at sea whilst serving as a midshipman, but I am not aware to what ship he was then attached.

4. William, who by his own choice adopted the profession of arms, and entered the service at an early age as an Ensign in the 5th Foot. He soon

afterwards exchanged into the 41st, which latter corps he joined at Hilsen Barracks in 1787. He served for some time with this regiment in Ireland, and on the 28th February, 1790, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. The 41st Foot stood at this period, I should say, as high in military estimation as any regiment in the British army. It was then commanded by Major-General Stirling, and under the Lieut.-Colonelcy of Sir Charles Gordon; and the great hero of the age, the Duke of Wellington, was serving in it—a youthful subaltern—having joined the regiment in the same year as Lieut. Bover. In 1793 the 41st was ordered out to the West Indies, and Lieut. Bover accordingly sailed with his regiment in the latter part of that year from Cork. He had no sooner, however, arrived at his destination than he began to exhibit evident symptoms of decline from the effects of the climate, and before the end of the year following the grave had closed on another member of this family, whose professional career promised in after years to have shed a lustre on his name. He died universally respected and beloved both by the officers and men of the regiment, and having deservedly gained a character by his honorable and upright conduct, which long survived in the recollection of his companions in arms.

5. Peter, who was born 5th October, 1772, and, adopting his father's profession, entered the navy in 1789, as a volunteer on board H.M.S. *Perseus*. In the course of the same year he was removed to the *Queen*, and in 1788 we find him serving on board H.M.S. *Crown*, a 64-gun ship, then bearing the broad pennant of the Honourable Commodore, afterwards Admiral Cornwallis. Here young Bover contracted an intimacy and friendship with the late Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. (who was an officer in the same ship), which continued to exist with unabated fervour during their respective lives. To the gallant Admiral Cornwallis he was much indebted on several occasions for his advancement in the service, and for a kindness of feeling and a warmth of interest in his behalf, which was evinced at all times towards him in no ordinary degree. He had also the good fortune to be-

come the favoured protégé of Admiral Affleck, who, in one of his letters to the family, after speaking of his conduct in the service, adds: "A Bover will always find friends in the navy; it is a name which will ever be dear to the service." Our hero was appointed a Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Minerva* 20th Sept. 1793, and was subsequently for some time in the *Excellent*, and the *Cæsar*. In the year 1796 he was appointed First Lieutenant of H.M.S. *London*, of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir John Colpoys, G.C.B.; and his brave and intrepid conduct as an officer of that ship, on the occasion of the Mutiny at the *Nore* in the following year, is matter of historical record. The mutineers, it will be remembered, had determined upon holding a convention of delegates on board the *London*, which the admiral as determinedly opposed; and the former, finding that they were resisted, fired upon the ship, and wounded a marine officer. Lieut. Bover seeing this gave orders to the marines to fire upon the delegates, which they did, and five of the party were killed. The seamen of the *London*, in consequence of the death of the delegates by the firing of the marines, then seized Lieutenant Bover, and were proceeding to suspend him from the yard-arm for the orders he had given, but through the intercession of several of the crew, by whom he was greatly beloved, and in consequence of Admiral Colpoys assuring them that he had acted strictly in compliance with the orders received from the Admiralty, they consented to spare his life, and contented themselves by making him and the other officers close prisoners to their cabins. Lieut. Bover's letters about this period are of so interesting a nature, that I avail myself of the opportunity I happen to have afforded me of making a few extracts from them. In his first communication after the outbreak, dated "Gosport, May 11, 1797," he writes thus:

"My Dear —, I have been in a most critical situation, but all is again well; I was, fortunately, much beloved by several of the ship's company, and that alone has saved me; their respect for me has increased much since the business."

In a subsequent letter dated on

board the London, May 14th, 1797, he writes as follows :

"My Dear ———, I would attempt to give you a particular account of this unhappy business were it not from the appearance of things it is most likely I shall have an opportunity of doing so by word of mouth in a short time, at any rate as soon as these negotiations shall have put a finale to the war. Unfortunate as it may have been, it has bettered my prospect of promotion very considerably, from the circumstance of my having been placed in a distinguished situation by the Admiral and Captain at the time when it was first determined to endeavour to compel the mutineers to subordination. I was fortunate enough to give the Admiral so much satisfaction by my behaviour then, that he has declared his intention of making a point of my being promoted. The delegates have finally determined not to receive any of the officers that have been turned on shore from the ships, and insist that no two of them shall ever be appointed to the same ship. You see 'it is an ill wind that blows nobody good,' and I am peculiarly lucky in not only remaining in the ship, but likewise enjoying the most thorough confidence of the ship's company, who, I am happy to tell you, are, in common with the rest of the fleet, most excessively enraged at the idea of any republican agents stirring them up to sedition, and are unalterably resolved not to meddle with anything but what they have already asked, and which immediately concerns themselves only."

I cannot forbear presenting your readers with another of Lieutenant Bover's letters about the same period, which manifests in the strongest manner his nobleness of character and disposition. The letter I allude to is dated on board the London, June, 1797, and is as follows :

"My Dear ———, I believe our commander in chief has been completely *rewer'd* by the unhappy disturbances amongst the seamen, for, though there have been vessels going in every day, and we have had constant communication between Plymouth and Falmouth, he has not once made the signal for an opportunity of sending in letters. I write this merely by chance, not knowing whether I shall not myself carry it into port; not that it is of much consequence, as the contents of it must necessarily be confined to the assurance of all being well on board the ships of this fleet. I fancy there is no reason now but the courts martial on the mutineers of the Nore for keeping us out,  
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which I think is a very sufficient one. A delegate on board the Royal George proposed a few days ago to petition the King for a general pardon of the North Sea rebels; but, on his attempting to gain a party in the ship, he was hissed wherever he went, and the other delegates told him if he brought any petition of the kind to them, that they would beat his brains out. We yesterday heard that several of the lieutenants of the ships of the Nore had been made commanders, and two of the mids. of this ship made lieutenants, on account of their conduct in the mutiny. I thought I could venture to promise one of the men belonging to this ship a situation as mate of a West Indiaman out of Liverpool; he was principally instrumental in saving my life when I had fifty pistols levelled at my head, and the yard rope round my neck, and by his manly eloquence procured a pardon from the delegates for the Admiral and Captain when every one conceived it impossible that they could be saved. He is an excellent seaman, and understands navigation, and I will, some of these days, shew you some letters of his in my behalf that would do honour to the most virtuous philanthropist. I wish very much to accomplish this business, as I cannot sit easy under such a load of gratitude. You shall see him whenever we have a peace, and I have told him whether I am at W——n or not that you will be able to succeed in executing the plan. You will be very much pleased I think when you see him, for in my idea, which, perhaps, may be partial, there never was such expressive integrity painted in a man's countenance."

In consequence of Lieut. Bover's gallant behaviour on the occasion of the mutiny he was shortly after gazetted Post-Captain, and was appointed to the command of the Hecla, with which ship he was in the engagement off Camperdown under Admiral Duncan. The following letter from him shortly prior to that event cannot fail, I think, to interest your readers. It is dated on board the Hecla, Texel, 31st August, 1797.

"My Dear ———, Little did I expect when you left me that the next time I wrote to you would be from Texel, either as a conqueror or a prisoner; but, however, in spite of a continued disheartening series of tempestuous weather, and an obstinate and formidable opposition to the landing, here we are, complete masters of all the forts and anchorage, with six sail of the line, four frigates, and five Indiamen. The fleet, which was ready for sea,

under Adml. Storey, consisting of eight sail of the line and four frigates, are moved higher up among the shoals, but it is next to impossible, if not quite so, for them to escape. Adml. Mitchell followed them up yesterday with nine sail of the line and several frigates, and went as high as the wind and tide would allow, which was within about four miles of them. He then sent a frigate to summon them to surrender, and there is no doubt but that they will be in our possession this day either by capitulation or battle. The weather has been most uncommonly bad ever since we left England, and for eight days never allowed us to venture near the coast. On the ninth a deceitful gleam of sunshine brought us to an anchor off Camperdown, but a sudden and violent gale of wind compelled us to put immediately to sea with the loss of a great many anchors, &c. At that time they so little expected us in this part that there would have been no opposition; but our being driven off the coast gave them time to collect about five thousand troops, amongst which were two battalions of riflemen. On Monday last we again anchored close to the shore within musket shot. The whole coast here is a range of sand hills, low, and particularly calculated for the deadly operations of these riflemen, whom we observed stationing themselves singly in the most advantageous situations. On Tuesday morning at four o'clock the flat boats advanced to the inner line of gun-boats and bombs, when the general fire was opened with a tremendous cannonade along the beach, which was soon well cleared, and the boats moved forward with three cheers in the highest order, and almost at the same moment seven thousand men were landed, the Admiral the first man on shore, and after him the General. You will have seen by the Gazette that the southern division, under Sir Jas. Pulteney, was immediately engaged, and continued in action several hours on very disadvantageous terms; but our troops behaved most incomparably. The strength of the enemy had, however, been underrated, and about half past ten our people were obliged to fall back, and many of our wounded fell into the hands of the Patriots, who cut their throats and murdered them as fast as they came up with them. The tide was soon turned by the arrival of a reinforcement, and the enemy was again driven in on all sides. A body of about a thousand cavalry made a desperate charge on the Queen's and another regiment, but they were received on the bayonet in capital style, and repulsed with great loss. The action continued till late

in the afternoon, when the enemy retreated to their fortified camp at Alkmaar, having, by estimation, about two thousand men killed and wounded, a great many lying dead on the field of battle. The weather again turned against us, and before Tuesday noon the wind and sea had increased so much that there was hardly communication with the shore. Several boats, and many, both soldiers and sailors, were drowned. Before night the communication was entirely cut off, and the whole of the troops, with about six hundred sailors, lay on the sand-hills, without any sort of camp equipage, where they have been ever since, as the weather has rendered it impossible to land anything. Most of the transports have now got in here, and they will soon have all the comforts which a soldier ever has in a late campaign.

"September 1st. I am very happy that, in making this addition, I can give you the satisfaction of hearing that the whole Dutch fleet has surrendered. When Adm. Mitchell hoisted the Orange flag, in conjunction with the British, the Dutch seamen declared they would not fire a shot at it, so that the officers were obliged to give up. It consists of eight sail of the line, three frigates, and a sloop of war, but we shall get no prize money I suppose, as they are all taken possession of in trust for the Prince of Orange. We are in daily expectation of a body of sixteen thousand Russians. Everything is going on as well as it is possible. The Patriots are retreating from Alkmaar, and on Tuesday our army begins to advance. The weather still continues tremendously bad, and I am much afraid there will be some loss amongst the ships outside that have not been able to get in. Many have been on shore through the fault of pilots, amongst the rest H. M. S. Hecla, but she has not received any damage."

Subsequently to this, Captain (Peter) Bover commanded the Blenheim and the Magnificent, to the former of which he was appointed through the interest of Lord St. Vincent, who, in one of his letters, writes to him as follows:

"Dear Bover,—I have named you twice to the Admiralty, and once to an Admiral whose Captain was likely to go on shore, and I write in the strongest terms by this post to Sir Charles Cotton.\*

"Very sincerely yours,  
ST. VINCENT."

\* Sir Charles Cotton was Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet.

The career of this gallant officer, however, like that of so many of his brothers, although giving indeed bright promise as to the future, was destined to be but short-lived. He sailed for the West Indies in the latter part of the year 1802, and had no sooner arrived in port there, than he was seized by an illness brought on by the climate, which terminated fatally within a very short time.

Captain Bover married, in 1800, Miss Cole, sister of his quondam associate and friend, Sir Christopher Cole, and of Dr. Cole, Rector of Exeter College, and Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford, but by this lady he left no surviving issue.

Of this gentleman's character in the domestic relations of life as a son and a brother, I cannot speak in terms sufficiently commendatory.

He displayed at all times a generous warmth of affection towards his family, which reflects the utmost credit on his memory. Although possessing an income, which, I should say, was barely adequate to his wants, on several occasions, when he had prize money to receive, it was with the greatest reluctance that he consented to apply it for his own advancement, liberally offering to share it with the other members of his family. In his public capacity as a member of the British Navy, he enjoyed the reputation of being a brave and enterprising sailor, and the gallant qualities which he exhibited in the service gave indeed fair prospect that a career thus nobly begun would in its progress have been attended with lasting and honourable distinction to himself, and with benefit to the country under whose banner he served. His conduct on all occasions furnished unquestionable proof of consummate skill and ability in his profession; and, had he survived, opportunity alone would, I think, have been wanting, to have gained for him a high position amongst the naval heroes of Great Britain.

Captain (John) Bover's daughters were as follows:—1. Maria, who died unmarried, and was buried in Grappenhall Church, Cheshire. This lady was esteemed quite one of the beauties of the age, and her portrait was painted by Hoppner, and engraved by Watson. Her graceful deportment and elegance

of manners, combined with a sparkling flow of wit and spirits, ensured for her the admiration of all, and, although we find that she passed through life in a state of spinsterhood, I much question whether it was from lack of opportunity that she did so. Miss B. with her sisters, was received into the first circle of society in the county of Chester, and was a constant visitor also at the houses of the leading gentry in the adjoining counties. The three sisters might indeed I think have proved, if not successful rivals, at least fair competitors for the palm of beauty and attraction with the lovely and accomplished Misses Gunning, whom fame has so highly immortalized. 2. Sophia, married in 1784 to Edward Dicconson, esq. of Wrightington Hall, Lancashire, but died without issue; and 3rd, Anne,\* married to the Rev. Edward Hinchliffe, M.A., Rector of Barthomley, co. Chester, (now dead), son of Dr. John Hinchliffe Bishop of Peterborough,† and has had issue, 1. Edward, in holy orders, now Rector of Barthomley, and a magistrate for Cheshire. 2. John, in the Royal Navy, dead. 3. Henry Walter, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, dead. 4. William, now resident at Stockton Lodge; and 5. Robert-Bover; and four daughters, 1. Fanny Christiana; 2. Elizabeth Sophia, married to the Rev. Edward Henry Owen, Rector of Cound, co. Salop, younger son of the late William Owen, esq. M.P. of Woodhouse, in that county, and has issue; 3. Mary, married to the Rev. H. M. Cockshott; and 4. Emma, unmarried.

I now come to speak of the last surviving male representative of this family, George Bover, esq. who was born in the year 1764, and received his education at the Grammar School of Warrington. Owing to an unfortunate weakness in one of his limbs, he was necessarily compelled to adopt a profession where less active service would be required, than in those in

\* This lady is the only surviving child of the late Captain John Bover, and resides at Worleston Cottage near Nantwich, Cheshire.

† By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Crewe, esq. of Crewe, and sister of John Lord Crewe.



which his brothers had embarked. He was articled in 1780 to a highly respectable firm in Warrington, with whom he remained until nearly the close of his clerkship. From thence he repaired to London, and completed his studies in the chambers of Mr. Manley, an eminent practitioner in the Temple. He continued with this gentleman a few months after his admission, and then returned to Warrington, where, after a short time, he entered into partnership with Messrs. Nicholson\* of that town. With these gentlemen he enjoyed for many years a considerable practice, and established a highly respectable connection in Warrington and its neighbourhood. Through the interest of his sister Maria, he was a few years after his return into the country introduced to the notice of the late Lord Maynard, who appointed him receiver and auditor of his estates, and in this capacity, and in the more confidential relation of a private friend and adviser, he acquitted himself so greatly to the satisfaction of that noble lord, and so won his esteem and regard, that by his will he bequeathed to him the very handsome legacy of £20,000, with a life interest in the Manor of Walthamstow, including Shern Hall, in Essex, and appointed him one of his executors. With these ample means at his disposal, Mr. Bover naturally felt inclined to free himself from the engagements of business, and shortly after the death of Lord Maynard, which took place in 1824, he began to withdraw himself from the active duties of the profession, of which he had been during a long series of years so honourable and upright a member. He resided afterwards to the time of his death, as he had done for some time previously, at Stockton Lodge, about two miles distant from Warrington, and there dispensed to a large circle of friends the gladdening and welcome cheer of hospitality.

He was in fine the *beau ideal* of an old English gentleman, and gifted as

\* The firm was then, "Nicholson, Bover, and Nicholson," but subsequently, on the death of the elder Mr. Nicholson, Mr. B. became the senior partner in the firm.

he was with an enlightened and cheerful mind, combined with a pleasing vivacity of manners and conversation, his society proved at all times both amusing and instructive. Your Correspondent has had the pleasure, indeed he would say the privilege, of spending many very pleasant hours under his roof, and it gives him no slight gratification, Mr. Urban, I can assure you, to have this opportunity of recording his humble tribute of esteem and respect for the memory of one, to whom he was indebted for many acts of kindness in his youth.

Mr. Bover was a Deputy Lieutenant of the co. Palatine of Lancaster, and died at his residence, Stockton Lodge, 15th July, 1839. Thanking you for the space you have allowed me to devote to this subject in your time-honoured journal,

I am, Yours, &c. J. N.

MR. URBAN. May 16.

THE Castle of Berkhamstead is so famous in English history, as having been the residence of the Black Prince after his return from Bordeaux, that an account of its actual condition at this time will not be without interest to your readers.

This castle stands in the parish of Berkhamstead, at the foot of a moderate hill which occupies its northern and eastern sides, and the ground upon its other sides is flat, naturally marshy, and capable of being flooded without much difficulty.

The castle is composed of a central or inner bailey, an inner fosse, a middle bailey, an outer fosse, and a third or outer bailey, of small extent, and partially provided with a fosse. There is also a mound attached to the inner bailey, and a sort of ravelin in advance of the fosse on the north side.

The *inner bailey* is an irregular oval court of considerable size, surrounded by a wall, and containing the remains of various buildings. The wall is of flint rubble, of moderate thickness. The battlements and upper part are everywhere destroyed, and the wall itself has been breached, and the ruins removed, in many places. It is also in other parts partially undermined. There are indications of a gate at the

southern end, and of a hall or other large building towards the north-east corner. On the western side is part of a half-round mural tower connected with some other buildings.

At the north end of this bailey, a part is removed to make room for a lofty mound of earth which rises out of the inner fosse. The summit of this mound shews the foundations of a circular wall, which is connected with the inner bailey by a cross wall or curtain which appears to have extended down the side of the mound and across the fosse, and to have formed the only communication between the mound and the rest of the castle.

The *inner fosse* is a very deep and broad ditch, completely encircling the mound and inner bailey, and spreading out towards the south and south-east into a considerable pool. The whole of this fosse is wet.

The *middle bailey* consists of a steep and lofty bank of earth, which forms the division between the inner and the middle fosse, and encircles the whole. This bank is very narrow at the top, and does not appear to have been crowned with a wall, except at one or two very limited portions, where are traces of masonry. Its figure is irregular, and it is highest on the north-eastern side, where the natural defences of the place are least strong. On the southern side of this bank are the remains of a gateway. It is also at present cut through a little east of the gateway for the passage of water, and a little west of the same to form the modern entrance. It is probable that the former opening was anciently defended by a wall and dam with a sluice, but that the latter is wholly modern.

The *middle fosse*, which surrounds this bailey, is, like the inner one, wet, being fed by the waters of the adjacent streams. This fosse also encircles the whole place, and it is the most exterior of the works that does so. It also is deepest towards the north-east. On the south-eastern side it expands into an extensive marsh, now however curtailed by the embankment of the London and Birmingham railway. These works complete the defences of the place upon the southern and south-western sides. The higher ground

that is opposed to the remainder demanded an additional line of defence, and this is given by the *ravelin* and the outer bailey and fosse.

The ground begins to rise towards the north-west, and here is placed the *ravelin*. This is a triangular platform of earth, slightly raised, placed on the outside of the fosse, and having a small fosse of its own. It bears no traces of masonry.

North of this commences the *outer bailey*. This is a lofty bank of earth, forming the segment of a circle, and thus defending the place on the north-eastern side. Its rear forms the outside or counterscarp of the middle fosse; its top is of no great breadth, level, and bearing no traces of either wall, parapet, or banquette. At its western end it terminates in a considerable mound or bastion of earth; at its other, or southern end, it terminates also abruptly, being cut off by a part of the middle fosse. It is also cut across near its middle, and thus divided into two independent parts, whilst its fosse is fed with water from the rear. Along the front of this bank project seven large bastions of earth, commanding the intermediate curtains and the approaches, after the manner of a modern fortification.

The bailey is defended by an *outer fosse*, also for the most part wet. The ground exterior to this fosse rises rapidly, so as to give considerable facilities to those who should attack the castle on this side.

The castle, as it at present stands, is undoubtedly Edwardian, and possibly erected by the Black Prince or his father. The general plan, the moderate thickness of its walls, and the skill shewn in the disposition of its fortifications, may be considered as conclusive arguments upon this point. The mound may be of Norman date; if so, the additional works have been most skilfully disposed, so as to derive the greatest benefit from its presence, by causing it to occupy the weakest side. There is however no reason stronger than general analogy for regarding this mound as Norman.

The works of the outer bailey are very curious, and closely resemble those of the fortifications in use be-

fore the days of Vauban and Cohorn. They are however probably original.

It is singular that the middle and outer bailey should be without either walls or parapets, since, in the event of their being taken, they would enable the enemy seriously to annoy the castle. It is to be desired that a careful survey were made of this castle, the works of which would probably throw much light upon the ancient system of fortification.

## C.

MR. URBAN, Bath, May 11.

THAT there is much of needless complexity, and a useless effort at a sort of mechanical certitude, in the differences of mood and figure appertaining to the Aristotelian logic, will be denied, I think, by few. The objections to the system, however, as a whole, must chiefly have arisen from the misuse and the abuse of logical forms in ages of ignorance and barbarism, for they seem to proceed on the supposition that, if we give any place to the logic of the schools, all converse should be turned into debate, and every reason be stated syllogistically. The objections first started have been continued by the fashion to run down what has been once depreciated, and in some quarters, I suspect, by the lurkings of envy toward literary rivals. Thus, even that eminent man Dr. George Campbell (Rhetoric, b. 1, ch. 6) amid a heap of words inveighs against syllogism as if designed for an instrument of original discovery, rather than of detection of pretended truths, and confirmation of real truths already known. The following is the first example at which he carps: "All animals feel; all horses are animals; therefore all horses feel." Hereupon he remarks, "It is impossible that any reasonable man, who really doubts whether a horse has feeling or is a mere automaton, should be convinced by this argument, for," &c. &c. But what *reasonable opponent* of so strange a notion would not first inquire of the doubter whether he did or did not believe that animals are sentient beings. If he admitted their power of sensation, the syllogism conclusively shows the folly of his doubt. If he denied the existence of that power, no such syllogism could ever be formed against him; but he

would be addressed from other topics, tending to show that animality and sensibility are invariably associated. If, indeed, he made an exception of horses, while allowing sensation to others similarly made and moving creatures, the *reasonable course* would be no longer to argue with him. And this last remark I think a sufficient answer to Dr. Campbell's further objection,—“It is possible that one may believe the conclusion who denies the major.” But men begin to see the folly of pretending to discard that without which they can no more reason than they can talk without air.

Your correspondent who signs D. S. (May, p. 481,) has done that justice to logic which Dr. Whateley, its professed expositor, has failed to do. If, to quote your correspondent's words, the archbishop asserts of a certain problem, that "a logical demonstration of it is impossible," assuredly the master himself would have disclaimed such an exposition, and have authoritatively pronounced that his rules are universally true or utterly fallacious. Professor Newman also (late of Bristol College), in his instructive lectures on logic, article Syllogism, speaks of the right reverend logician as under a mistake, observing of the celebrated argument against infinite divisibility, that it was "Dr. Whateley's . . . business to reduce (the sophism to syllogistic) form, and to show us that, when reduced, it offended some of the Aristotelic rules (whereas, says Mr. Newman, it depends) on a false premiss suppressed." This premiss, a mathematical one, he adds; mathematical also is the solution by De Crousaz given us by your correspondent. But mathematics, I confess, are beyond my ken. Conceiting, too, that mathematics rest on logic, that consequently there must be some plain mode of treating every question, not purely one of computation, I submit to you, sir, what I have never yet seen, and in the hope of its being acceptable and satisfactory to many merely literary readers like myself, a simply logical arrangement and solution of this far-famed sophism, here veiled under the form of a little apologue.

It happened in heroic times that swift-footed Achilles once thought to catch a tortoise which was crawling

off as fast as its little legs could carry it from the sight of man, that common foe of bird and beast and every creeping thing. The tortoise, however, having the start of his pursuer on the ground, and ground, as ancient sages say, being infinitely divisible, and infinite divisibility, as deeper investigators show, compelling all beings to mimic their movements infinitely, it came to pass that Achilles, hindmost at setting out, could never, with all his striving, overtake the tortoise first ahead, thus verifying the adage, slow and sure!

A single perusal I imagine, sir, of this tale-told Sorites, will enable any intelligent man to perceive the falsehood of the second intermediate premiss, since, allowing even the truth and applicability of the first, it is manifest that nothing hinders the swifter at his earliest very near approximation to the slower from making at one effort so much way as either to reach the slower or leave it far behind. But, though matter be infinitely divisible, it is false incontrovertibly that either Achilles or the tortoise, either man or beast, can infinitely divide; the very dimensions of their instruments of motion soon bring them to a stand-still; and only an eternal power is adequate to an endless operation. The first intermediate premiss, therefore, is altogether dubious, the second is a false assumption based upon a doubtful medium, the conclusion contradicts reality, and the design would limit the power of the Almighty.

Before concluding this paper, suffer me to remark on the unfortunate use of the term *infinite* in questions of various science, occasioning a vast confusion of ideas; *without an end* is the simple meaning of the word; but because the word may also signify without any bounds either of beginning or of end, and is thus constantly applied to the Deity, it sounds, indeed, most marvellous to men to hear of infinitesimals and infinite division. Yet are they apt to think even this may be effected as they believe in the existence of a God. But an actually infinite division is a thing impossible, since every division must have a beginning, and on the supposition is never terminated; continue it through countless ages, and it will still have two extremes,

and must be finite; for, though endlessly *divisible*, no quantity can ever have been infinitely divided. Let *infinite*, therefore, and its derivation, be confined to their proper subjects; to God, to space, and to duration; and the terms indefinite, interminate, immeasurable, innumerable, and so forth, take their place in questions falling under human comprehension or investigation. The change could at least not injure truth, and would aid the unscientific. Yours, &c.

J. P. BARTRUM.

Mr. URBAN, Northampton, Feb. 27.

IN the report of the proceedings of the Numismatic Society in your January number, p. 78, I observe a slight mistake relative to the coin belonging to Mr. Alfred Beesley of Banbury. It is stated that on the obverse is an ear of corn, and on the reverse a horse, wheel, &c. with the letters QVANTEO. I have in my possession a gold British coin of similar fabric, with the horse, wheel, &c. on the concave side, and the reverse or convex side quite plain. Respecting the inscription on Mr. Beesley's coin, I find, from a very careful perusal of it, that it reads QVANTE, and the symbolic mark resembles one on my coin, which is without an inscription. In the plate of Symbols on British Coins, given in the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 26 and 27 are similar. A coin belonging to Mr. Cuff, and probably from the same die, has been engraved in the 1st vol. of the Numismatic Journal, and described in page 223, No. 8. And in the last edition of Ruding the same coin is again engraved. In both works the reverse is described as bearing a fern-leaf, and not an ear of corn; from the probable imperfection of the coin they differ so far as regards the legend. In the latter publication it is given CATH, and what has been conjectured to be O, or the symbolic mark, on Mr. Beesley's coin, forms part of the neck of the horse. In the Numismatic Journal they give the inscription CATHI. Two of my antiquarian friends have suggested that QVANTE may probably be intended for CANTI or Kent.

Yours, &c. B.

THE WISDOM OF AGE, A BALLAD; SHEWING THE VALUE, QUALITY, AND EFFECTS THEREOF, IN A FEW PLAIN STANZAS. BY ONE WHO HAS LITTLE SKILL IN THE MYSTERY OF RHYME. (THE REV. WILLIAM HARNES, M.A.)\*

THE April morn was bright and mild,  
 And the sunbeams danc'd on the dewy moor,  
 As an aged man and little child  
 Thus talked beside their cottage-door :

"Look, grandfather! what joy! what joy!  
 'Twill be a fine sunshiny day;  
 In the cowslip-fields," exclaimed the boy,  
 "I'll pass the happy hours away."

"'Twill rain ere noon," the old man replied:  
 "When you have lived as long as I,  
 You will know better than confide  
 In this soft air and glowing sky."

"Oh!" cried the boy, "if this is all  
 We gain by growing gray like you—  
 To learn what show'rs at noon will fall,  
 While yet the morning heavens are blue,

"I'd rather know, as I do now,  
 Nothing about the coming hours,  
 And, while it's fair, with careless brow  
 Enjoy the sun and gather flowers."

"Ay, but, my boy, as we grow old,"  
 Sigh'd that aged man, "we learn much more;  
 Truths which, in youth, we're often told,  
 But never feel as truths before;—

"That love is but a feverish dream;  
 That friendships die as soon as born;  
 That pleasures which the young esteem  
 Are only worthy of our scorn;

"That what the world desires as good,  
 Riches and power, rank and praise,  
 When sought, and won, and understood,  
 But disappoint the hopes they raise;

"That life is like this April day,  
 A scene of fitful light and gloom;  
 And that our only hope and stay  
 Centre in realms beyond the tomb."

Thus wisely spoke that gray-hair'd man:  
 But little fruit such wisdom yields;  
 Off, while he talked, the urchin ran  
 To gather cowslips in the fields.

And sure in nature's instinct sage  
 The child those with'ring lessons fled,  
 Conn'd from the worn and blotted page  
 Of the world's book perversely read:

For soon he reached those fields so fair,  
 Murmur'd his songs, and wreath'd his flowers;  
 While, laughing, 'neath the hawthorns there,  
 He crouched for shelter from the showers.

MR. URBAN,

Dublin, June 1.

I HAVE ever been impressed with the notion that you love truth above all things. I therefore make this communication, confident that you will not refuse its insertion, because the verity may be in some respects unpalatable.

In the Review of my *ETRURIA CELTICA*, your critic certainly did not give the fair and laborious attention necessary to enable him to pronounce a correct judgment. He passed over all with railroad speed, and knew as little of its contents as the passenger of the country he whirls through inside a railroad carriage. He gives but one *etymological quotation*, and that one he quotes falsely, from the hasty and superficial mode of his perusal. "One will suffice," says he, and then adds, "the *stubbora g* in the middle of the word *negatives the etymology*, by its absence."

It is only necessary to refer to the work, and the *g* will be found obstinately keeping its place, which the blundering critic supplied with an *s*. If there be one etymological derivation more palpable than another, *Liguria* is that one—*has stony, or rocky, up coast, is country*.

Well, the critic is upbraided with his blunder, and he endeavours at an *erratum!* in which he makes another exhibition of his inattention to the contents of my work. He says, "I have unaccountably passed by the *palpable* Greek derivation of *Campania*." Had he really read the book he pretends to criticise, he would have seen that the whole tenor of the argument was to repudiate Greek derivations as far-fetched and inappropriate. His own derivation of *Campania* is anything but obvious.

The important discoveries in science and literature of the most illustrious benefactors of mankind have all at their first promulgation been met with a torrent of ridicule or persecution, which few have lived long enough to see stemmed. Galileo, Copernicus, Harvey, Sir Charles Bell, Bruce, and Huber, are examples of the injustice and ingratitude of their contemporaries. These men "*braved the prejudices of satisfied mediocrity by boldly stating their discoveries*," which were

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eventually established and received as truth, and in many cases a priority of discovery was claimed by filching pretenders. They were criticised and ridiculed not only by ignorant sciolists, incompetent to estimate their wonderful grasp of intellect, or the value of the product of their labours, but by many eminent scholars and scientific men of their day, who, startled by novelties subversive of their educational prejudices, rejected truth without the examination necessary to ascertain it. Many candid and honest critics have afterwards acknowledged the injustice of such hasty criticism. It is not, therefore, for so humble and insignificant a writer as myself to complain of similar treatment.

Few men possess temper and patience necessary to investigate novelties repugnant to received opinions, and the established dogmas of the schools. Prejudice arms them to the teeth against inquiry; common sense and reason are of no avail, attention will not be accorded. My discovery of the identity of the Hiberno-Celtic with the Etruscan, and the affinity of both with the Phœnician, is obnoxious to more than common ridicule and objection. The Irish language and literature have ever been the objects of sneers and butt of contempt, partly from not being understood, but more from the ignorant pretensions of ill-informed individuals professing to understand it. The very few, if any, general scholars who understood Gaelic, have not given that critical analysis and philological research necessary to enable them to judge of its value and importance.

Not being either an Irish or Scottish Gael, I have no national prejudice to gratify in endeavouring to establish the antiquity and philological as well as historical importance of the Hiberno-Celtic. For twenty years I have given it much attention. I commenced my labours under the prejudice of all Englishmen; but evidence produced conviction, after a long and unremitted inquiry, that the time is not far distant when the identity above mentioned will be universally admitted. It only requires a candid and fair investigation to produce that result.

I may not live to see it, but I should

G

not have remained satisfied with myself had I not published the result of my trying but gratifying labours, which very few, if any, may have the opportunity, if they possess the inclination, to undertake.

Since writing the above your June No. has come to hand. I am induced, from its perusal, to trespass somewhat more upon your patience with a few further remarks.

The mystical rubbish about Noah, and the arkite deities, *Mithraic caves*, *helio-arkite theology engrafted on Druidic rites*! the belly of *Kúdd*, and such like stuff, which has really no intelligible meaning, and only serves to nauseate the subject of Celtic antiquities and philology,—but is so flipperantly put forth by persons who know but little of what they are speaking, and merely follow up the mystification which has so long imposed upon the world and rendered the inquiry contemptible,—should no longer be tolerated. No sooner, however, is an attempt made to give from *actual examination a rational and probable definition of ancient languages, manners, and customs, from the remains of a people who are admitted by all to have existed*, than a general cry is raised like that of "*great is Diana of the Ephesians*," glorious is the humbug which has kept the world in the dark, mighty the dreams and conceptions of fanciful men, who have *without premises* formed the most ridiculous systems, imagined the existence of nations, and, assuming *falsehood for fact*, deceived themselves and others for ages, by gravely postulating as theorems systems repugnant to common sense.

One of these is the assumption of the identity or affinity of the Welsh and Irish languages, and your correspondent S. T. P. p. 608, has been so misled. I suppose he understands Welsh; but he certainly is profoundly ignorant of the Irish. He, however, ventures to pronounce judgment like a learned Theban, and says:—

"Notwithstanding his (the author of *Etruria Celtica*) abilities, most Celtic scholars will not hesitate to say, that he has not proved his case; indeed, it can be shown that the Irish language was not in existence previously to the Christian era."

This is a curiously constructed sentence of *negatives*, not one of which can S. T. P. prove. The learned Welsh are not *Celtic scholars*, and S. T. P. probably does not know one. Notwithstanding the tenacity with which most Welsh writers adhere to the idea, it has been repudiated by the learned and eminent Welsh authors and philologists, Edward Llwyd and the Rev. Peter Roberts. The former confesses that he failed to find more than a few hundred words common to both languages, which may be accounted for by neighbourhood and consequent intercourse. Roberts, who compared the two languages, is still more explicit, and says:—

"The Irish and Welsh languages are of no more use to the knowledge of each other, than the mere knowledge of the Latin would be to understand the Greek.

"The grammatical structure is radically different. Having formed his opinion from comparison of the two languages, he felt '*less hesitation in stating the fact which (Welsh) antiquaries had mistaken.*'"

Bishop Percy, who, although not a Welshman, was an eminent philologist, says, "I cannot think they (the Irish and Welsh) are derived from one Celtic stock."

Professor D. Forbes, eminent as a Gaelic scholar, in your pages, Mr. Urban, clearly demonstrated that there was no affinity, and he is borne out by every sound Gaelic scholar.

I am, therefore, justified in the opinion I have myself formed from *actual comparison*, and have no hesitation in declaring that such evidence shows the *Cymbri* and the *Gael* to be altogether different in origin; that the latter being Celts, the former were of Teutonic or northern origin.

From the positive language in which S. T. P. asserts that *it can be shown* that the Irish tongue did not exist before the Christian era, we have a right to assume that he is prepared to show it; if not, he has been most indiscreet in making the assertion. *Negatives* are always difficult of proof; no prudent man will attempt to prove them. Proof here, except by an *affirmative showing the period of the origin of the Irish*, is impossible.

If S. T. P. would take an Irish dictionary and grammar, and make a

comparison with the Welsh, he would not hereafter be disposed to take for granted the bold assertions of those who have not examined into facts, and know as little as himself from original evidence. Let him judge for himself, and I am satisfied he will reject the prevailing heresy, and the heedless but confident assertions of those who merely reiterate the absurdities of their predecessors. Among other errors S. T. P. states the identity of the Basque with the Irish. Mr. Barrow, whose work on Spain forms your first article in the last number, knew both, and declares that there is no affinity, but that the Basque is akin to *Manchew Tartar*!!! It is too bad for persons to pretend to teach who know nothing.

Yours, &c. W. BETHAM.

MR. URBAN,

DURING a late visit to the very interesting old city of Cologne, I observed in the church of "St. Mary in the Capitol" a number of curiously sculptured stone tablets, apparently sepulchral, and with the aspect of considerable antiquity. They were affixed to the walls, some under the organ at the west end of the church, and others in the ante-chapel adjoining, where, probably, they had been gathered together from different localities for preservation. I sketched four of them, and have much pleasure in forwarding them to you.



Fig. 1 is 6 feet high in the centre, and 2 feet 11 inches wide. The fleur-

de-lis form here seen, occurs on a grave-stone *en dos d'ane*, figured in Carter's "Ancient Architecture," plate XLV. and described as lying on the wall of Castor Church-yard, Northamptonshire.



Fig. 2 is about the same height.



Fig. 3 is 2 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 11 inches wide.

Fig. 4 (as represented over leaf) is 7 feet 5 inches high on one side, and 7 feet 9 inches on the other. The top measures 3 feet 2 inches, and the bottom 2 feet 6 inches.

The ornamental portions are in relief, formed for the most part by a rounded member.

The church itself is one of the most ancient in the city. It consists of nave and side aisles, (separated by rectangular piers, and plain semicircular arches,\*) transept terminated

\* The archways are 9 feet wide, and about 22 feet high to the springing of the arch. Each pier is 6 feet 3 inches wide on the face.





north and south by a semicircular absis, crowned by a hemispherical dome, and a choir with similar absis at east end. An aisle is formed around the absides by columns and semicircular arches. These columns have enormous cushion capitals, and diminish in diameter from the bottom towards the top. They would seem originally to have been rectangular piers, and afterwards worked into their present form.

Externally St. Mary's is a rude type of most of the churches to be found in Cologne. It is, unfortunately, so far decayed and otherwise injured, as to be literally bound together, in parts, solely by iron bars introduced for that purpose.

Yours, &c. GEORGE GODWIN.

MR. URBAN, London, June 5.

CURIOS to learn the opinions of contributors to the Gentleman's Magazine, during its long and honourable career, concerning Junius, I this day turned to the index volumes. In vol. 87, pt. ii. p. 482, occurs the following article, which, being concise and in point, may be given entire.

"PHILURBANUS, having accidentally

opened our XXXth vol. at page 507, (being a portion for Nov. 1760,) was peculiarly attracted by 'Extracts from a Letter to an Hon. Brigadier-General.' Conceiving that the style of these extracts exactly corresponded with the nerve and point of the sarcastic Junius, he is strongly of opinion, that, if the author of the letter in question should be known, it will be no difficult task to set at rest the inquiry after the author of the celebrated Letters under that signature."

The very Letter, thus pointedly noticed, was reprinted in 1840; and in vol. XV. of your New Series, i. e. for March 1841, may be seen a lengthened critique on it. Thus, in 1760, extracts are made from the letter. In 1817, fifty-seven years subsequently, a writer in your columns expresses his conviction that he who wrote the Letter wrote the Letters of Junius. In 1840, twenty-three years after this suggestion, another party, having access to the whole Letter, comes to a like conclusion, and re-prints the same.

Your present Correspondent has now before him MS. observations by a gentleman (recently deceased), who had been long connected with the public press. He had seen the *extracts* only; had formed the same opinion as Philurbanus; and, previously to the illness which terminated his life, was preparing his manuscript for the press.

Thus three several parties, entirely disconnected, after reading either the whole Letter or extracts from it in your Magazine, arrive at one and the same conclusion respecting it.

It is known that this Letter occasioned a bloodless contest between two noblemen, and that Horace Walpole tells the tale with his usual piquancy. The authorship must, consequently, have been well canvassed at the time; the writer's name in all probability was known; and a discovery of that name would perhaps reward the efforts of any who possess facilities and inclination for the investigation. That discovery made, then comes the question—Was *he* Junius?

Yours, &c. PERSCRUTATOR.

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*Tragical Tales and other Poems.* By George Turberville. Reprinted from the edition of 1587. Edinb. 1837, 4to. (Printed for private circulation, and limited to fifty copies.)

GEORGE TURBERVILLE, the author of these poems, was a younger son of Nich. Turberville, of White Church in Dorsetshire; was educated at Winchester, became Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1561; but, before he took a degree, left it and entered one of the inns of court, where he was admired for his poetry. He was secretary to Thos. Randolph, esq. who went ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of Russia. He wrote "Poems describing the Places and Manners of the Country and People of Russia," anno 1568. He also published Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets, 1570, 8vo. Turberville was also the translator of the Eclogue of Mantuan, 1567 and 1594, 12mo.; and he gave a version of the "Heroical Epistles of the learned Poet P. Ovidius Naso," of which it is said there were four editions, 1567, 1569, 1600, and one without date. A. Wood observes, that he finds George Turberville to be the author of, 1. Essays Politic and Moral, 1608, 8vo. 2. The Book of Falconry and Hawking, 1611, 4to. revived by another hand. Of this book an earlier edition in 1575 has been traced. See *Censura Literaria*, vol. x. p. 122. Among the Rawlinson MSS. there are two copies of a translation of Tasso's *Godfrey of Bolloing*, by Sir G. T. which Rawlinson believed to be Turberville, but it does not appear on what grounds; nor is it known that Turberville was ever knighted. The period of his death is not known, but it occurred, probably, previously to 1611. The *Tragical Tales* are mostly taken from Boccaccio.

See, on the works of this poet, *Censura Literaria*, vol. i. p. 319; 2nd ed. vol. iii. p. 72. Ritson's *Bibliog. Poet.* p. 368. Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 421, vol. iv. p. 247. Ellis's *Specimens*, vol. ii. p. 577. Philips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, p. 117. *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, p. 359.

Our copy of the *Heroicall Epistles of Ovid*, &c. 1567, was given to us by the late Mr. R. Heber, and is a very scarce volume. It may be remarked that the eleventh, twelfth, twentieth, and twenty-first Epistle are in *blank verse*, the remainder in rhyme.

*From the Authour to the Reader.*

In this thy hauty heart thou shewst,  
Too playne thy pryde appeeres,  
How durst thou deale in field affaires?  
Leave off, unyoke thy steeres.  
Let loftie Lucan's verse alone,  
A deed of deepe devise,  
A stately stile, a peerlesse pen,  
A worke of weightie pryce.  
More meete for noble *Buckhurst* braine,  
Where Pallas built her boure,  
Of purpose there to lodge herselfe,  
And shew her princely powre.  
His swelling vaine would better blase  
These royall Roman peeres,  
Than any one in Brutus' land  
That livde these many yeeres.  
And yet within that little isle  
Of golden wittes is store;  
Great change and choise of learned ymps  
As ever was of yore.  
I none dislike, I fancie some,  
But yet of all the rest,

Sance envie, let my verdite passe,  
*Lord Buckhurst* is the best.  
Wee all that ladie Muses are,  
Who be in number nine,  
With one accord did blesse this babe,  
Each said—This ympe is mine.  
Each one of us at time of birth  
With Juno were in place,  
And each upon this tender childe  
Bestowed her gift of grace.  
Myselfe among the moe alowde  
Him poets praised skill,  
And to commend his gallant verse,  
I gave him wordes at will.  
Minerva lul'd him on her lappe,  
And let him many a kisse;  
As who would say—when all is done,  
They all shall yield to this.  
This matter were more meet for him,  
And farre unfit for thee,  
My sister Clio with thy kinde,  
Dost best of all agree, &c.

## ON THE RIGHT NOBLE LORD WILLIAM EARL OF PEMBROKE HIS DEATH.

Though betters pen the praise  
Of him that earned fame,  
Yet pardon men of meaner skill  
If they attempt the same.

Good will may be as great  
In simple wits to write  
In commendation of the good,  
As heads of deeper sight.

Wherfor among the rest  
That rue this Earles want,  
Myself will set my muse abroach,  
Altho' my vaine be scant.

*This realme hath lost a lampe*  
That gave a gallant show,  
No stranger half so strange to us  
But did this noble know.

His virtues spred so farre,  
His worthy workes so wide  
That forrain princes held him deere  
Where so he was imploid.

Whose wit such credit won  
In cuntry service still,  
That envie could not give the checke,  
Nor rancor reave good will.

He ever kept the roume  
That prince and fortune gave,  
As courteous in the cuntry as  
In court a courtier brave.

To low and meanest men  
A lowly mind he bore,  
No haucie hart to stoute estates  
Unless the cause were more.

But than a lion's hart  
This dreadful dragon had,  
In field among his foes, as fierce  
As in the senate sad.

Had Pallas at his birth  
For Pembroke done his best,  
As nature did; then Pembroke had  
Surmounted all the rest.

For though that learning lackt  
To paint the matter out,  
What case of weight so weightie was,  
But Pembroke brought about?

Another epitaph upon the death of Henry Sydenham and Gyles Bampfild,  
gent :—

## 1

Yf teares might aught avayle to stint my woe,  
Yf sobbing sighes breathed out from pensive brest,  
Could ease the gryping greefes that payn me so,  
Or pleasure them for whom I am distrest,  
Neyther would I stycke with teares to fret my face  
Nor spare to spend redoubled sighes apace.

## 2

But sith neyther dreary drops nor sighes have power  
To doe me good or stand my friends in steede,  
Why should I seeke wyth sorrows to devour?  
These humors watry sayntyng lymmes should feede.

By wit great wealth he wonne,  
By fortune favour came;  
With favour friends, and with the friends  
Assurance of the same.

Of princes ever praised  
Advaunst and staid in state,  
From first to last commended much,  
In honour's stoole he sate.

Beloved of Henry well,  
Of Edward held as deere,  
A doubt whether sonne or father loved  
Him best as might appeere.

Queene Mary felt a want,  
If Pembroke were away,  
So greatly she affied him,  
Whilest she did have the sway.

And of our peerelesse Queene,  
That all the rest doth passe,  
I need not write, she shew'd hir love,  
Whose steward Pembroke was.

Sith such a noble then,  
By death our daily foe,  
Is left this realme, why do we not  
By teares our sorrowes showe?

Why leaue we to lament?  
Why keepe we in our cries?  
Why do we not pour out our plaints  
By condites of our eyes?

Our noble prince, our peeres,  
Both poore and riche may rue,  
And each one sorrow Pembroke dead  
That earst him living knew.

Yt joy in one respect  
That he who lived so hie  
In honor's seat his honor saved  
And fortune so to die.

Which stroke of noble state,  
Sith cruell death hath left,  
I wish the branches long to bud  
That of the roote are left.

And prosper so alive,  
As did this noble tree,  
And after many happy dayes  
To die as well as hee.

Booteless it were, therefore I wyl assay  
To shew myselve a frend some other way.

3

Some other way, as by my mourning pen  
To doe the world to wit, what wyghts they were  
Whose deaths I wayle, what frendly forward men,  
And to thys land they both did beare \*  
Alas ! I rue to name them in my verse,  
Whose only thought my trembling hand doth pearse.

4

But yet I must of force their names unfolde  
(For things concealde are seldom when bewail'd)—  
T'one Sydenham was a manly wight and bolde,  
In whom neither courage haute, nor feature faylde ;  
Faythful to frendes, undaunted to his foes,  
A lambe in love, when he to fancy chose.

5

The second, neere unto myselve allyde,  
Gyles Bamfield hight (I weep to wryte his name),  
A gallant ympe, amyd his youthful pryde,  
Whose seemly shape commended nature's frame ;  
Deckte of the gods in cradle where he lay  
With lovely lymmes and parts of purest clay.

6

Themselves might boast theyr birth for gentle blood,  
The houses are of countenance whence they came,  
And vaunt I dare their virtues rare as good  
As was their race, and fitted to the same.  
There wanted nought to make them perfect blest  
Save happy deatthes, which clouded all the rest.

7

When rascall Irysh happed to rebel  
(Who seld we see do long continue true),  
Unto the Lord of Essex lotte it fell  
To have the lotte these outlaws to subdue,  
Who went away to please the prynce and state,  
Attended on of many a doughty mate.

8

Whose names although my dreary quil conceale,  
Yet they (I trust) wil take it well in worthe,  
For noble mindes employed to common weale  
Shall find a stemme to blaze their prowess fourth ;  
My doleful muse but this alone intends,  
To wryte and wayle my frendes unhappy endes.

9

Away they would, and gave their last adew,  
With burning hearts to slay the savage foe,  
Bestride their steads, and to the sea they flew,  
When weather rose and water raged so,  
As they (alas !) who meant their country good  
Were forst to lose their lives in Irish flood.

10

Those eyes that should have look'd the foe in face  
Were then constrain'd to wink at every wave ;  
Those valiant armes the billows did embrace  
That vowed with sword this realm's renown to save ;  
Those many minds that dreaded no mishap  
Were soust in seas, and caught in suddain trap.

\* Apparently some word is wanting in this line to complete the measure.

## 11

Proud Eole prince, controller of the winds,  
 With churlish Neptune, sovereign of the seas,  
 Did play their parts and show'd their stubborn kinds,  
 Whom no request nor prayer might appease.  
 The Trojan duke bid not so great a brunt  
 When he of yore for Lavine lands did hunt.

## 12

And yet these wights committed none offence  
 To Juno, as Sir Paris did of yore,  
 Their only travell was for our defense,  
 Which makes me waile their sudden deaths the more.  
 But what the gods do purpose to be done,  
 By proofs we see, man's wisdom cannot shun.

## 13

Ye water-nymphes, and you that ladies be  
 Of more remorse, and of a milder mood  
 Than Neptune or King Eole, if you see  
 Their balefull bodies driving on the flood,  
 Take up their lims, allowing them a grave,  
 Who well deserved a richer hearse to have.

## 14

Wheron do stampe this small device in stone,  
 That passers-by may read with dewy eyes,  
 When they by chance shall chance to light thereon,  
 Loe Sydenham here, and Bampfild's body lies,  
 Whose willing hearts to serve their prince and realme  
 Shortened their lives amid this wrathfull streame.

A previous epitaph on these persons occurs, p. 340—345. There are three notices of Spenser; p. 300:—

My Spenser, Spite is Virtue's deadly foe,  
 The best are ever sure to bear the blame.

P. 308:—

My Spenser, spare to speake  
 And ever spare to speede, &c.

P. 375.

If I should now forget,  
 Or not remember thee,  
 Thou (Spenser) mightst a foul rebuke  
 And shame impute to me.  
 For I to open shew  
 Did love thee passing well;  
 And thou were he at parture whom  
 I loathed to bid farewell.

This poem was written on his journey to Russia, and in which he gives an account of the manners of the country, as Spenser requested him to do.

And as I went thy friend	And that the poast would license us
So I continue still,	No longer time to stay.
No better prooffe thou canst desire	Thou wroongst me by the fist,
Than this of true good will.	And holding fast my hand,
I do remember well	Didst crave of me to send thee news,
When needs I should away,	And how I likte the land, &c.

Among the tragical tales, p. 183, occurs one on the Basill-Pot, a tale that has been subsequently adorned by the genius of Mr. Barry Cornwall. Among the sonnets is one to his friend Nicholas Roscarock, to induce him to take a wife (p. 392), but we do not find anything more that particularly requires quotation.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Ten Thousand Things relating to China: with a Synopsis of the Chinese Collection.* By W. B. Langdon.

THIS work, published by the gentleman who is the curator of the Chinese Collection in London, will be of great utility to those who visit it, and to those who have not the opportunity it will afford some insight into the customs and habits of the most ancient and singular people on the face of the earth. We turned to the account of the Chinese ladies as the first subject of inquiry, and we found (p. 67) that a Chinese lady must not show her hands, which are covered with long sleeves; that her nails must grow very long; that she must have large pendant ears; a slender willow waist; that her natural eyebrows must be removed, and a delicate pencil-line, resembling Lewshoo, must be drawn instead; that her foot must not exceed two inches in length; and that she must paint her face white and red. There is a good account of the "Jugglers" given at p. 77 and following pages. We extract one of their feats:—

"A man is armed with an instrument resembling a trident, or what is termed by sailors 'grains,' to which formidable weapon is attached a long handle of hard wood. The juggler with surprising strength of arm throws his weapon perpendicularly in the air to a great height; as it gains the greatest elevation he measures with a practised eye and wonderful precision the exact spot on which it will fall. To this point he advances step by step; in an instant the weapon descends with fearful velocity, *scraping the edges* of some protruding part of his person, thus giving proof of a singular daring and successful effort which surpasses in skill even the most celebrated rifle-shots of the hunter of Kentucky."<sup>1</sup>

The account of a Chinese dinner given by Captain Laplace might excite envy even at the Mansion House (p. 103). The first course consisted of salted earth worms, prepared and dried; Japan leather, a darkish skin, hard and tough, with a strong and not

agreeable taste; little balls made of shark's fins; eggs prepared by heat, of which the smell and taste are equally repulsive; immense grubs, crabs, and pounded shrimps, &c. Instead of butter the castor-oil-plant is eaten. The flesh of dogs, rats, cats, and mice, enter into the bill of fare. The larvæ of the sphinx-moth and a grub found in the sugar-cane are much relished, also the flesh of wild horses, the sea-slug, and the paws of bears. The water-beetle is captured for food, and silk-worms are fried in oil. At an imperial feast given to the British embassy, a soup concocted of mare's milk and blood was among the dishes. White cabbage and soy complete the catalogue of this ambrosial fare.

There is a good account of the different teas given by Mr. Davis (p. 230). *Pekoe* is formed of the early leaf-buds in spring (Pak-hoo, white down), *Souchong* of the more matured leaves, *Congou* of still larger, and *Bohea* is of the last picking. *Bohea* is the name of a district; *Congou*, man's labour (Kung-foo); *Souchong* (smaller scarce sort.) Green teas may be divided into 1. Twankay; 2. Hyson; 3. Gunpowder; 4. Young Hyson. The Hyson *Pekoe* has never been brought to England on account of its scarcity and high price. The mandarins send it in very small canisters, as presents to their friends. Green tea (p. 233) is *not dried in copper*, but in pans of cast iron.\*

*White's History of Selborne. A new Edition with Notes.* By Rev. Leonard Jenyns, M.A.

WHEN Mr. White was observing nature and her various productions

\* *China, in a Series of Views, &c.* by T. Allom, esq. and Rev. G. N. Wright, is a beautiful work now in the course of publication. The scenes are highly interesting, the engravings are finely executed, and the descriptions written with good taste, and in a pleasing and agreeable manner.

with the eye of a scientific naturalist at Selborne, with the exception of Mr. Pennant and Barrington, he had scarcely any companions in his interesting field of inquiry, and he lived remote from the world, in a wild and unfrequented district of northern Hampshire. We are old enough to know those who remembered White in his favourite village taking his regular morning stroll with his gun in his hand, along the hedgerows and coppices and by the beechen hangers, in pursuit of *his* game; and we ourselves have wandered over the scenes of his pleasing labours, now completely despoiled of many of their former charms. White's volume contains the knowledge of a naturalist delivered in the language of a scholar. It has been deservedly much praised and read, and of late several new editions of it have appeared. There is one by the late Mr. Bennet, which is particularly distinguished for the valuable information on the habits, instincts, &c. of birds, by Hon. and Rev. Mr. Herbert, now Dean of Manchester; and the present, by Mr. Jenyns, will be not less esteemed for the original matter which it contains. Mr. Jenyns has not made his what may be called a *variorum* edition like the former, but has given White's text, with his occasional notes upon it, adding or commenting as was necessary, and as additional information has been obtained. We gave to our friend Mr. Jesse, a few years since, a list of the birds which had been killed in our neighbourhood on the eastern coast of England (Suffolk), which he inserted in the third volume of his *Gleanings*; to which we have now to add the honey buzzard, and a most beautiful bird, the Iceland falcon, the colour of the plumage white, with brown spots,—perhaps the only bird of the kind ever shot in England. It probably had been a *trained* bird, for, only having been winged, it was kept alive some time; and what was curious in his habits was its willingness to be fed by the hand, while it never attempted to feed itself. This bird is now placed in a collection near Beccles. The birds of prey of all kinds are become extremely scarce in this part of England; the larger hawks and the raven no longer seen, the crow and magpie very seldom, and in a few

years the owl will no longer be seen

“——— To wave its pinions gray  
For more profound repose.”

*The Grandeur of the Law; or, the Legal Peers of England, &c.* By Edward Foss, Esq.

WE think that Mr. Foss has executed his work with much judgment and good taste. His biographical sketches vary in fullness and length according to the importance of the character delineated, and the materials that were at command. Mr. Foss has shown that impartiality that becomes the historian, and has never suffered either the bias of politics, or the partiality of private feeling, to lead him from the truth. Few persons, we believe, who have not read this work have any conception of the debt which our peerage owes to the profession of the law, and how illustrious are the names recorded of those persons who, having risen to fame and fortune by the arduous toil of legal studies, have united themselves with the oldest nobility of the land. Of the favourable reception of the work we have no doubt whatever; and we think that in his next edition Mr. Foss might without any hazard venture on the extension of his biographical notices, and with advantage give reference to the books, historical or critical, wherein the lives are noticed, or the works reviewed, in the same manner that he has quoted from Dryden in his character of Buckingham. We pencilled the following trifling notes on the margin of our copy:—

Pref. p. xi. Was not the *H. Philips* whom Mr. Foss mentions as the author of the work with a title like his own, called the *Grandeur of the Law*, the nephew of Milton, and a popular author of the day?

P. 22. Should not *Giddy Hall*, Essex, be *Gidea*? It stands about two miles from Romford, on the left of the Colchester road.

P. 30. “The eldest *Edward* (Bruce) the second Baron having been killed in a duel with Sir Edward Sackville.” This was the famous duel that is so well known from the paper in the *Guardian* on the subject, No. 129 and No. 133.

P. 145. We think there is a trifling mistake in the account of the Lyttleton family. The present Lord is son of *William Henry* Lord Lyttleton, who came to the title on the death of his half-brother, who died unmarried in 1828. If we are right, *grandson* should replace *son* in the text.

P. 198. In the account of Lord Redesdale, it might be noticed that he was returned for Beeralston and East Looe, in the influence of the Duke of Northumberland. This laid probably the foundation of his fortune, which was sustained and improved by his talents and industry. He was a good artist, drew with taste and spirit, and possessed a critical knowledge of pictures. Mr. Foss has not mentioned his controversy with Sir S. Romilly on the subject of the vice-chancellorship.

*The Lawyer: his Character and Rule of Life, &c.* By Edward O'Brien, &c.

A WORK written in imitation of Herbert's Country Parson, and deserving praise for its good sense, its sound reasoning, its pleasing imagery, and its finished, though quaint, style of composition. A very well written introduction, signed A. DE V. (Aubrey de Vere) informs us that the author was his friend, that he was the third son of the late Sir Edward O'Brien of Dromeland, that he was born in 1808, was at Trin. Coll. Cambridge, became a member of the Irish bar, and died in 1840 of a fever.

"In the composition of this book (he adds) the author had no thoughts of fame or what is called literary success. His impulse was simply the love of justice; his only motive was the desire to assist others in the performance of their duty. I can truly affirm of this treatise that it is a sincere book. It came from the heart of the author, and embodies his most solemn convictions."

"The style of the following pages, though different from that of the present day, is entirely unaffected. The author's reading lay principally among old books, and he therefore wrote naturally in their manner," &c.

The object of the work (p. 10) is to pourtray in outline the character of the British lawyer; to suggest the motives which should animate him, and the principles which should direct

him in the exercise of his calling. The work will be found as entertaining as instructive, for the author shows great variety of information, and leads the mind of the reader by very luminous and pleasing lines of reasoning, while the pure and lofty spirit in which it is written imparts an increased dignity and importance to the subject.

*Sketches of Human Life.* By C. E. S. Dering, M.A.

A SPRIGHTLY, sensible, and amusing little volume. Sound observation, entertaining anecdote, with a sprinkling of humour and joke, are no bad materials for a book in these days of ponderous and massive dullness. We beg to refer all those of our married friends, who consider it impossible that any difference of opinion could possibly take place between them and their *better-halves*, to the story of the blackbird and thrush at p. 62; and, as an inculcation of the virtue of patience, we refer to p. 71, which, not being too long, we shall give.

"One day an old and somewhat humorous friend of mine, travelling in a gig, came to a stand-still (seemingly a hopeless halt) in a narrow lane (of course he was in a hurry) owing to the wilfulness of a carter, who advanced the more resolutely, until their several horses were almost come into contact, the more he angrily desired him *not* to advance. My friend, to use a favourite term of the present day, 'was not to be done,' so he took a newspaper and read very *patiently* as he imagined; but the carter was, to use another peculiar phrase, 'wide awake,' and knew, as well as my friend in his heart knew, that his opponent was inwardly boiling with hopeless anger; so, after he had read, or seemed to read, for half an hour, the carter said, 'Sir, when you have done with that paper, will you oblige me by letting me read it?' It is a long lane that has no turning, and this cool impudence showed so much fun in the fellow that it turned away my friend's wrath, and he said 'Well, my hearty, you have got the best of it; you had more patience than I had, so now let us both try, and see how we can manage to pass each other.' Where there's a will there's a way, so matters were arranged, and the travellers parted good friends."

Now for another proof of the virtue of patience.

"I remember a storm on Loch Chorib



in Ireland. To fight through this vast lake in a storm requires *patience* or you are lost, and become food for the sacred trout, which the people believe were *livers and live for ever*; at all events, for their lives, they dare not kill them. Now of patience on that evening I saw a remarkable proof, and an instance to which no country but Ireland, probably, could muster a parallel. A poor fisherman, living on the edge of the lake, was alarmed under an impression that this autumn storm would unroof his cabin, and he knew it was unlikely he should obtain another thatched roof before the impending winter. I have said the Irishman so situated was *poor*: it is an evil to be *poor*, but I say he was not *poor* in invention, and so he proved: for, having divested himself of nearly all his clothing to avoid injury to it from the rain, he awaited very patiently (*sitting astride on the roof of his cabin, in order to keep safely the thatched roof thereof*) the conclusion of the storm. A truly Irish scheme, but he succeeded in his object. If that was not *patience*, perhaps another tour in Ireland may teach me what is."

*Nature, a Parable; a Poem in seven books.* By Rev. J. B. Morris, M.A.

THIS has been to us a volume of much interest, but rather from the general spirit, feeling, and doctrine, than for its poetical merits, though we do not think meanly of them, or for the peculiar fitness of the subject for poetical illustration and ornament. The author is master both of poetical language and of rhythmical harmony. His expression and his versification resemble those of Wordsworth, but without direct imitation, and his metre is elegant and harmonious throughout: while the poem abounds with beautiful topics, allegorical pictures, and poetical images and resemblances taken from the writings of the Fathers of the Church. The author says,

"I might not disadvantageously employ my leisure hours in correcting and chastening whatever amount of imaginative tendencies I had myself, by noticing things of the kind in the works of the Fathers. I went to them in this, as in other respects, with a desire to consult them as oracles, not to judge of them as authors."

And then he adds.

"As for a *blind* reverence for them, I cannot believe that such a thing exists, or

was even talked of, except by such as were either ignorant of their writings, or, with some knowledge of these, made no effort to follow their stern holiness and patient gentleness. The graciousness of our Lord's promises reaches even to the efforts to do his Father's will."

We must add another extract from the preface, which we do, not only because what the author says is in accordance with what we think, but for the far better reason, that this preface gives the key-note to his poem, and unfolds the spirit and purpose in which it is written.

"I hope that whatever defects of style or judgment or doctrine there may be in this work, I have throughout it expressed a conviction that *stern living* is the way to understand the subjects of which it makes a feeble attempt to treat. If in expressing that conviction, I have any where seemed deficient in gentleness, I have little doubt myself that it is to be attributed to my own want of *sternness* myself. Of the seeming *childishness* of some interpretations of Scripture, or other things contained in this book, (if they are taken from the Fathers,) we have no right to form an opinion, until we *live the strict lives of the Fathers*. And as there are people in England who, one trusts, are moving in that direction, I humbly hope that this book may not be unacceptable to such persons. It is addressed to *them*, and not to other people; and the possession of leisure for studying the Fathers, or the liability to do so as a duty, seems in some measure a call upon one to venture, in spite of one's own great deficiencies, the attempt so to direct one's studies as to supply the wants of people of that description," &c.

For the subject of the poem, the author says,

"The whole of the typical meaning of nature is but a continuation, or rather an instance or illustration, of the subject of Bishop Butler's Analogy, for assuming that the Church system and the system of nature proceeded from the same author; thence arises, upon the principles of that great divine, an immediate probability that there will be a great similarity between the two \* \* \* and the theory assumed in this book is that such analogies are not accidental, but designed; and that the Church system will clear up the meaning of nature in the same way that Christianity clears up the meaning of prophecy. '*Facilius Prophetiam credas discipulus nature,*' said Tertullian. The

author then considers a possible objection, that the great divine (Butler) referred to would by no means sanction the extension of the principle of analogy to the degree here assumed allowable; but, on the contrary, he discourages the use of imagination in religion, and calls it the author of all error. The answer to this is, That we may avail ourselves of an ancient division of all theological subjects into two classes; one, comprising those which answer to the subjects of the *σοφία* of Aristotle, such as truths relating to the eternal and immutable things, the doctrine of the Trinity, or the like: the other, that which comprises subjects conforming to those of *φρονήσις*, such as truths flowing from the economy of our salvation, through the incarnation, and other things which take place in time: we may find this division not unfavourable for the present purpose. Imagination has no permission to meddle with the former, it would seem to me; for it deals with the *forms* of things unknown, and 'bodies them forth,' and localises them, which of course such eternal truths do not allow of without blasphemy. It is concerned with things of time, such as the dealings of God towards us, his creatures of time; the sacraments for instance, or the miracles, which are both performed in time. Natural symbols too of eternal things, as being creations of time, would come under its legitimate *dominion*," &c.

The poem is divided into seven books. — The Introduction. — The Greater Light. — The Stars and Light. — The Waters and Winds. — The Trees and Green Things. — Beasts and all Cattle. — Man in Soul and Body. — The difficulty we find in this poem in giving an extract, is the same as that experienced in most others written like this at some length in blank verse, and when the poetical merit does not depend upon the brilliancy of certain passages, as in lyrical or dramatic poetry, but in the general feeling and harmony of the whole. There are no passions to delineate, no characters to pourtray, and no events to describe; nothing, in fact, which produces great effect in a small compass, and we have no room for long extracts. Let us take a passage on lifting up hands in prayer (p. 347), which will give some impression of the author's manner of thinking on such subjects, as well as of the poetical execution of the work.

But should it be forbidden to believe  
That aught significative of a truth  
Mysterious by the lifting up the hands  
Was meant, at least this sweetness comes to all  
By following ancient saints in little things,  
That we have somewhat more thereby on us  
Bestowed to do, that lacks apparent use,  
Whence groweth dutiful submissiveness  
To forefathers in faith; and when the tears  
Of penitents that mourn for Sion's woes  
Are dropping from them, fellowship accrues  
To them with Asaph, whose uplifted hands  
Ran down with water, flowing from his eyes.  
And haply it was designed that humble souls,  
Who gladly follow little practices  
Of former saints, should find a present meed  
In understanding what to ruder minds,  
That keep not godly ceremonies, would seem  
Obscure, as touching not in them such string  
Of sympathy with hallowed men of old.  
All that the saints, in whom abidingly  
The spirit dwelt, have, by their doing it,  
Made honourable—or ways of spending time,  
Or rules for winning grace, or petty rites  
Deserveth man's esteem—and is't not they  
Who least are gifted with the inward light  
And gladness of His presence, that despise  
Small things so hallowed, and are forwardest  
To make the abuse of these by hypocrites  
Their argument for scorn of little things  
Which tender hearts esteem so fair and good  
Themselves refrain from using them with awe?  
Oh! that the awful presence might be found  
In all around us! Then such outward things  
Would burst as naturally from all their hearts,  
As flowers toward the light when spring returns  
To pay with fragrant savour rains from  
Heaven, &c.

To give a clear and sufficient idea of the poem, would require various and longer extracts; but this is not in our power to give; and we must leave it as it is, to make its way by its own merits to the hearts of those whom its piety, its learning, and its eloquence, will not fail to attract and to delight.

*Church Poetry; or Christian Thoughts,  
in Old and Modern Verse.*

A CHARMING little volume of poetry well selected from our old writers, and with some graceful and elegant compositions from modern ones; some anonymous, and others designed by particular initials and private marks, and a few with the names affixed. The editor in his advertisement justly observes,

"Among the numerous collections of religious poetry which have hitherto appeared, persons of primitive church feeling have continually had to regret a want

of that *harmony* of belief on essential points with some of the writers, which is so necessary to render that kind of reading ultimately pleasant or profitable. Churchmen and Dissenters have been mingled together, and most opposite views have been placed perhaps side by side, as if verse might be a veil for inconsistency, and as if poetry itself were intended only to excite the fancy, and indulge the imagination without any care to convey primitive and consistent truth. It has been one chief aim of this book to avoid that sort of error; and, as a first step towards securing uniformity of creed, none but the writings of Churchmen have been consulted."

This work is arranged under several heads, as Repentance, Holy Dying, Future State, Prayer, &c. In a new edition the number of old poets from which additional selections might be made may be increased, and we shall feel happy to afford the editor such assistance. Among the modern we should point Nature and Art, p. 32, signed D. Morwennæ statio, hodie Morwenston, by R. S. Hawker, p. 104. The Death of Moses, p. 254. The following little production of Bishop Ken is written with taste and feeling.

## THE POET.

Prophets and Poets were of old  
Made of the same celestial mould;  
True Poets are a saint-like race  
And, with the gift, receive the grace;  
Of their own songs the virtue feel,  
Warmed with an heaven-unkindled zeal.

A Poet should have heat and light;  
Of all things a capacious sight;  
Serenity with rapture joined;  
Aims noble; eloquence refined,  
Strong, modest; sweetness to endear;  
Expressions lively, lofty, clear.

High thoughts; an admirable theme;  
For decency a chaste esteem;  
Of harmony a perfect skill;  
Just characters of good and ill;  
And all centred—souls to please,  
Instruct, inflame, melt, calm, and ease.

Such graces can nowhere be found  
Except on consecrated ground,  
Where Poets fix on God their thought,  
By sacred inspiration taught,  
Where each poetic votary sings,  
In heavenly strains, of heavenly things.

We add the following verses by the Rev. John Davison, as well for their own beauty, as because every fragment of composition from the pen of that singularly-gifted person, is too valuable to be overlooked or lost,

## EPITAPH IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Rev. John Davison.

If heavenly flowers might bloom unharm'd on earth,  
And gales of Eden still their balm bestow,  
Thy gentle virtues, rich in purest worth,  
Might yet have lingered in our vale below.  
Loved daughter, sister, friend!—we saw awhile  
Thy meek-eyed modesty which loved the shade,  
Thy faithfulness which knew nor change nor guile,  
Thy heart, like incense on God's altar laid.  
But He, whose Spirit breathes the air divine,  
That gives to souls their loveliness and grace,  
Soonest embowers pure faithful hearts like thine,  
In his own paradise,—their blissful place.

*The Life and Miracles of Sancta Bega, Patroness of the Priory of St. Bees, written by a Monkish Historian. With Notes by G. C. Tomlinson, F.S.A. 8vo.*

THE heroine of this story was an Irish princess, born early in the seventh century, who has left her name to an extensive parish, and to a promontory on the Cumbrian coast, and whose foundation has inherited the peculiar blessing of becoming the arena of religious instruction in a later age and a purer form. There will be many who from this cause will, like the editor of this little book, take an interest in the inquiry, Who was St. Bega? But the information to be obtained is, after all, legendary: for her history was written in the twelfth century, five hundred years from the age in which she is said to have flourished.

It is derived from a volume of lives of saints contained in the Cottonian MS. Faustina, B. iv. ff. 122—139, of which a translation is first given by Mr. Tomlinson, and then the original Latin. The translation itself is well executed, with the exception of the preface or premiss, which is so entirely remodelled, that the following words, "The sources from which the following account is compiled are tradition, chronicles, and authentic histories," though almost the only passage derived from the original, have the appearance of being the editor's account of his own labours.

As a specimen of the author's notes we append the following illustration of

what the monastic author terms "quendam celebritas sacrosancto sabbato in vigilia pentecosten."

"A most holy Sabbath on the eve of Pentecost.—This is another of those marks of dependence of the surrounding chapelries which formerly existed—a mark the more interesting because even to this day some traces of it remain. Communicants still annually resort to the church of St. Bees, at the festival of Easter, from considerable distances, and the village presents an unusual appearance from their influx; and at the church the eucharist is administered as early as eight in the morning, in addition to the celebration of it at the usual time.

"There can be no doubt but that Whitsuntide, and perhaps Christmas, as well as Easter, were formerly seasons when the church of St. Bees was resorted to by numbers who appeared within it at no other time, save, perhaps, at the burial of their friends. The great festivals of the Church appear in the middle ages to have been considered by the English as peculiarly auspicious for the solemnization of marriages. At these seasons then, from concurring causes, the long-drawn solemn processions of the priests and people would be chiefly seen, and then also the accustomed oblations of the latter to the mother church of Saint Bees would be discharged."

*Sketches of Churches, with short Descriptions. By H. E. Relton. Part IV. 4to.*

THE concluding portion of the work which we noticed in our May number, p. 506. We will state, as before, the contents:—

*Beckford, co. Gloucester.*—A Norman building, with a tower between the nave and the chancel, and indications of there having been transepts. The upper stories of the tower are of the Perpendicular style, and the whole was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was taken down in 1622.

The western arch of the tower (in the interior) is Norman, with zig-zag mouldings; and on its northern column are two masks, between which is a sagittarius, the presumed badge of king Stephen, and the occurrence of which has induced late writers (we should like to ascertain with what reason,) to assign the buildings in which it is found to his reign.

The south door, sheltered by a porch, is handsomely carved with cable and zig-zag mouldings, and forms the subject of another of Mr. Relton's plates. Above the doorway is a very rude bas-relief, which,



standing alone, must have remained perfectly unintelligible. But, from having seen the same design better represented in the like situation, we are satisfied that its prototype was the holy cross between the four beasts used as symbols of the evangelists. The "human form divine" was quite beyond the sculptor's powers; and he has therefore contented himself with a very insignificant substitute; the eagle is represented by a bird more resembling

a pigeon; the lion and bull are at least four-footed creatures.

Over a door in the north wall, now closed up, is a second bas-relief from the same rude hand. It evidently represents the descent of Christ into hell, to rescue the spirits of the redeemed.

*Swyncombe, co. Oxford.*—A small Norman structure, without tower, and with a circular apse for its chancel.

*Horton, co. Glouc.*—A small but



SCULPTURE AT BECKFORD CHURCH, CO. GLOUC.

handsome edifice in the early Perpendicular style.

*Tortworth, co. Glouc.*—Of moderate pretensions, both for age and character, consisting of two portions, nearly similar in form, and a tower of slender proportions.

*Childrey, co. Berks.*—A large church, more remarkable for its monuments than its architecture. Mr. Relton gives three plates from its numerous sepulchral brasses, and one of a "monument" in the chancel, which we take to have been the Holy Sepulchre.

*Kemble, Wiltshire.*—An interesting structure, with a large tower, originally of handsome early-English, but its windows are now altered, and surmounted by a spire. The south porch, built by William abbat of Malmesbury about 1280, has very deep mouldings, and the columns at its sides (as shown in a second plate) are much out of the perpendicular. "There is no appearance of the arch having given way from settlement, but it is difficult to suppose it was built so from design."

This Part contains also a plate of two brasses in Wantage church, Berkshire; and in the frontispiece, besides the view of Beckford church, are figured the fonts at Overbury, Worc. and Boxwell, Glouc.; piscinas at Childrey and East Hendred, Berks.; tomb (a holy sepulchre?) and rood-loft at Bredon, Worc.; carvings of

rood-loft at Hankerton, Wilts; and brasses at East Hendred.

*A Treatise on the Grammar of the New Testament Dialect.* By the Rev. T. S. Green, M.A. 8vo. pp. xii. 332.

THIS work is stated to have been undertaken at the suggestion and request of the late Hugh James Rose, the editor of Middleton on the Greek Article, and this circumstance, which carries with it his testimony to Mr. Green's ability for the task, is no little recommendation of the volume itself.

It is only of late years that the peculiarities of the Greek language have excited general attention, in connection with the New Testament. However, they are important enough to deserve it, and to mention only one, namely, the article, is sufficient. And this is a reason for close and serious study of the Greek text, as other languages cannot always reflect those peculiarities, the Latin for instance, which has no article answering to the Greek. Hence, circumlocution is sometimes necessary for interpretation, though indeed in popular versions it must be sparingly resorted to.

Mr. Green considers that the Greek of the New Testament displays the features of the common dialect, the staple of which was of Attic texture, but which differed from that variety of the language in several main respects. It arose, he thinks, from a fusion of the rest, and "was that of

the courts of the Seleucidæ and the Lagidæ, of the schools of Alexandria and Tarsus, of the educated Roman, of Philo, Polybius, Plutarch, Origen, Chrysostom." (P. 5.) He keeps the fact in view, at the same time, that the preachers of the Gospel came to its use imbued with a native idiom, which gave a colouring to their writings.

The object of our author is not to shew a difference between the evangelical and the classical writers, but the prevalence of certain peculiarities in the writings of both. Thus he restores the language of the New Testament to its due position in lexicography and grammar, from which it has sometimes been unjustly debarred. His method is, in treating of parts of speech, or their divisions, to begin with instances from classical writers, and to subjoin others from the New Testament.

A few instances of these peculiarities will best show the nature of Mr. Green's work, and the utility of conducting theological studies on extensive principles of grammar.

P. 11. The present tense is, "by a very natural process, employed to express a futurity which is viewed as certainly fated." He refers to Sophoc. *Philoctetes*, 113,

*αἰπεὶ τὰ τόξα ταῦτα τὴν Τροίαν μόνα.*  
and among other instances to Matt. xxvii. 63, *μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐγείρωμαι.* We would carry this principle further, into the Old Testament, for instance, Isaiah lxiv. 11, where the future destruction of the temple, being spoken of as present, has induced the Neologians to regard that portion of the book as of later date than the preceding. At p. 17 is a note on Jude 14, deserving the student's attention. Mr. Green considers the vulgate rendering *de his* as requiring *περὶ τούτων*, instead of *τούτοις*, the actual text, and therefore, we presume, as wrong.

P. 21. Heb. xi. 17. "The perfect *προσενήνοχεν* expresses Abraham's settled resignation of his son to the demand of God—his mental, though not actual, offering of him: but *προσέφερεν*, 'was in the act of sacrificing him,' when stopped by divine interposition."

P. 25. Matt. xxv. 14—30. The un-  
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profitable servant is described as *ὁ τοῦ ἐν τάλασσαν εἰληφώς*, while each of the others as *ὁ λαβών*, (because the former had only received the money, and not employed it); "perhaps no instance of the use of a tense drawn from classical writers could surpass this in delicate propriety of expression."

At p. 73, Mr. Green thinks that *δοθῆναι* has been unnecessarily substituted for *δοθείη* by Griesbach, on account of correspondence with other instances.

P. 79. 2 Cor. xi. 16. "This use of *κάν*, without regard to the legitimate force of *άν*, merely to signify 'at least,' is not peculiar to the New Testament, but is a mark of the later Greek."

At p. 106, after specifying some anomalies in assigning a transitive signification to neuter verbs, and a neuter or reflective one to transitives, he says, "These are here noticed for the sake of remarking that they contain no gross violation of usage arising from ignorance, being no more than occurs in native writers, and at the same time are such as would be avoided by the careful timidity of conscious insecurity in the use of a language."

We had almost overlooked a remark at p. 100, on the practice of using the infinitive in the sense of the imperative, e. g. Luke ix. 3. Rom. xii. 15. "If, as appears to be the case, the infinitive is thus used by correct writers only where a tone of importance, authority, or solemnity is assumed, particularly in aphorisms and the language of legislation, it will appear that it is introduced in these texts with perfect propriety."

At p. 121, he observes, "On the decline of a language from the artless vigour of its classical period, there succeeds, at least in rhetorical writings, an affectation of nicely balanced clauses, and a style marked by point and antithesis. . . The pointedness of the New Testament arises indeed from a different source, that is, it is real, not studied, but in both cases a similar phenomenon is produced with respect to the negatives."

That portion of the work which

treats of the article occupies fully a hundred pages.

In the chapter on the grammatical construction of sentences, a distinct notice is assigned to the style of the Apocalypse, which Mr. Green is inclined to class apart from the other books.

The citations which we have made are, we trust, sufficient to give the reader a distinct idea of the whole work. To the evangelical student it will prove highly serviceable, while the number of references which it contains will give it a value also to the classical one.

*Hargrave; or, the Adventures of a Man of Fashion.* By Mrs. Trollope. 3 vols.—We earnestly hope few men of fashion resemble the hero of this tale, and we trust and believe very few do, certainly at least in our own country. Admiring Mrs. Trollope's talents which are displayed in the volumes before us as much as in her other productions, we still think she has been very unfortunate in her conception of the plot of this novel. Hargrave, indeed, is a character altogether improbable; it is impossible to conceive that any person in the station and with the education of this individual could have committed the offences and crimes of which he is represented to have been guilty. We are sorry to see in the literature of our own country any approach to that school of fiction in which the French have unhappily made themselves so prominent; one of the distinguishing marks of which is, the imagining circumstances as incidents in the stories they produce, which ought only to find a place in the Newgate Calendar, or some other unhappy and revolting record of crime.

*The False Heir. A Tale.* By G. P. R. James, *esq.* 8vo. 3 vols.—Mr. James is a most prolific writer. He almost rivals Sir Walter Scott in that particular; indeed, in many other particulars, as well, we know no writer of the present day who approaches so much to that great and surpassing master in the school of fiction. The tale before us is one of much interest, and abounds in scenes and situations drawn with no slight power. We wish, nevertheless, that the author had chosen a different period for his tale of action. The times immediately preceding the first French revolution are better suited to the historian than the novelist. There were, doubtless, many defects and, perhaps, abuses in the institutions of France at that period which required alteration, but we see no use whatever in bringing them before the public at the present day; at the same time the author in the work before us has only introduced those which he has mentioned in order to elucidate his tale. We

are quite sure, indeed, that an author who, to judge from the general tenor of his works, thinks so rightly on most subjects of importance, will never err intentionally in the particulars which we have pointed out.

*Letters from Madras.* By a Lady. 8vo.—Those who wish for a good and evidently a genuine account of the manners and society of India, including not only the European portion of the inhabitants, but the native population also, will find much to amuse them in these letters, which are written in a very lively style, with a slight dash of satirical observation, which, although, perhaps, as well omitted, certainly does not diminish the entertainment to be derived from the volume.

*The Norrissian Prize Essay.* By J. J. Harrison, A.M.—The subject, that "both in the Old and New Testaments eternal life is offered to mankind through Jesus Christ only." A learned, comprehensive, and satisfactory essay.

*Letter to Lord De Grey on the Ameliorated Condition of Ireland, &c.* By N. W. Simpson.—In this well-written pamphlet Mr. Simpson shows the improvement in agriculture, and consequently in the rising condition, of the people of Ireland; he proves the misstatements of the late Mr. Inglis, and he removes the false charges and misrepresentations which had been confidently urged, and therefore implicitly believed, relating to the management of the estates of the noblemen and great proprietors of the country. The same writer has published "Testimonials in reference to the Sales of Irish Estates, and Minutes of Evidence on the State of Crime in Ireland."

*The Dirge of Westminster, or Founder's Day. Rhyme and Rhapsody.*—The complaint in verse of an old Westministerian of the decay of that renowned college of learning and discipline, with some Latin verses appended.

*Inaugural Address to the Limerick Philos. and Lit. Society.* By Sir Aubrey de Vere.—A judicious and animated discourse, pointing out the objects of curiosity in nature and art that should be collected for the museum, and mentioning the illustrious men who are natives of the district of Limerick.

*A Charge to the Clergy of Bristol.* By Thomas Thorpe, B.D. Archdeacon of Bristol.—The part of this charge on Unchristian Marriages is well worthy of attention.

*The Miraculous Escape of Don Fernandez de Alcantara from the Prisons of the Inquisition, &c.* Translated by Rev. R. Walker.—A veiled attack on the Oxford Theology.

*The Prose or Younger Edda, commonly ascribed to Snorri Sturluson.* Translated from the old Norse. By G. W. Dasent. A curious and interesting addition to the scanty supply of Northern literature we possess. The author appears well acquainted with his subject, and we hope he will labour diligently in a field too much neglected hitherto, and yet most interestingly connected with the early history, religion, and superstition of Europe.

*Love Letters of Mrs. Piozzi to W. A. Conway.*—Confessions of a lady in her dotage.

*Medical Reflections on the Water Cure.* By James Freeman, M.D.—Highly in favour of the hydro-curative system.

*Charge delivered at the Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Surry.* By S. Wilberforce, M.A.—A composition of temperate views, and containing much sound and useful information, especially on the subject of pews. We only doubt whether the allusion in the last part to "hankering after the corruptions of the faith which issued from the papacy itself" was called for; as such subjects had better either be fully and thoroughly discussed, by which means alone a clear and satisfactory view of them can be obtained, or not mentioned at all, especially when there is nothing in the previous subject to lead to them; and they are also more in the Bishop's province than the Archdeacon's.

*Astolfo, a Dramatic Romance.*—The author possesses a poetical fancy, a power of poetical expression, but the wildness and eccentric nature of his subject preclude much sympathy with the passages

of his drama. Let him try a subject admitting a greater variety of feeling, and thoughts and matters more allied to common humanity.

*Two Sermons preached in St. James's Church, Enfield Highway.* By Rev. J. Russell and Rev. T. Burton.—Two interesting discourses relating to the regulation of church-services, under the authority of the rubric and the bishop.

*The Church must speak out—on Church Rates.* By T. Gutteridge.—The writer advocates the merging the church-rate in that of the poor, and collecting them together, and very properly reprobates Lord Althorp's proposition of abolishing them, and raising a sum from the Consolidated Fund to supply their place.

*Tintern, Stonehenge, &c.* By S. Prentis, A.M.—The Dedication includes an interesting account of the late Mr. Godwin. The poems are respectable.

*Lectures on the Sympathies, Sufferings, and Resurrection of Christ.* By the Rev. H. McNeill. 1843.—The Second Lecture in this volume on the Sufferings of Christ, as connected with Judas Iscariot, will afford a favourable specimen of the author's acquaintance with his subject, and of his manner of treating it; so as at once to instruct his hearers, and influence their feelings.

*Lecture Sermons.* By William Nind, M.A.—We beg to recommend in this volume the Sermons on "The Difficulties of the Gospel no Offence;" and the one on "The Sin against the Holy Ghost," to particular attention; but, indeed, the whole volume consists of discourses which could not be listened to without profit. They are written in a style plain without vulgarity, and the subjects of each discourse being, as it were, leading ones, that is, arguments for exposition of important doctrines, they can scarcely be perused without leaving behind a serious impression of their value. As regards such volumes as these, we only feel regret that we cannot do justice to the author by quotation, for it is not in short or insulated passages that their merits is to be shown; but we can recommend the volume—and then those who trust in us, will read it throughout.

*Sunday Readings for the Family and Closet.* By J. N. Pearson, M.A.—The object of this work is to provide a short service for every Sunday in the year,



consisting of a portion of the Bible—the illustration—a prayer suitable to the subject,—and a hymn; the whole service occupying about 20 minutes; but, while this is the principal intention of the book, the author observes, that he also aimed at producing a volume that may afford edification to the humble and pious in their daily devotions. We think he has successfully accomplished his design, and produced a volume that may be read by the educated, and which at the same time might be a serviceable manual to the lower classes.

*Herbert Tresham; a tale of the Great Rebellion.* By the Rev. J. R. Neale.—A pleasing little tale, agreeably written, probably suggested to the author when he was reading "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy."

*Tracts, (vol. iii.) on Christian Devotion and Grace.*—This volume consists of twenty different tracts, so written as to bring forward the subjects proposed in a clear and lucid manner. We like both the selection of the subjects and the spirit in which they are treated. It ends with an interesting piece of biography, the life of the Rev. John Bold, Curate of Stoney-Stanton, co. Leicester, in the diocese of Lincoln.

*Magazine for the Young.* 1842.—An exceedingly pleasing little volume; so arranged and diversified with poetry and little vignettes, and sketches of natural history, as will engage the attention of young persons, and insensibly diffuse its instruction into their minds.

*Father's Letters to his Son on Confirmation.* By J. E. Tyler, Rector of St. Giles's.—This excellent little volume is affectionately dedicated to the Bishop of London. It is written in the most earnest spirit of Christian kindness, and contains very valuable instruction.

*Simple Sketches from Church History for Young Persons.* By Mrs. S. Toogood.—These sketches extend from the days of the Apostles down to the times of Bishop Ken and Bishop Wilson. It will rank among those very useful little works which the Church is, in her love and care, putting forth for the instruction of her youthful members.

*Animal Magnetism, &c.* By E. Lee, Esq. Third Edition.—That there exists some power in one human being which can be brought into action on the nervous

system of another, under particular circumstances, experience does not permit us to doubt. But the subject is one of difficulty, as it is uncertain in its effects, as it has been associated with quackery and imposture, as it has been admitted by one part of the profession, and denied and ridiculed by the other. Will it be of any practical use in the "Ars Medicinæ," the "Ars Sanatrix?"—is the important question, and that is still undecided.

*Poems relating to the Present State and Prospects of the Church.* By the Rev. N. Clarke, A.M.—These poems are written with much elegance of composition, and with poetical feeling, and are deserving of a larger notice than we can give them. We must extract, however, one sonnet (p. 17), as a specimen of the author's feelings on religious subjects, as contrasted with those of our immortal poet—the author of Paradise Lost.

## SONNET.

Et tu Brute!

On these words of Wordsworth,  
We must be free or die, who speak the tongue  
That Shakspeare spoke,—the *faith and morals*  
hold

Which Milton held.—Vol. iii. p. 190.

"O Wordsworth, Wordsworth, hast thou felt  
the spell, [hung?  
Thou too, which o'er this land so long has  
Of Milton's *faith* the knell at Nice was rung  
Long ages since, and Milton's *morals* dwell . . .  
Here, it would shock the pious muse to tell.  
His was the pen, and his the daring tongue,  
Which toiled so hard to justify the wrong  
When martyred Charles upon the scaffold fell.  
His was the hand which shook the marriage  
bond,

And strove, with Arius, to withdraw the rays  
That circle the Redeemer's throne on high.  
Cease then, sweet bard, thy panegyric fond—  
The lord supreme of peerless poesy—  
No more; it is the limit of his praise."

1812.

*The Emigrant's Handbook of Facts.*  
By S. Butler.—A very useful and complete little work.

*Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen.* By the Rev. R. Williams. This is the first number, extending only to "BR;" but it appears to be compiled with industry and knowledge.

*War and Peace; or, the Brute of the first, &c.* By William Jay.—The author is the honourable Judge Jay, of Westchester, near New York.

*The Nature and Benefits of Holy Baptism.* By Francis Gardner, A.M.—A most excellent little treatise, containing in a small compass a masterly view of the important subject, and a consideration of the objections usually urged against regeneration in baptism.

*England and her Interest.* By John White.—"The Times, and the Government, and the Anti-Corn Law League considered."

*Biblia Ecclesiaz Polyglotta. The Proper Lessons for Sundays from the Scriptures of the Old Testament; together with the whole of the Book of Psalms, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English.*—This is both an useful and elegant addition to the publications of Messrs. Bagster. "To print in a form equally commodious, the whole of the Scriptures," observes the Editor, "would have been too extensive an undertaking to be useful out of a library." The PROPER LESSONS, therefore, have been selected; and, while the volume may vie in typographical beauty with the most expensive productions of the English press, its price renders it accessible to the less wealthy clergy, to whom the stupendous and costly Polyglots are unattainable.

*A History of the Church of Russia.* By A. N. Mouravieff, Chaplain to his Imperial Majesty. Translated by the Rev. R. W. Blackmore, Chaplain in Cronstadt to the Russian Company. 8vo.

pp. xix. 448.—A history of the Russian Church, by a native writer, cannot but be valuable, considering that most accounts which we possess of it are imperfect and unauthentic, though, in saying this, of course we except the works of Messrs. King and Pinkerton. This history is well written, and has informed us on various points. The translator has appended a great number of notes, which would however have been more serviceable at the foot of the page referred to, than in the form of an appendix. He has caught something of the spirit of the Tractarian movement, and his attempt to make the Anglican and Russian churches harmonize is carried much too far. It is of little use to shew to what extent divines of the Church of England have entertained sentiments which are really at variance with her formularies.

*The Study of Botany, (New Library of Useful Knowledge).*—A useful little work.

*The British and Foreign Traveller's Guide* furnishes in a compendious form a complete directory for the traveller at home and abroad, comprising tables of all the railways in Great Britain, times and fares of the steamers from every port, an index of 1100 towns, with the steam, railway, and coach conveyance to each; and many useful particulars respecting the continental railways, foreign steamers, &c. &c. Corrected editions are to appear monthly.

## FINE ARTS.

### ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have issued notices for three further competitions for works of art required for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster.

1. For various Statues in bronze and in marble, of British Sovereigns and illustrious personages. Models are to be sent in the course of the first week in June, 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. The specimen, or specimens not exceeding two in number, to be sent by each artist, may be either prepared for the occasion, or selected from works already executed by him within five years prior to the date of this notice. The works may be ideal or portrait statues, or groups, but not reliefs. The subjects are left to the choice of the artists. The materials are to be such as are commonly

used for models and casts. The dimensions are to be on the scale of an erect human figure not less than three nor more than six feet. 2. Artists are invited to send specimens of Stained Glass, to be sent in the course of the first week in March, 1844. The specimens are required to be designed in general accordance with the style of architecture and decoration adopted in the New Palace. Outlines in lithography, showing the dimensions of the windows, may be obtained at the Architect's offices in New Palace Yard. Each exhibitor is required to send one and not more than two coloured designs for an entire window, drawn to the scale adopted in the outline, viz. two inches to a foot; and one specimen of stained glass, not exceeding six feet in the longest dimension, representing a part of such design in the full proportion. Such

specimen of stained glass to be glazed up in lead, and framed in wood. The objects forming the details of decoration may be either figures or heraldic devices relating to the Royal Families of England, or a union of the two, and may be accompanied by borders, diapered grounds, legends, and similar enrichments. 3. For Carved work in wood, required for various parts of the New Palace, and in the first instance for the doors of the House of Lords. Specimens are to be sent in the course of the first week in March, 1844, to be designed in general accordance with the style of decoration adopted in the New Palace. Outlines in lithography, showing the dimensions of the principal door of the House of Lords, may be obtained at the Architect's offices. Each exhibitor is required to send one and not more than two designs for an entire door, drawn to the scale adopted in the outline, viz. two

inches to a foot; and one carved panel, or part of a panel and frame-work, not exceeding four feet in the longest dimension, representing a part of such design in the full proportion. The objects forming the details of decoration, in conformity with the conditions above expressed, are left to the choice of each artist. The material of the carved specimen is to be oak.

Each invitation is confined to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom.

On the Queen's birth-day, Prince Albert presented to Her Majesty twelve gilt bronze figures, copies (in miniature) of the twelve colossal statues in the Throne-room of the Palace at Munich, made for the Prince by the Sculptor Schwanthaler.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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The United Irishmen, their Lives and Times. By R. R. MADDEN, M.D. With numerous Original Portraits. Second Series. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

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The Trustees of the British Museum have become the purchasers of Mr. Kock's Collection of Organic Remains, which had been advertised for sale by auction.

From the Report read at the Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the London Library, it appears that the number of members is increasing; that since March, 1842, an addition of 4,000 volumes had been made to the Library; that the receipts of the past year amounted to 1,768*l.* 10*s.*, and the expenditure to 1,538*l.* 7*s.*, leaving a balance in hand of about 230*l.*

Mr. Webster, lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, has announced his intention of giving 500*l.* as a prize for the best five-act comedy, illustrative of British manners and customs. The merit of the comedy to be decided on the first of January next by a committee formed of dramatic authors and critics (not competitors) and actors. In addition to the 500*l.* the successful author will be entitled to a third of the gross receipts on the twentieth, fortieth, and sixtieth nights of representation.

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

On June 14 the following gentlemen were announced as the successful candidates for the prizes for the present year:

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ENGLISH VERSE. — *Cromwell*. — Matthew Arnold, Scholar of Balliol college.

June 22. The Theological Essay was awarded to Mr. Henderson, B.A. Demy of Magdalen college, who gained the Latin Verse 1839, and the Latin Essay 1842.

Mrs. Denyer's Prizes have been awarded to the Rev. George Rawlinson, M.A. Fellow of Exeter college, and the Rev. Frederick Poynder, M.A. of Wadham college.

The subjects of Mrs. Denyer's Prizes



for the year 1844 are,—“*The Justification of Man before God only by the Merits of Jesus Christ.*”—“*The Duties of Christianity incumbent on Individuals as Members of a private family.*”

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Poetry has been adjudged to William Johnson, Scholar of King's college.—Subject “*Plato.*”

The Marquess Camden's Gold Medal for Latin Hexameter Verse to James Arthur Yonge, Scholar of King's college.—Subject “*Defectus Solis varii, Lunaque labores.*”

Sir William Browne's Gold Medals for the Greek Ode, subject, “*Αἰ πάνθ' ὀρώσται Ἐδνεvides*,” to William George Clark, Scholar of Trinity college. The Latin Ode, subject “*Indus Fluvium*,” to Henry James Sumner Maine, Scholar of Pembroke college, and Craven University Scholar. The Epigrams, subject, Greek, “*Μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ*,”—Latin, “*Una Hirundo non facit ver*,” also to Mr. Maine. Mr. Clark obtained the same prize in 1842. Mr. Maine obtained in 1842 the Chancellor's and Camden Medals, and the prize for the Latin Ode.

June 24. The Porson Prize was awarded to William George Clark, Trinity Coll.—Subject, “*Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act I. Sc. 1, beginning “*God speed fair Helena! Whither away?*” and ending “*From lovers' food till morrow deep midnight.*”

## ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The 20th Anniversary Meeting was held on the 10th June, to which day it had been postponed from the 13th of May preceding, in consequence of the death of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. Sir A. Johnston took the chair. The Report opened with an expression of sorrow at the loss of their late President, who had so soon followed his predecessor, the Earl of Munster. The deaths of the Duke of Sussex and the Marquess Wellesley, two of the Vice-Patrons, were then adverted to. Amongst the losses by death of the Society during the present year were, the extraordinary Hungarian Oriental scholar, Csoma Körösi; the Tamil scholar, the Rev. Robert Anderson; Capt. Conolly, whose murder at Bokhara there appears unhappily little reason to doubt; Sir William Ouseley; the celebrated Hebraist, Gesenius; and Gonzalves, the retired Sinologist of Macao. The contents of the Society's forthcoming Journal were then adverted to. Among other papers, mention was made of the translation from the Persian, by H. H. Wilson, esq., of

the Travels of Mir Izzet Ullah, a native of India, in the employ of Moorcroft, who had succeeded in reaching Yarkand, in the Chinese Empire, which, it appears, no modern European traveller had ever visited. This translation had appeared in an Indian periodical; but as such publications are with difficulty procurable, and in fact almost unknown in Europe, the Council had resolved, that in case of valuable papers, which had been thus printed, but, as far as Europe is concerned, not published, the rule of never printing anything that had appeared before should be rescinded. Some details were then read, of the proceedings of the Oriental Translation Committee. Since the last annual meeting, they had published the “*Sama Veda*,” translated by Dr. Stevenson; the “*Popular Poetry of Persia*,” by M. de Chodzko; the first volume of “*Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary*,” by the Baron Maeljuckin de Slane, and the “*History of Hyder Ali*,” by Col. Miles. The announcement was also made of some valuable Biographies of Persian Poets, translated from original sources by Sir Gore Ouseley, who had in his possession a complete, and, in many cases, exclusive, collection of similar works. The publication of the text of the “*Sama Veda*,” and that of the “*Theopania of Eusebius*,” and of the “*Kitab Tahzib al Asma'*,” by the Oriental Text Committee, was also announced. When the report was finished, and the financial details had been gone through, it was moved by Sir G. Staunton, seconded by the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, and carried unanimously, that the Earl of Auckland should be elected President. The following gentlemen were elected into the Council in the room of those who went out by rotation:—The Marquess of Lansdowne, J. Ewing, esq., Sir G. G. de H. Larpent, Bart., Sir J. L. Lushington, Major J. Oliphant, Dr. J. Phillimore, J. Sullivan, esq., and Major Sir H. Willock. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected.

## SOCIETY OF ARTS.

June 19. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquess of Northampton, the Earl of Dartmouth, and Colonel Anson, attended the anniversary meeting of this society, when the rewards adjudged during the present session were presented to the candidates by his Royal Highness, who has recently condescended to accept the office of President of the society, vacant by the decease of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

F. Whishaw, esq. the secretary, read

the 96th anniversary report of the society, which traced the origin and progress of the society, and gave an elaborate resumé of its labours during a period of 90 years, throughout which, at different intervals, it had been honoured with the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, who had presided over it for 21 years; of the Earl Clarendon, for 26 years; and of Lord Folkestone and Lord Romney, the latter of which distinguished noblemen had held the office of President for 32 years. Since the last distribution of rewards, 125 members had been elected, and the society had expended, since the year 1755, upwards of 100,000*l.* in the encouragement of the arts. Amongst the distinguished British artists who had received its honorary medals were Sir Thomas Lawrence, Nollekens, Flaxman, Sir W. Ross, Landseer, and Finden, many of the *chefs d'œuvre* of whose works were to be found in the society's museum.

His Royal Highness then proceeded to distribute the rewards in the mechanics and fine arts, consisting of gold and silver medals, accompanied by pecuniary gratuities.

#### LORD BERWICK'S LIBRARY.

The library of the late Lord Berwick occupied the hammer of Mr. Leigh Sotheby on the 26th of April and twelve following days, and attracted a numerous assemblage and very high prices. The collection was particularly rich in genealogical and armorial manuscripts. We shall first enumerate the several copies of the Visitations.

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313. Buckinghamshire, 1634. 10*l.* 5*s.* Sir T. Phillipps.

314. The same, with arms, by Sam. Walker, 1669. 10*l.* 15*s.* Sir T. P.

368. Cambridgeshire, 1619. 8*l.* Idem.

369. The same, transcribed by Longmate. 3*l.* Idem.

588. Cornwall, 1620 [but only arms, no pedigrees]. 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Idem.

637. Devonshire, 1563; from Sir Peter Thomson's collection. 22*l.* Boone.

783. Durham, 1575; transcript by Longmate. 5*l.* Sir T. P.

784. — 1615. 9*l.* 5*s.* Idem.

842. Essex, Pedigrees, collected by Beckwith, 1783. 13*l.* 13*s.* Idem.

1090. Hampshire (a bad copy). 10*l.* 10*s.* Idem.

1091. — 1575. 9*l.* Idem.

1168. Herefordshire and Oxfordshire, temp. Eliz. 18*l.* Idem.

1169. Herefordshire, 1574; a recent transcript. 13*l.* 13*s.* Idem.

1170. Herefordshire and Durham, 1615. 22*l.* Idem.

1174. Hertfordshire, 1634. 15*l.* 15*s.* Idem.

1287. Huntingdonshire, 1613. 20*l.* Idem.

1377. Kent, 1619; a recent copy, 10*l.* 10*s.* Idem.

1448. Leicestershire, 1619. 14*l.* 10*s.* Idem.

1519. Lincolnshire, 1563; from Sir C. Morgan's collection, but a poor copy. 12*l.* Idem.

1855. Norfolk; from Harvey's visitation, 1563, and other sources. 10*l.* Idem.

1856. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1563, preceded by pedigrees of English families by Samuel Todd, 1601. 16*l.* Brit. Mus.

1860. Northamptonshire, 1616. 10*l.* 10*s.* Sir T. Phillipps.

1901. Oxfordshire, 1574. 10*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.

2353. Shropshire, the Visitations of 1584, 1623, and 1637, with additions collected by John Gough of Fleet-street, Professor of Heraldry, 1642, (from Mr. Hamper's collection). 81*l.* Thorpe.

2354. — 1623. 8*l.* 12*s.* Idem.

2355. — 1663, (only arms). 10*l.* 15*s.* Idem.

2356. — Pedigrees, by Randle Holme. 15*l.* Brit. Museum.

2357. — Visitation, from Sir George Nayler's collection. 15*l.* Thorpe.

2487. Suffolk, 1561. 15*l.* Thorpe.

2715. Devonshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire, 1531; transcript. 16*l.* 10*s.* Brit. Museum.

2737. Wales, a collection of Pedigrees in large folio. 50*l.* Sir T. Phillipps.

2738. — Another volume, from the collection of John Pritchard Prys, Deputy Herald for Wales. 36*l.* Idem.

2859. Wiltshire, 1623; from Sylv. Morgan's collection. 13*l.* Idem.

2860. — 1565. 7*l.* Idem.

2861. — 1565, and Oxfordshire; a recent transcript. 17*l.* 10*s.* Idem.

2879. Worcestershire, 1569, with additions to 1779. 14*l.* 14*s.* Idem.

From the very large number of miscellaneous heraldic and other manuscripts, we select the following for specification:—

362. Pedigree of Cadogan family, on a roll. 11*l.* 11*s.* Thorpe.

497. Church Notes, collected by Craven Ord, in six volumes, 4*to.* 30*l.* Sir T.

Phillipps (sold for 11l. 11s. in Craven Ord's sale 1832).

517. Journal of Naval Transactions in 1666; by Sir William Clarke. 3l. 3s. Brit. Museum.

627. Cronica dei Dossi e Famiglie Veneti. 1625. 2l. 14s. Brit. Museum.

696. Devonshire Pedigrees, on vellum. 5l. 10s. Brit. Museum.

833. Erdeswicke's Staffordshire, a MS. copy. 1595. 2l. 11s. Thorpe.

953. Genealogie Monumenta et Insignia varia, containing Bishop Wickham's Consanguinity, Church Votes, Pedigrees, &c. From the Towneley collection [and in Hasted's writing?] folio. 28l. Sir T. Phillipps.

1004. R. Glover's Pedigrees of the Northern Districts, neatly copied. 10l. 10s. Phillipps.

1030. Grants of Arms, by Sir E. Bysshe, Sir E. Walker, Sir G. Dethick, and others. 14l. Brit. Museum.

1031. Grants of Arms, Processions, and Ceremonies. 10l. 10s. Brit. Museum.

1032. Grants of Arms and Crests. 15l. Brit. Museum.

1031. Grants, by Dethick, Walker, St. George, Segar, Camden, &c. vellum, formerly T. Martin's of Palgrave. 5l. 2s. 6d. Sir T. Phillipps.

1034. Grants and Confirmations by Segar. 8l. 8s. Idem.

1092. Pedigrees of Various Families, commencing with Dingley, of Hants. From Capon's collection. 14l. Thorpe.

1093. Book of Customes of the Manors, &c. of the see of Winchester, collected by Sir Charles Montague, Steward, 1644. 8vo. 5l. 12s. Sir T. Phillipps.

1094. Hampshire Church Notes, &c. by W. Parry. 4to. 10l. 5s. Brit. Mus.

1144. Arms of Gentry in various countries, 1584. 9l. 5s. Brit. Mus.

1145. Proceedings of Earl Marshal, — Ceremonies, — Valuation of Bishopric of Worcester, — Art of Painting on Glass, &c. fol. 4l. Thorpe.

1146. Coats of Arms, Crests, &c. 2 vols. folio, with indexes. From Capon's collection. 13l. Brit. Mus.

1147. Arms, Crests, Grants, &c. by Cooke and Barrett. 10l. 5s. Pickering.

1166. Arms and Pedigrees of Herefordshire. 18l. Sir T. Phillipps.

1167. Arms of Herefordshire families. 4l. Idem.

1259. "Gathering," Arms, &c. by Francis Hougham, herald painter of London, about 1689. 9l. 5s. Sir T. Phillipps.

1274. Genealogie de l'illustre maison de Ursino, par D. Hozier, on vellum, splendidly illuminated, 1635. 16l. 10s. Boone.

1276. Inscriptions in Wells Cathedral, taken by Alex. Huish. 3l. 7s. Thorpe.

1308. Inscriptions from Coffin Plates; from Sir G. Naylor's collection. 2l. Sir T. Phillipps.

1326. Arms of Nobility, temp. James I. tricked on a large scale from Sir Richard St. George's library, fol. 10l. 5s. Brit. Museum.

1348. Verses by Ben Jonson to the memory of Vincent Corbet. MS. on vellum. 1l. 4s. Thorpe.

1375. Arms of Kentish families, in trick; from Sir Edw. Hoby and S. Pegge's collection. 4to. 4l. 6s. Brit. Mus.

1375. Kentish Armes, collected by Filmer Southouse, of Faversham, gent. on vellum. From Carteret Webb's and Towneley collections. 13l. 10s. Brit. Museum.

1377. Kentish Miscellany; collections by Samuel Dale, transcribed by Hasted, fol. 17l. Sir T. Phillipps.

1385. Lists of Sheriffs, in counties, by Gregory King, 1685. 5l. 13s. 6d. Thorpe.

1392. Lists, Arms, and Portraits of Knights of the Garter to 1827, in 14 vols. large folio. 23l. Thorpe.

1393. Lists of Knights and Baronets, temp. Jas. I. to 1616, with arms in trick. 8vo. 3l. 15s. Sir T. Phillipps.

1490—1498. Various heraldic collections principally relating to Suffolk, by Gervase Clifford Leveland, but very poorly executed, and not worth enumerating.

1509. Liber Nobilitatis Genuensis. MS. fol. 1782. 3l. 18s. Sir T. Phillipps.

1520. Arms and Pedigrees of Lincolnshire families, and a copy of the Baron's book, emblazoned. 8l. Thorpe.

1553—1559. Collections by Barak Longmate, chiefly bought by Sir T. Phillipps, of which 1554 and 1555, Monumental Inscriptions, &c. for 14l. and 12l.

1713. Arms of Lord Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of London; 1634. from Le Neve's collection. fol. 8l. Sir T. Phillipps.

1714. London in Armes displayed; the distinctions military and civil of the horse troops and trained bands, by John Lucas, 1647. 4to. 6l. Brit. Museum.

1715. Arms of Lord Mayors, &c. by Robt. West, 1743. 12l. 12s. Sir T. Phillipps.

1717. Inscriptions and Arms at Hendon and Wilsdon, Middlesex, by George Harrison, Windsor Herald. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Idem.

1757. Inscriptions in various counties; from Sir G. Naylor's collection. 2 vols. 4to. 11l. 5s. Idem.

1847. Memoranda relative to the Masters of the Rolls, by Mark Noble, 1833. 13l. (1) Sir T. Phillipps.

1857. Inscriptions, &c. in Norfolk. 4to. from Ives's collection. 3l. 10s. Thorpe.
1903. Election of Fellows of All Souls' college, Oxford, with names of Candidates and retired Fellows, from 1717 to 1827. 4to. 3l. 3s. Thorpe.
1904. Arms of Oxfordshire, &c. fol. 13l. Sir Thomas Phillipps.
- 1919—1928. Drawings, chiefly in Shropshire, by the late David Parkes, of Shrewsbury. They sold in all for 144l. and were chiefly purchased by Thorpe.
1936. Pedigrees of Shropshire. 2 vols. fol. 22l. 10s. Thorpe.
1962. Pedigrees in several counties, fol. about 1689, formerly Thomas Starling's. 17l. 10s. Sir T. Phillipps.
1963. Pedigrees from the Visitations of Surrey 1623, Kent and Sussex, by Sir Marmaduke Gresham, continued by Le Neve (after 1660). fol. 22l. Brit. Mus.
1965. Pedigrees of England and Wales, by R. Chandless. From the Halston collection. fol. 1695. 60l. Lord Hill. (The pedigrees of Hull and Hill are very copious in this volume.)
1966. Pedigrees and Grants, by Henry St. George, continued by R. Bigland. 1759. 18l. 10s. Sir T. Phillipps.
1967. Pedigrees of Radclyffe. 14l. 14s. Thorpe.
1970. Pedigrees by Mr. Canon Newling. 2l. Sir T. Phillipps.
1971. Pedigrees and Church Notes, by the same, principally of Shropshire families, in 39 small vols. sewed, and 20 half-bound. 71l. Sir T. Phillipps.
1981. Creation and Succession of Earls of Pembroke to 1528, by Richard Tomlins, of Denbigh. fol. 4to. Pritchard.
2126. Heraldic Collections of W. Radclyffe, Rouge Croix, in an octavo vol. about 1803. 9l. 9s. Sir T. Phillipps.
2169. Roll of Arms upon vellum, temp. Ric. II. (the original of Mr. Willement's publication.) 4to. 1834. 29l. Lord Hill.
2217. Will of Henry Rowland, Bishop of Bangor.—Knights made by Henry VII. 4to. 3l. 3s. Sir T. Phillipps.
2221. Annuities and Fees of the Royal Household, fol. From Sir Julius Caesar's MSS. (probably No. 46 or 47.) 10l. Brit. Mus.
2337. Sheldon's collection of Pedigrees. fol. 14l. Sir T. Phillipps.
- Lots 2345 to 2390 all related to Shropshire, and were sold at even higher proportionate prices than other parts of the collection. Lot 2345, of charters, was knocked down for 75l. to Sir Thomas Phillipps; but on his complaining afterwards that the first fifteen charters were only copies, the sum of 15l. was deducted. 2346, charters, 17l. 17s. Thorpe. Three volumes of the Shropshire collections of the Rev. E. Williams were bought for 301l. 7s. by Thorpe, it was supposed for Mr. Eyton; four others by Sir Thomas Phillipps for 307l. An imperfect transcript of the cartulary of Shrewsbury abbey by the same for 19l. 12s. The Visitations have been already noticed. Lot 2363, an imperfect copy of the cartulary of Haghmon abbey, 20l. Sir T. Phillipps. 2365, Shropshire records, transcribed by T. F. Dukes, esq. in 5 vols. 4to. 74l. 11s. Thorpe. Of the remainder Sir T. Phillipps bought largely, including the last, an indifferent collection of drawings and prints, formed by Mr. Dukes, spoilt by being stuck together, for 31l. 10s.
2444. Documents, dated 1389 and 1419, relative to the Choir of Lichfield. 6l. 16s. 6d. Thorpe.
2445. Staffordshire Pedigrees; formerly Bassano's. 20l. 10s. Sir T. Phillipps.
2447. Customs and Offices of the Honour of Tutbury. 3l. 10s. Thorpe.
2448. Arms of the Trades of Lichfield, &c. 5l. 5s. Thorpe.
2501. Monumental Inscriptions in St. Mary, in Lambeth, by Jos. Jones, 1749. 8l. 8s. Sir T. Phillipps.
2550. Theatre of Europe, wherein are contained the XVI Ancestors of every particular family in Europe, by J. Bassan. MS. fol. 1684. 13l. Thorpe.
2599. Pedigrees and Arms by Townsend, chiefly relating to the family of Littleton. 15l. 15s. Sir T. Phillipps.
2734. Pedigrees, collected by the Rev. William Dade, Rector of Barmston, co. of York, about 1790. 4to. 6l. 8s. 6d. Thorpe.
2739. Arms of Archbishops, Bishops, and Gentry of Wales, collected in 1626, by Jos. Smyth. 4to. 2l. 18s. 6d. Sir T. P.
2744. Pedigrees of Flintshire families. 4to. on vellum. 42l. Idem.
2896. Yorkshire Pedigrees, from John Holland's collection. 22l. Boone.
2897. Armorial Bearings, from the same. 43l. Sir T. Phillipps.
2898. Another similar volume. 39l. Idem.
2899. Copies of Yorkshire Parish Registers. 4to. 9l. 2s. 6d.
2916. Nineteen Letters of the Earl of Clarendon to the Earl of Abingdon, relating to Monmouth's rebellion. 20l. 10s. Lord Hill.
- Of the printed books we may mention these six:
594. Whitaker's Coronation of George IV. highly finished in gold and colours. 67l. Thorpe.
1021. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, five volumes, in russia, 74l.
1082. Halstead's Genealogies, in red morocco. 98l. Pickering. This identical

copy, about 30 years since, was purchased at a sale in the neighbourhood of Windsor for 2*l.* 2*s.*; it shortly after found a place in the valuable library of the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, at whose death it was again sold at Evans's rooms for 7*l.* 11*s.* to Mr. Thorpe. The Towneley copy sold by the same auctioneer for 63*l.*

1603. Whitaker's Magna Charta, printed in gold, on vellum, 1216. 52*l.* Pickering.

1986. Pennant's London, illustrated by the late Mr. Graves, in 6 vols. folio. 81*l.* Ives.

2090. State Trials and other papers, relative to the Rebellion of 1745: bound in imperial folio. 40*l.*

The total produce of this sale was 6726*l.* 12*s.* of which Sir Thomas Phillipps's purchases amounted to 1812*l.* and Thorpe the bookseller's to 2764*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

#### LIBRARY OF DEAN MILLES.

The Very Rev. Jeremiah Milles, D. D. Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, died in 1784. Portions of his library have, we believe, been before offered by auction; but a considerable part of his library remained together, and appears to have received from time to time considerable accessions, until the present year, when it has been brought under the hammer of Mr. Leigh Sotheby on the 10th of April and four following days. It was rich in the classics, theology, history, and topography; and concluded with several valuable manuscripts. One of these was a vellum MS. of Bede, of the 12th century, which formerly belonged to Plumpton priory in Devonshire; this was purchased for the British Museum at 29*l.* 10*s.* A vellum MS. of the canonical epistles, also of the 12th century, was sold for 2*l.* 3*s.* to Mr. Thorpe. Philosopher, a Latin comedy by Robert Burton, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, in his autograph. 5*s.* Thorpe (re-sold to Pickering for 6*l.* 10*s.*). A volume of several pieces of English history, written about 1421, on paper, was sold for 3*l.* 7*s.* Thorpe. Afterwards purchased by the British Museum for 6*l.* 10*s.*

Dean Milles's collections for the History of Devonshire were sold as lot 1174, and purchased by the Bodleian Library for 90*l.* They consisted of twenty volumes in various sizes, and arranged as follows:—

1. Parochial Collections, in 5 vols. fol.
2. Queries addressed to the Parochial Clergy, and filled up with their replies. In two folio volumes.
3. Risdon's History; the original MS. with many additions. 2 vols. fol.
4. History from the Magna Britannia, Risdon, Speed's maps, &c.

5. Westcott's Survey of Devon. A folio MS.

6. Exeter Domesday.

7. Statuti Eccl. Exon.

8. Bishop Ward's papers, &c.

9. Various loose Manuscripts.

10, 11. Two volumes of pedigrees.

12. Collections by various persons, including Dr. Wm. Howard, Capt. Steevens, and Dr. Plot's Natural History of Devon.

13. Arms.

14. Pamphlets, Prints, Letters, &c.

Several rolls belonging to the Church of Exeter were withdrawn from the sale, having been claimed, we presume, by the Dean and Chapter.

The Minute-book of the Egyptian Society, together with other papers, and their symbol, a sistrum of brass (see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. V. p. 334), was sold for 2*l.* to Thorpe.

A very early copy, on vellum, of Gianville's Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus regni Angliæ was purchased for the British Museum at 35*l.* 10*s.*

Lot 1187, a memorandum book made in the East Indies, 1691—8; a Journal, Persian and English, 1696; and a chart of the sea coast from the city of Sumats to Cochin, on parchment, nearly twelve feet long, and coloured. 5*l.* British Museum.

Confirmation charter of the Lord Protector to the city of Waterford in 1658, a roll 26 feet long. 2*l.* 2*s.* H. Bohn.

Among the latter lots were many volumes of the journals of Dr. Pococke, the Oriental traveller, which were sold as follows:—

1194. Travels of Dean Milles and Dr. Richard Pococke in 1736, &c. through France, Flanders, Holland, Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, 9 vols. 4to. 22*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.

1199. Dr. Pococke's Description of the East and some other countries, the original MS. in twenty small 8vo. and one 4to volume. 3*l.* 3*s.* Thorpe.

1201. Dr. Pococke's Travels in England in 1750—56, his Irish Tour in 1752, and a volume of extracts from various authors. 7 vols. 4to. 22*l.* Thorpe.

1202. Travels in England in 1764, and Tour through Scotland to the Orkneys, and parts in England and Ireland in 1760, by Dr. Pococke, with many drawings, and some prints, in six thick quarto volumes. 33*l.* for the British Museum.

1203. Dr. Pococke's Travels through Italy, France, Flanders, Holland, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, &c. transcribed and illustrated with views, in 19 volumes quarto. 20*l.* Thorpe.

1204. Letters of Dr. Pococke and Dr.

Milles, to Dr. Thomas Milles, Bishop of Waterford, while on their continental tour, 1733 to 1737, illustrated with drawings, and letter of J. Milles to his uncle; 4 vols. folio, and 2 vols. 4to. 20l. Thorpe.

Lot 1,195 consisted of the historical researches of Dr. Thomas Milles, Bishop of Waterford, thus described: Three Discourses,—1. Concerning the state of Britain before its conquest by the Romans; 2. Concerning the state of Britain under the Romans, &c.; 3. Concerning the state of Britain under the Saxons; 4. History of England from William the Conqueror to the end of the reign of Stephen: the original autograph MS. in 7 volumes, folio, with a fair copy, in 2 very large and 2 smaller folio volumes, with notes, &c. prepared for the press, but never published. 9l. Thorpe.

1196. Dean Milles's observations on the curious remains and antiquities, made in different towns and various counties in England and Wales, with many drawings, 1735—43. 16l. Thorpe.

1197. Observations by the same on the antiquities, churches, and palaces of Rome, a quarto volume with many prints inserted, 1734. 2l. 2s. This was bought for the Dean's grandson.

A vellum transcript of the Norfolk Domesday, in a quarto of 300 pages, made early in the last century, and purchased by Dean Milles, at Anstis's sale in 1768, was sold for 5l. 5s. to H. Bohn.

1206. A letter of Indulgence from Peter bishop of Exeter to those praying for the souls of the faithful buried at St. Mary Redclyve, Bristol, 1728. 1l. Thorpe.

1207. Collection of nearly 800 coats of arms, by Scipio Squire, a friend of Sir William Dugdale. 8l. for the British Museum.

1,208. Sketch-book of ruins, in pencil—Memoranda of English Antiquities—Measures and Coins of various places, (in all 4 vols.) 2l. 5s. British Museum.

1,209. Statutes of Trinity college, Cambridge—Merton College, Oxford—Letters to the University of Oxford, 1660—67—

Ecclesiastical proceedings, 1626—7, 3 vols. folio, and 1 quarto. 3l. 3s. British Museum.

Among the printed books were Anstis's own copy of his Observations upon the Order of the Bath, with many additions and letters, and his Register of the Order of the Garter, interleaved, and bound in three volumes, with some MS. additions.

There was another day's sale on the 25th April, of autograph letters, records, and documents connected with English history, partly the property of Dean Milles. An autograph letter from Sir Philip Sydney produced 4l. 6s. An autograph note of Oliver Cromwell was sold for 7l.; it was in fine preservation, and bore date 1648. A warrant for the payment of 1,000l. to the wife of John Hampden, dated 1652, fetched 3l. 1s.; an autograph letter from Dryden to his wife, 5l. 12s. 6d.; a letter from Charles I. to Sir F. Windebank, 4l. 14s. 6d.; and a sign manual of Cromwell, 3l. 11s. A letter, unaddressed, from Dr. Johnson, was purchased for 2l. 11s.; one from Lord Nelson, dated on board the Amazon, September 24, 1801, 3l. 3s. The prices were throughout good.

#### THE ROXBURGHE CLUB.

The Roxburghe Club held their thirty-first anniversary meeting on the 17th June at the Clarendon Hotel. The Earl of Powis presided, and there were present the Dukes of Buccleuch and Sutherland, the Earl Brownlow, Viscounts Mahon and Clive, Baron Parke, Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. the Rev. Dr. Bliss, V.P., B. Botfield, David Dundas, H. Hallam, J. A. Lloyd, J. H. Markland, Treasurer, Wm. H. Miller, and Peregrine Towneley, esqs.

A book, edited by Viscount Mahon, printed at the expense of the Club, entitled "The Decline of the last Stuarts," being extracts from the despatches of British envoys to the Secretary of State, was delivered to the Members; and it is understood that at the next anniversary some valuable additions will be made to the Roxburghe collection of works.

## ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.  
June 7. A Book of Ecclesiastical Sketches from Churches in Gloucestershire, &c. was presented by J. E. Millard, GENT. MAG. VOL. XX.

esq. Magdalen College. Rubbings of several modern Brasses, in close imitation of the old style, by the maker, Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham; Sketches of the  
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ancient Timber Roof of Adel Church Yorkshire, supposed to be Norman, by Rev. G. Lewthwaite; and rubbings of the Brasses of John Wyndham, esq., 1572, and Florence his wife, from St. Decuman's Church, Somersetshire, by W. C. Trevelyan, esq. The last mentioned gentleman exhibited drawings of several curious Windows, Fonts, &c. chiefly in Bretagne and Normandy. Some of the Fonts have a smaller basin attached to them, and one has three basins. The President of Trinity suggested that these smaller basins were probably to hold the chrism, or holy oil, for anointing the infants after they were baptized.

The Secretary read a short account of Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire, near Twyford, illustrated by the drawings presented by Mr. Butterfield. This Church is a very perfect specimen, on a small scale, of the decorated style; cruciform, with the tower and spire rising from the intersection. It is fully described in our Magazine for Feb. 1840. It affords an excellent model for study, and we are glad to hear that the Society are about to publish engravings of it.

Mr. Addington, of Lincoln College, presented several rubbings of Brasses, and read an account of them.

#### THE NORMAN TOWER, BURY.

Mr. Cottingham has submitted his plans to the committee for the restoration of the Norman gateway tower at Bury St. Edmund's, together with a full and highly satisfactory explanation of them. Among the drawings exhibited, fourteen in number, executed on a large scale, were coloured views of the east and west fronts of the tower, shewing the present alarming state of the disrupted masonry; elevations of the four sides as they will appear when the proposed restoration is completed; and sections and plans shewing the way in which the four belts of iron ties will be disposed, each of which Mr. Cottingham likened to four giants grasping the four corners of the tower with both arms, and banded together round their waists. Mr. Cottingham considered the committee to be in a situation to proceed at once with the work, as the specifications and contract could be so prepared that the contractor would be bound to proceed only so far at one time as the committee, guided by their funds, should determine. He also suggested that the iron ties should be entrusted to Mr. Potter, of London, who had made similar

ties for the tower at Hereford Cathedral, and elsewhere.

The committee unanimously resolved to advertise for tenders, and to order Mr. Potter to proceed without delay in preparing the iron ties. The committee also resolved to pay down immediately the amount of their subscriptions, and to request those gentlemen who had been kind enough to signify their intention of subscribing to do the same. Mr. Cottingham has entered upon his task in a *con amore* spirit; he will not receive any commission, but simply charges the trifling sum of 100*l.* which is included in the estimate for all his drawings, journeys, and superintendence, till the work is completed.

#### BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria is building in the park of his summer palace at Aschaffenburg, near Wurtzburg, a house, which will be an exact copy of the famous house of Castor and Pollux, at Pompeii, brought to light in 1839, under the direction of the German archaeologist, Herr Zann. The magnificent mosaics and fresco-paintings, the altar, furniture, utensils, all, in short, that is curious in the ancient building, will be reproduced with the utmost exactness in the Aschaffenburg structure, so as to furnish a correct notion to the moderns of the domestic life of the old Romans.

#### NEW CHURCHES CONSECRATED.

(Continued from Nov. p. 524.)

Oct. 17. St. James's Church, *Bradford*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. It is an elegant edifice, situated in the township of Horton, a little to the left of the road leading from Bradford to Halifax.

Oct. 19. The new parish church at *Albury*, Surrey, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

Oct. 24. A new church, under the designation of Trinity Chapel, with a burying ground attached, was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham, at *Pelton*, near Chester-le-Street. The Bishop has granted 60*l.* a-year towards the temporary endowment; and, on his lordship's suggestion, Lady Noel Byron, as lady of the manor, has presented to the new church a permanent endowment of 10*l.* per annum.

Oct. 28. The new English church (St. Mary's) at *Llanrwst*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. It has

been built by voluntary subscription, on land presented by Lord Willoughby De Eresby; and the necessary endowment for the minister, the repairs of the church, and the general purposes of Divine worship, has been granted by the Rev. Holland Edwards, the former Rector of the parish, whose liberality to the Church in Wales is well known, especially in the parish of Llanrwst, where alone he has contributed to the amount of 4000*l.* and upwards. This sacred edifice stands on an ascent, at the entrance of the town from Pentrevoelas, commanding a full view of the beautiful vale, and forming a most interesting object in itself. About the same time three new churches at *Manchester*, one erected and endowed by the "Ten Churches Association," and the others by the "Manchester and Eccles Church Building Society," were consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. The first is dedicated to St. Silas, to the incumbency of which the Rev. W. Butler, B.A. has been appointed. The second is dedicated to St. Thomas, and is situate at Stretford, near Manchester; the Rev. J. Clarke, B.A., has been nominated to the Ministry. The third, St. John's, is situate at Pendlebury. The Bishop has licensed the Rev. R. Wilner, B.A., to the incumbency. Several other churches are in course of erection in the neighbourhood of Manchester.

Oct. 29. The new chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, at Noak Hill, situate at the extremity of the parish of *Romford*, Essex, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London. It has been erected by subscription, through the exertions of Sir Thomas Neave and Sheffield Neave, esq. who have largely contributed, and who likewise gave the ground.

Oct. 31. His lordship consecrated a new chapel in the neighbourhood of the Highwoods, a part of the parish of *Writtle*, which is believed to be the largest parish in the county of Essex, extending seven miles in length; and of its population (some 3000 in number) a considerable portion live at an inconvenient distance from the parish church. That part of the parish known as the Highwood Quarter was fixed upon as the spot where a house of prayer was most needed, and is also convenient for the out-dwellers of the neighbouring parishes of Fryerning, Doddinghurst, and Blackmore. The architect was Mr. Webb, of Great Baddow, and the expense was about 1200*l.* The chapel is built of red bricks, in the early-English style. At the west end is a porch, surmounted by a campanile containing one bell. At the east end is a window of

three compartments, and on each side the building is lighted by five windows. In the wall at the east end, and on the outside, is a stone bearing the following inscription:—

"This Episcopal Chapel, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, and named St. Paul's, was built by subscription, in the year 1842.

"Thomas Penrose, D.C.L., Vicar.  
"Stephen Webb, Architect."

Within there are only 12 pews, six on each side, the rest being open and free seats. The pulpit is placed on the south side of and adjoining to the altar; the reading desk on the north. There is sitting room for about 400 persons. The length of the building within the walls is 64 feet, and the width 36 feet.

Nov. 1. The Bishop consecrated the new Chapel of All Saints, at *Witham*, built within a few yards of the main street, the parish church being at Chipping Hill, about a mile from the town. The style of the building is early-English, and it is in the form of a Calvary Cross. The walls and buttresses are panelled externally with black flints, and bordered with white brick. A large window, of stained glass, over the altar, has been executed by Mr. Whale, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is in three compartments, in the centre of which, in opaque colour, are written the Lord's Prayer and the Belief. The other divisions comprise the Ten Commandments. On the Communion Table was placed a splendid service of silver gilt, the present of J. F. Fortescue, esq., the High Sheriff: in the side of the chalice are set several rubies taken by Mrs. Bramston's father (the late Sir Nicholas Trant) from an Indian chief, in the Maharratta war. The roof of the chapel is handsomely constructed, and along the walls on each side are ranged as corbels carved busts of six of the Apostles. The length of the building is 101 feet, and the width in the nave 36 feet; the length of the transept is 60 feet. The accommodation for the congregation consists of pews on each side, capable in all of seating 300 persons—free seats for 300 adults, and for 100 children. The total cost of the erection was between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* The site, including the burying ground, comprises an acre. The architect employed was Mr. Brown, of Norwich.

Nov. 22. The consecration of the new church at *Skipton Bridge*, in the parish of Topcliffe, Yorkshire, was performed by the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

Nov. 30. The church of St. Andrew, *Northampton*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Peterborough. Its general ef-



fect, both internally and externally, is good. The windows are very beautiful, and there is a triple window at the east end. The architect was Mr. E. F. Law, of Northampton; and the cost of this handsome structure, including the endowment, repair fund, &c. amounts to 7,831*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, which, with the exception of a 2,000*l.* grant from Hyndman's trustees, and a further grant of 600*l.* from the Peterborough Diocesan Association, has been raised by public subscription. The communion service is the joint gift of the Queen Dowager and the Protestant Confederates of the town. Its cost was 43*l.*

*Dec. 2.* The new church at *Ramskill*, Yorkshire, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. It is situated in the beautiful and romantic valley of Netherdale, and is a neat Gothic structure, with a well-proportioned tower. It contains about 250 sittings, of which the greater part are free. The internal decorations have been executed under the direction of Mrs. Yorke, of Beverley Hall.

*Dec. 19.* A new Gothic church, in Gordon-street, *St. Pancras*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is from the design of Mr. Stevenson, architect, and provides accommodation for upwards of 1,400 persons.

*Feb. 2.* A handsome church at *Bistern*, Hampshire, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. It stands on a site contiguous to Bistern Park, given by John Mills, esq.

*Feb. 27.* The chapel of the Holy Trinity, *Rochampton*, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is in the early-English style of architecture, from the design of Mr. Ferrey. The exterior is of the stone called Kentish rag, with the carved parts of Bath stone. The interior has an open timber roof. A rose window at the east end is richly coloured with figures (by Hailes, of Newcastle), and the seven trefoil arches under it, which form a sort of altar screen, and are supported by columns of Purbeck marble, are richly adorned with scroll patterns, in vivid colours and gold, surmounting the Creed, Commandments, &c. in illuminated characters. The altar-carpet is the general work of the ladies of Rochampton. The elaborate stone floor also, at the west end, the gift of a lady, is a very ornamental feature of the chapel.

*March 13.* The ceremony of consecrating the new English and French Protestant church, in *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, was performed by the Rev. Messrs. Daugars and Mastin. This church, which originally stood in Threadneedle-street, was founded in the year 1550 by King Edward VI.; but, in the beginning of the year 1841, it was pulled down to make room for the contemplated improvements consequent upon the rebuilding of the new Royal Exchange. The cost of the re-erection has been defrayed out of the funds granted to the church by the charter of King Edward VI. The new building is of an original Gothic design, and capable of accommodating about 300 persons. The altar-piece—a design by Fogo, representing Joseph of Arimathea receiving the body of Christ—has been presented to the church by Mr. Moxhay, of the Universal Hall of Commerce; and it is understood that several French merchants resident in the metropolis have liberally contributed towards the erection of the church.

*March 14.* *St. John's Church*, at *Keighley*, Yorkshire, erected upon a site given by the Earl of Burlington. It has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Rawston, at an expense of about 2000*l.*, and is capable of accommodating 764 persons, of which 354 are free.

*April 6.* The church at *Merrow* in Surrey, restored, enlarged, and beautified, was opened with Divine service. The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce with a number of the resident clergy attended. The building consists of two lofty aisles, the rafters of which are exposed in the olden style, and are of coloured oak. The southern aisle is unavoidably abridged in length by the Onslow family vault, which has not been disturbed, and the ancient Norman columns and arches are also preserved. A pointed arch divides the chancel and nave. There is a small gallery at the west end with a beautifully designed window, and an east window of stained glass. The pewing is wainscot, too low for the indulgence of indolence, or to spoil the architectural effect of the building. The carved stone pulpit, with the stone work in the chancel, deserves notice. The restoration, or nearly rebuilding of this church, reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Hussey.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 1. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

Henry Charles Harford, esq. B.A. of Clifton, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Chaffers, jun. esq. communicated some account of the recent discoveries made in Blackfriars (already partly noticed in our last Number, p. 635). He has obtained a portion of a Roman sepulchral stone, commemorating a soldier named Celsus, a "speculator" of the second or Augustan legion, with part of his figure in bas-relief very much defaced. The monument of another soldier of the same legion, named Vivius Marcianus, was formerly found near the same spot by Sir Christopher Wren, and is represented, though very badly, in Horsley, &c. A third was found in 1806 at the back of the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill.

Mr. C. also mentioned the discovery of a portion of the more ancient city wall, 10 feet in thickness, which formerly ran in this direction from Ludgate to the Thames, and was pulled down in 1280 to make way for the monastery of Blackfriars, at which time the wall was rebuilt, making a circuit further west along the banks of the Fleet river to the Thames.

B. L. Pearsall, esq. of Karlsruhe, communicated a rubbing from the brass plates placed over the grave of Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, in front of the altar at the Cathedral of Constance. This prelate was one of the English mission sent to the council held at Constance in the year 1416, and, dying before his return, was buried, as recorded in an old German chronicle, attended by all the great dignitaries who were present at the conference, and with all the state due to a *first bischof*, or prince bishop, under which title his dignity of Cardinal, which he had attained in 1411, it may be presumed is referred to. He is represented standing in pontificals, including a crozier and a splendid mitre, within a canopy of tabernacle work, the "hovels" or niches of which are each occupied by a feathered angel. Above his shoulders are the arms of France and England quarterly, within a garter, alluding to his office of Chancellor of that most noble order, and the arms of the see of Salisbury impaling his personal arms (as we believe it was stated, though the rubbing was too indistinct to show them); around the latter is this motto, *Misericordiam domini in eternam cantabo*.

The Earl of Emskillen exhibited a brass vessel found in Ireland, in shape

not very different to a modern coffee pot, and evidently intended to warm liquids. It is raised on three legs, has a handle, a straight spout, and had a lid. Round the centre are six shields, viz. 1. three chevrons; 2. defaced; 3. a fess between two chevrons; 4. three pallets within a bordure; 5. a fleur de lis; 6. a cross formée. Its height is about 10 inches, and its largest diameter 5 inches.

The Rev. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum, communicated an essay on the eastern terminus of the Wall of Antoninus. It turned principally on points of etymology, the author showing that the name of Kinneil was in fact the same with the Celtic *Cean-fhail*, and signifying the wall's end. No remains of the wall have been ascertained eastward of that place, which confirms this etymological testimony.

The Society adjourned over Whitsuntide.

June 15. Henry Hallam esq. V.P.

C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. communicated some drawings by Mons. de Rheims of Calais, of the paintings discovered in July 1840 on the walls and pillars of the church of St. Mary in that town. There were two paintings of saints, and another of the virgin and child; these were surrounded with borders or frames of the armorial insignia of Thomas Wodehouse, with the inscription, *Orate p. aia Thome Wodehouse*, the motto, *LE JOUR VIENDRA*, a badge of a ragged staff or club, and these several varieties of achievements: 1. Azure, a fess quarterly sable and or between three ragged staves bendwise or, Wodehouse; 2. the same impaling Gules, a chevron componée or and sable between three fleurs de lis of the second; 3. Woodhouse and the last quarterly; 4. Wodehouse impaling Or, a chevron sable between three wolf's (?) heads erased of the second, langued gules, the chevron charged with a mullet for difference; 5. Wodehouse quartering the last and the second coars; 6. Wodehouse impaling Per fess azure and or a pale counterchanged, and three monkeys (?) of the second.

The Baron de Bode communicated an account of various antiquities discovered in 1841, in a tumulus near Astraband, the capital of ancient Parthia. They consisted of a golden goblet weighing 36 oz. some spear heads, &c. with two female statues, which the writer conjectured might have been offered as substitutes for that self-immolation of widows which is mentioned by Herodotus, and is still practised by the Hindoos.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited the thuribulum or censer of bronze, found at Kyn Gadel, in Carmarthenshire, of which some account, with a slight representation, was given in our number for November last, p. 473.

The meetings of the Society were then adjourned to the 16th of November.

#### CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held at St. John's Lodge, on Wednesday, May 24, the Rev. William Webb, D.D. F.L.S. Master of Clare Hall, the President, in the chair.

The Secretary laid before the Society the report of its operations during the past year, from which it appeared that it was in a prosperous condition. The following presents were received: a small urn, found in digging for a road in Cottenham fen, by A. W. Ivatt, esq. Sidney college; a small urn, found within a larger one, filled with fragments of bone in the Twin-Barrow, Bincombe Down, Dorset, by the Rev. J. J. Smith; a folio book of water-colour drawings, from Roman remains in the collection of Mr. Inskip, Shefford, Beds, by W. B. Greuside, esq. Trin. coll.; and several number of copies of an engraving of Roman Antiquities, found at Bury Hill, near Ross, by Sir H. Dryden, Bart.

An interesting paper was then read by Professor Willis on an appropriate nomenclature for the mouldings of Gothic architecture, contained in a note book of William of Worcester, preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi; illustrated by reference to the door of St. Stephen's and the great western entrance of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol.

Sir H. Dryden read a paper on the discovery of a large number of skeletons near Marston St. Lawrence, in Northamptonshire, in the years 1841-2. The paper was illustrated by elaborate drawings of the urns, arms, and personal decorations found with them, which, with other evidence, shew the place to have been a burial ground of Romanised Britons.

Professor Corrie communicated a valuable paper on the state of our universities during the middle ages, especially with regard to the studies there pursued; commencing with a brief sketch of their institution and early history, and illustrating the progress of theological and secular studies from the existing catalogues of the collegiate libraries, and the known requisites for university degrees at various periods.

The Rev. T. Clack read a list of the various Roman antiquities lately dis-

covered at Litlington, of several of which he exhibited drawings.

#### OXFORD ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of this Society held May 29, an ancient dagger with a brass handle, found at Thornhaugh, Hunts, was presented to the Museum by His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Duncan, containing an account of various inventions for flying, which have been attempted from the earliest period down to Mr. Henson's patent, which was registered September the 29th, 1842. Dr. Buckland inferred the certainty of the failure of Mr. Henson's invention from the erroneous principles on which it is founded. He said, that there was no provision for counteracting the violent currents of air which would be met with, and the only point which seemed to have been attended to by the inventor was the buoyancy of the machine when once started, but no adequate means had been provided to counteract much greater difficulties.

Walter C. Trevelyan, esq. M.A. Univ. Coll. presented a crust of bread impressed with the stamp used in the administration of the holy communion in the Greek Church. It is affixed to the finer sort of wheaten bread, which is set before travellers, and was brought from the convent of Megaspelon in the Morea, June 1842. Mr. Trevelyan then exhibited several water-colour drawings of Celtic remains in Brittany and Normandy. They consisted of representations of Dolmen, Cromlechs, and Menhirs, from Dinan, Dôl, Sarthe, Columbières in Calvados, &c.

Mr. Trevelyan also read some letters written by John Willoughby, an undergraduate of Wadham College, to his father, John Willoughby, esq. of Peyhem-bury, Devon, of which the following is an abstract:—After sundry dutiful expressions and remarks on his father's advice, that he should not associate with lewd company, and that he should abstain from taverns—which cautions he appears to have considered as unnecessary—he says, in answer to a complaint that he was negligent in writing, that it was not his fault, as he had sent a letter a month since by a speedy messenger, who carried it as far as Tiverton, and promised that it should be delivered that same week; in which letter he had written for cloth to make a winter suit, and had acknowledged the receipt of eight pounds, sent by John Bartlet, the carrier. He also thanks his father and mother for their tokens of four shillings and five shillings; and says, that,

as for a token for his tutor, he knows "nothing more convenient than a turkey-pie will be in Lent." Dated Wad. Coll. 15 Nov. 1630. In another letter, April 25, he writes for money, to make him a summer suit. In a letter dated Dec. 30, 1630, he mentions having received the cloth by John Bartlet, and mentions that his battels for the quarter will come to 4*l.* 12*s.*; his chamber-rent to 10*s.*; tutor, 20*s.*; decrements, 4*s.* 8*d.*; servitor, 5*s.*; laundress, 4*s.*; two pair of shoes, 5*s.* 4*d.*; wood, 11*s.*; coals, 2*s.* 6*d.*; hat and band, 12*d.*; shoe-ties, 12*d.*; dressing a hat, 8*d.*; and says that 5*s.* he was "enjoined to bestow in apples and sugar for my admittance to the fires, which has always been a custom in the house;" and begs that, "as my money has been laid out as I have afore shewed you," he would be pleased to pay for the trimming of his suit, "having promised to pay the mercer" (whose bill is inclosed for 1*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*) "at the next return of the carrier." He concludes this, and most of his letters, with desiring that his duty might be remembered to his mother, his love to his sister and to Besse Taylor. In the last letter, dated June 21, he accepts a permission to come into the country, amongst other reasons, in that, were he to stay in Oxford, he must make him a gown; "besides, the bed that I have lain on ever since I have been in Oxford had been sent for by its owner last week," so he was obliged to borrow a bed out of the town, until the Act, and if he stayed longer would have to provide another—he asks for his quarter's allowance, because he intends to make another summer suit, having but one at that time that he can wear in the country; besides that, he wants other things, and thinks the tutor and bursar will expect to be paid for the quarter before he goes. A receipt from John Bartlet the carrier, for 8*l.* received of John Willoughby of Peyhembury, in Devon, which he binds himself and his executors to repay within ten days next following unto Mr. John Willoughby, in Wadham College, in Oxford, Sept. 5, 1630. A letter, dated Oxford, Sept. 1, 1605, written by Christopher Trevelyan (of Exeter College) to his father, John Trevelyan, esq. of Nettlecomb, Somerset, gives an account of the visit paid to the University by James I., on the 27 August, and how he was entertained with speeches, presents, sermons, and disputations in divinity, civil law, physic, natural and moral philosophy. "His Majesty made a gratulatory speech to the University, persuading them to unity and true religion, in which there was shown great learning, as also in his disputing and mo-

derating." Among the questions proposed for disputation were, (as shown in another paper,) in theology—"An sancti et angeli cognoscent cogitationes cordium?" in medicine—"An mores nutricum a puerulis cum lacte imbibantur?" and—"An creber suffitus Nicotianæ Exoticæ sit sanis salutaris?" in philo-*sophia naturali*—"An opera artis, possit aurum confari?" (See Nichols's *Progresses*, &c. of King James I. vol. i. pp. 533, et seq.). In another letter, dated July 30, 1610, the same writer mentions "our new Waddam College, whose first foundation-stone will be layed on this next morning with as much solemnity as the time will permit, being as it is in the vacation, at what time the University is always barest and most stript of her company, yet stored with a sufficient number, who are encouraged with as great means for study as at other times."

[The originals of these letters are preserved, amongst many others, among the records of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., at Nettlecombe in Somersetshire.]

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 15. The Annual Meeting was held, Professor H. H. Wilson, President, in the Chair.

The Report of Council on the state and prospects of the Society, was read.

The loss of members by death is four, namely, C. Brooker, Esq., Robert Fox, Esq. F.S.A., J. Gage Rokewode, Esq. Dir. S.A., and B. Smith, Esq., and one honorary member, Capt. Hely, of Rome. Mr. Fox has been long known as the enlightened promoter of literary and scientific pursuits in the towns of Godmanchester and Huntingdon; Mr. Gage Rokewode, for the amenity, liberality, and zeal which he displayed as Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and for the patient research and extensive learning displayed in his antiquarian and topographical researches.

The Society has also lost three of its foreign associates, all eminently distinguished for their labours in numismatic science, or in kindred branches of inquiry; they are Mons. Mionnet, Dr. Gesenius, and Chevalier P. O. Brøndsted.

The name of Mionnet has been associated with the numismata of classical antiquity for nearly half a century. He was born in 1770. His taste for numismatic investigations developed itself even in boyhood, and in early youth he became known to the chief collectors and amateurs of Paris as a numismatist of promise, full of industry, zeal, and acquirements. The reputation he soon

established gained him the notice of the Government of France, and he received an appointment in the Cabinet des Médailles. He commenced his public career on the 5th of May, 1795, and, by a singular coincidence of dates, terminated his duties and his existence on the anniversary of that day, in 1842. At the time of his death, M. Mionnet held the office of "Conservateur adjoint du Cabinet des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque du Roi." In his voluminous work, the "Description des Médailles Antiques," he has embodied the observations and information of a long and eminent numismatic life, and has collected from a variety of sources a vast mass of most important details.

Dr. Gesenius is chiefly known on account of his critical and philological researches, particularly those directed to the illustration of the Hebrew language. Yet he also directed his uncommon learning and unwearied perseverance to a collateral branch of inquiry, in which numismatic science was an indispensable auxiliary, the determination of the Phœnician characters of language. Accordingly in his celebrated work published at Leipsic, in 1837, "Scripturæ Linguæque Phœnicis Monumenta," his third book treats De Numis Phœnicis, and he has given representations of a number of Phœnician coins and interpretations of their legends in Phœnician characters. Dr. Gesenius died at Halle in October last, in the University of which city he had held the Professorship of Hebrew for thirty-two years.

Of the Chevalier Brøndsted an ample memoir has been already placed before our readers in our Magazine for Aug. 1842, p. 211.

A more considerable decrease in the numbers of the Society has arisen from the many retirements during the year, amounting to upwards of thirty. It would appear that these were of a class from whom the Society had never received any support whatever, not even pecuniary aid. They were, in fact, but nominally members, and, as their names added nothing to the resources of the Society, so no detriment is suffered from their disappearance from its list. Most of them seem to have been elected in the infancy of the Society, or had been included among original Members from a misapprehension of their intentions. The bad effects of having the list swelled by non-paying and non-effective Members, so fatal to the prosperity and existence of scientific societies, was fortunately seen by the Council of the Numismatic Society before the evil had become irremediable, and energetic measures were adopted which

have led to the best results; some few of the defaulters paid, and the rest, on being pressed for arrears, retired from the Society.

Several new Members and Associates have been elected.

The receipts of the year are 295*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* the disbursements 240*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of 55*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; but for the following year neither the one nor the other could be expected to be so considerable, yet the Treasurer's statement affords reasonable grounds for anticipating a much more healthy and prosperous condition of the funds than has existed since the institution of the Society.

The enumeration of the benefactors of the Society is a subject of the most satisfactory contemplation, not merely from their valuable donations to the cabinets and library of the Society, but also from their widely extended range, comprehending not only various distinguished individuals in this country, but, in a still greater proportion, the most eminent patrons and cultivators of numismatic science abroad. From Paris, Brussels, Madrid, Rome, Florence, Vienna, Athens, and Petersburg, and many other places on the continent, the Society has received the most flattering proofs that its exertions, however humble and restricted, (unaided by the countenance and support of the Government, which in England is afforded to some other societies,) have been known and appreciated in the most favourable manner throughout the whole of Europe.

The result of the ballot being declared by the scrutineers, the Rev. G. C. Renouard and Mr. Pfister, the following were declared elected as Officers and Council for the year 1843-4: as President, the Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, F.S.A.; as Vice-Presidents, Charles Frederick Barnwell, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Horace Hayman Wilson, esq. F.R.S. M.R.A.S.; as Treasurer, John B. Bergne, esq.; as Secretaries, John Yonge Akerman, esq. F.S.A.; Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A.; as Foreign Secretary, John Yonge Akerman, esq. F.S.A.; as Librarian, Hugh Welch Diamond, esq. F.S.A.; as Members of the Council, Samuel Birch, esq.; John Brumell, esq.; the Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler; the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.; George Richard Corner, esq. F.S.A.; James Dodsley Cuff, esq. F.S.A.; William Debonaire Haggard, esq. F.S.A. F.R.A.S.; Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S.; Thomas Horsfield, esq. M.D. M.R.A.S.; John Huxtable, esq.; John Lee, esq. LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. V.P.R.A.S.; Benjamin Nightingale, esq.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 24.*

Mr. *Ross* moved the second reading of the ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS (Ireland) Bill, which was opposed by Sir *R. Inglis*. The Attorney-General for Ireland, thinking the oath had an unfair tendency to delay the polling of voters at the elections, felt bound not to refuse his assent to the Bill.—The bill was read a second time.

*May 25.* Mr. *Christie* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish certain Oaths and Subscriptions now required in the UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, and to provide for the extension of education in these universities to persons not members of the Church of England. After a debate the motion was negatived by 175 to 101.

*May 29.* Lord *Eliot* moved the second reading of the IRISH ARMS Bill. The reports of the constabulary force contained evidence respecting the propensities of the Irish peasantry to violence, and their extreme avidity for possession of arms, their attacks upon houses, and the late assassinations which had taken place.—Mr. *Sharman Crawford* said that England was herself the cause of the revival of the measure, by breaking all her promises of redress for Irish grievances. He moved that it should be read a second time that day six months. Lord *Clements* seconded the amendment.—Mr. *Smith* (the Attorney-General for Ireland) said that the objects of the present Repeal agitators were, first, the total abolition of the tithe commutation rent-charge; next, the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to all sane male adults not convicted of a crime; next, fixity of tenure—a phrase meaning the transfer of the whole landed property of Ireland from the landlord to the tenant; and with these were required vote by ballot, and one or two other extreme propositions of the same class. The measure provided by this Bill had been in existence with little intermission for almost a century, and its necessity was cogent. The debate was continued during three nights, and on the morning of June 1st the Bill was read a second time, with a majority of 270 to 105.

*June 2.* Sir *R. Peel* moved the second reading of the CANADA WHEAT Bill.—Lord *Worsley* proposed, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. After some discussion, the House divided—for the amendment, 109; against it, 209. Ma-

majority, 100. The Bill was then read a second time.

*June 12.* Sir *R. Peel* moved an address to her Majesty relative to the intended marriage of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE to the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. Mr. *Hume* proposed to add, by way of amendment, a sentence intimating that the House, in making provision for her Royal Highness, would have regard to the present distress of the country. For the motion, 276; for the amendment, 52;—majority, 224. The House having gone into committee, Sir *R. Peel* said, the custom appeared to have been that on the marriage of a Princess her parent made provision for her during his own life; and he should therefore propose, not that any immediate sum should be voted, but that on the death of the Duke of Cambridge a portion of his annuity should be disposable by her Majesty for the benefit of his royal daughter during her life; the amount of which should be 3,000*l.* a year.—Mr. *Mackinnon* moved, as an amendment, that the provision should be 2,000*l.* a year, to commence from the marriage. After some further conversation, the vote was postponed.—Before going into Committee of Ways and Means, Lord *Howick* moved a Committee of the whole House, with a view to repeal the duty imposed last year upon the exportation of COALS. The ground on which the tax had been put was that of revenue, and on that ground it had been a failure, having produced only 88,000*l.* from which was to be deducted the cost of collection, while the export trade had suffered most seriously from the measure.—Mr. *Gladstone* opposed the motion on the ground that the finances would not bear the loss of the revenue produced by the tax, which would probably amount to 112,000*l.* or 114,000*l.* instead of 88,000*l.*—The House divided. For the motion, 124; against it, 187;—majority, 63.

*June 13.* Lord *John Russell* moved a Committee of the whole House, to consider the laws relating to the importation of FOREIGN GRAIN. Negatived by 244 to 145.

*June 14.* The consideration of the annuity to her Royal Highness the PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE on her marriage was resumed. The House having gone into Committee, the chairman (Mr. *Greene*) read the motion, that "an annuity of 3,000*l.* be settled upon her

he moved from Hyderabad at the head of 5,000 men. The battle lasted for three hours; victory at last declared for the British army; eleven guns and nineteen standards were taken; about 1,000 of the enemy were killed, and 4,000 wounded. The loss of the British amounted to 30 killed and 231 wounded. Her Majesty's 22nd, the only royal regiment at the battle, led the attack, and was gallantly supported by the Native troops. This victory seals the fate of Scinde and Beloochistan, which are now finally annexed to the Indian empire. Lord Ellenborough has appointed governors and collectors at the principal places along the river on both banks, and is taking active measures to reconcile the people to British dominion. The Ameers of Scinde arrived at Bombay on the 19th of April, where they were received with distinction, and sent to reside, under a guard, at Malabar-point Government House. One of them, however, who had been implicated in the murder of Captain Innes, was confined in Fort George.

The intelligence from Afghanistan is

of little importance. Akbar Khan was still at the head of the government, but his popularity had greatly decreased.

#### SERVIA.

The Servians have made their full submission to the Ottoman Government, and are prepared to accede in all things to the command of the Sultan.

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

On the 21st of January the capital of the Philippines, was the theatre of a horrible event. A part of the 3rd battalion of the line quartered at Malata revolted. Some of them were mounting guard at the Fort of Santiago, according to the custom of the corps of the garrison, when at daylight they were reinforced furtively by other soldiers of their corps, who sallied out of their quarters, after having killed their captain and a lieutenant, and introduced themselves into the fort by scaling the walls. On the 5th of February upwards of 80 of the rebels were sentenced to die the death of traitors; 41 were executed on the 9th of February, and the others on the 11th.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 1. The anniversary of the memorable victory of Lord Howe was chosen for laying the foundation stone of the new edifice at Counter Hill, Deptford, for the Royal Naval School, provisionally opened at Camberwell in 1833. The ceremony was performed by H. R. H. Prince Albert, attended by the Earl of Haddington, the Bishop of Rochester, Adm. Sir Charles Ogle, who is President of the institution, and a vast concourse of naval officers and others. The mallet used by his Royal Highness bears this inscription, "Relic of the Victory, 104 guns, in which Nelson fell 21st of October, 1805. England expects every man to do his duty. Honi soit qui mal y pense." The intended edifice is designed in a quadrangular form, for the accommodation of 400 pupils. One half of it has been contracted for at 13,000*l.*—On the same day a Fancy Fair was held in the Painted Hall of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, for the benefit of the Shipwrecked Fishermen's and Mariners' Society. No fewer than 12,000 persons are supposed to have entered the gates, many

of whom were unable to make their way into the Hall.

June 2. The Queen's second daughter was christened in the new Chapel at Buckingham Palace by the names of Alice Maud Mary. The sponsors were, the King of Hanover, represented by the Duke of Cambridge; the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, represented by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg represented by the Duchess of Kent; and the Princess Sophia Matilda, in person. The Queen Dowager, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, with the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by all the high officers of the household and the cabinet, were also present.

On the same afternoon the King of Hanover arrived in London, in a steamer from Calais, it being his Majesty's first visit to this country since his accession.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 30. Coldstream Guards, brevet Col. C. A. F. Bentinck to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. J. C. Clitherow to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—48th Foot, Major William Bruce, from half-pay unattached, to be Major.—61st Foot, Major Henry Burnside to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. N. Verner to be Major.—Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, brevet Col. James Freeth, from half-pay Major Royal Staff Corps.—To be Majors, brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Smith, from half-pay Captain 40th Foot; brevet Major A. A. O'Reilly, from half-pay Captain 21st Light Dragoons.—Brevet, Major William Bruce, of the 48th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

May 31. Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince Albert, K. G. to be the First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and Acting Great Master of the said Most Hon. Order.—H. R. H. Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. to be Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park.—19th Foot, Gen. Sir W. M. Pascoe, K.C. to be Colonel.—21st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. Adam, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. to be Colonel.—46th Foot, Gen. John Earl of Stair, to be Colonel.—48th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. George Middlemore, to be Colonel.—57th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B. to be Colonel.—76th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—92d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Macbean, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—97th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

June 10. James Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Edward Ryan, Knt. and Thos. Pemberton Leigh, esq. sworn of the Privy Council.—The Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, and, in his absence, James Earl of Dalhousie, to be President of the Committee of Council for trade and foreign plantations.—John Mackellar-Skeene-Grieve Wight, of Teignmouth, second surviving son of Rear-Adm. John Wight, of Dawlish, by Margaret, only child of Adm. John Schank, to assume the surname and wear the arms of Schank only.—Royal Perthshire Militia, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart. to be Major.

June 13. The Marquess of Bute elected K. T.—Wilts Militia, the Hon. P. H. P. Methuen to be Major.—North Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, Sir John Hope Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant; the Earl of Morton to be Lieut.-Colonel; George Wauchope, esq. to be Major.

June 14. John Laughton, esq. Lieut. of Engineers on the Bengal Establishment, lately serving with the rank of Major in Persia, and Knight of the second class of the Lion and Sun, to accept the first class of the said Order.

June 16. 32d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Buchan, K. C. B. to be Colonel.—35th Foot, Capt. Charles Trollope to be Major.—39th Foot, Major A. S. H. Aplin to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Robert Lewis to be Major.—95th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. G. G. L'Estrange, C. B. to be Colonel.—Unattached, Major Robert Mullen, from 1st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Oliver D. Ainsworth, from 31st Foot, to be Major.

June 19. Worcestershire Militia, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Henry Band to be Colonel; Major Josiah Patrick to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. John Cox to be Major.

June 23. Henry Frowd Scagram, esq. Com-

mander R. N. Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief over the said settlements; Richard Clement Moody, esq. Lieut.-Roy. Eng. Lieut.-Governor of the Falkland Islands, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief over the said islands; Henry Morgan, esq. to be Coroner for the city and territory of Gibraltar; Matthew Forster, esq. to be Comptroller-General of Convicts in Van Diemen's Land.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Diggle, from R. Mil. College, to be Major; Brevet, Captains Thomas Walker, 7th Foot, John Blakiston, 51st Foot; and Patrick Maitland, 51st Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Very Rev. Dr. Vignoles, to the Deanery of Ossory.

Rev. H. U. Tighe, to be Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin.

Rev. J. G. A. Baker, Southill V. with Old Warden.

Rev. S. Benson, St. Saviour's P.C. Southwark.

Rev. B. Blenhiron, Little Coates V. Lincsh.

Rev. C. S. Bird, Gainsborough V. and Preb. Linc.

Rev. G. J. Collinson, Swanburne V. Bucks.

Rev. J. Cooper, St. Andrew the Great R. Cambridge.

Rev. J. Dunn, St. Eval V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. East, St. Michael's R. Bath.

Rev. J. Fawcett, Waddingworth R. Lincsh.

Rev. W. Fletcher, Harwell V. Berks.

Rev. W. Gardner, Coalville P.C. Leicsh.

Rev. J. Graham, Willingham R. Cambsh.

Rev. Mr. Green, Wooler V. Northumb.

Rev. C. C. Goodden, Montacute V. Somsh.

Rev. J. Hall, Coreley R. Salop.

Rev. J. L. Harding, Littleham R. Devon.

Rev. G. Ludford Harvey, Yate R. Gloush.

Rev. C. Hensley, to the New Church of the Holy Trinity, Gainsborough.

Rev. W. Hunter, St. Giles's V. Oxford.

Rev. C. E. Kennaway, Trinity Chapel P.C. Brighton.

Rev. T. Marsden, Llanfrothen R. Merionethsh.

Rev. W. Hardie Mill, Brasted R. Kent.

Rev. T. Nunn, St. Paul's P.C. Leeds.

Rev. F. Orton, Altrincham P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. O. F. Owen, Stratton Andley P.C. Oxsh.

Rev. T. C. Peake, Hallaton R. Leicsh.

Rev. W. Pitman Jones, St. Thomas P.C. Preston, Lancsh.

Rev. W. Rawlings, Thenford R. Northampsh.

Rev. D. Robertson, Llangedwin P.C. Denbysh.

Rev. G. Scott, Coxwold and Huthwaite P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. Offley Smith, Leadenham R. Lincsh.

Rev. J. Warde Spencer, Wilton P.C. Somsh.

Rev. J. Tinkler, Landbeach R. Camb.

Rev. T. Thorogood Upwood, Terrington St. Clement's V. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Victor, St. James's, Emsworth P.C. Hants.

Rev. Amos Westoby, Farthingstone R N'd'sh.

Rev. J. C. Wharton, Gilling V. Yorksh.

Rev. E. Whitley, Somers Town P.C. Wandsworth, Surrey.

Rev. M. Atkinson Wilkinson to the New Church at Eskar, Yorksh.

Rev. M. Wilson Foye, St. Bartholomew's P.C. Birmingham.

Rev. R. Wood, St. Sepulchre V. London.



## CHAPLAINS.

- Rev. T. B. Clarkson, to the Wakefield Asylum.  
 Rev. T. Harvey, to be Resident Chaplain at Antwerp.  
 Rev. E. Rudall, to the Earl of St. Germain.  
 Rev. J. J. Saint, to the Earl of Abergavenny.  
 Rev. C. A. Wilkinson, to the King of Hanover.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. J. Fenwick, B.A. to be Head Master of the Ipswich Grammar School.  
 Rev. W. G. Goodchild, B.A. to be Head Master of Audlem Grammar School, Cheshire.  
 Rev. C. A. Johns, to be Head Master of Helsing Grammar School.  
 Rev. C. F. S. Weidemann, B.A. to be Principal of the Huddersfield Collegiate School.

## BIRTHS.

- March 18. At Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of the Hon. P. Anstruther, Colonial Sec. a dau.—20. At Erie Monnt, Upper Canada, Mrs. Dalrymple Crawford, a son.—25. At Simla, India, the wife of the Hon. John Erskine, a son.  
 April 7. At Gyah, India, the wife of the Hon. Edmund Drummond, a dau.—22. The lady of Henry Wilson, esq. of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, a dau.  
 May 13. In Curzon-st. the wife of Francis Hawkins, M.D. a son.—15. At Dresden, the lady of the Hon. James Batten, a dau.—16. At Bathaston, the wife of Capt. S. C. Dacres, R.N., a dau.—At Whitehall, Lady Carrington, a son.—16. The wife of Geo. H. Rogers Harrison, esq. of the Herald's College, a dau.—17. In New-st. Spring-gardens, Lady Mary Hoare, a dau.—18. At Brighton, the Lady of William H. Rynes, of Rynes Castle, co. Limerick, esq. a son.—23. At Calate, the wife of Edward Fenton, esq. of Brettenham Park, Suffolk, a son and heir.—At Rockingham Castle, Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Watson, a son.—25. At Bletsoe rectory, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Day, a son.—26. At Westwood, near Guildford, Surrey, the lady of Lannoy Coussmaker, esq. a son.—27. At Clapham-common, the lady of C. E. Trevelyan, esq. a dau.—At Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Legge, a dau.—28. At Dromore glebe, co. Derry, the Hon. Mrs. Pomeroy, a son.—29. At Down Ampney, co. Gloucester, the wife of Capt. Charles Talbot, R.N. a son.—30. The wife of Alexander Adair, esq. of Heatherton Park, Somerset, a dau.—In Weymouth-st. the Hon. Mrs. Penrose, a son and heir.—At King's Walden, the Hon. Mrs. Philip Savile, a son.  
 Lately. In Upper Grosvenor-st. the Hon. Mrs. Edward Grimston, a dau.—At Kent House, Knightsbridge, the Countess of Morley, a son and heir.—In Upper Berkeley-st. Lady Laura Money, a dau.—In Bryanston-sq. Viscountess Hood, a son.—At Salzburg, in Upper Austria, Lady Elizabeth Osborn, a son.—In Upper Brook-st. Lady Throckmorton, a son.—At Antigua, the lady of the Hon. Sir R. Horsford, Solicitor-Gen. of that island, a son.—At the Vicarage, East Ham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. Streatfield, a son.—At Rossall, the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont, a son.—At Dresden, the Hon. Mrs. James Butler, a dau.—At Brighton, Mrs. Sloane Stanley, a dau.—At Cook's-village, near Tenby, the wife of Charles C. Wells, esq. a son and heir.—In Grosvenor-pl. Lady Mary Phipps, a dau.—In Dover-st. Lady Harriet Duncombe, a son and heir.—At Boulogne, Lady Jenkins, a dau.—In Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Lambart, a son.—In Eaton-sq. Lady Mary Christopher, a dau.—In Chesham-pl. the wife of J. D. Watts Russell, esq. M.P. a son.—At Chawton-house Hants, the wife of Edward Knight, jun. esq. a

- son.—At Wilton-cres. the lady of Thomas Milner Gibson, esq. M.P. a dau.  
 June 7. At Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. Palmer Morewood, a son and heir.—11. At Dawlish, the wife of Capt. William Chambers, R.N. a dau.—12. At the Maindee, Monmouthshire, the wife of Charles Prothero, esq. a dau.—At Wenove Castle, Glamorganshire, the lady of Robert Francis Jenner, esq. a dau.—In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. the wife of Sir Geo. Baker, Bart. a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 3. At New Town, Sidney, William Hulme Wills, esq. of that place, son of the late John Wills, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to the only dau. of Capt. Moore, R.N. 31. In the Tarka, Cape of Good Hope, John O'Connor, esq. of Her Majesty's Commissariat, to Miss Jannetta Smith, of Hendon.  
 March 21. Allahabad, Lieut. R. F. Fanshawe, 18th N. I. to Maria-Catharine-Charlotte, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hugh Wrottesley, of the Bengal Inf.  
 23. At Puttyghur, Major Augustus Abbott, C.B. Bengal Art. Hon. aid-de-camp to the Gov.-gen. to Sophia-Frances, dau. of the late Capt. John Garstin, H. M.'s 88th Regt.—The Rev. B. Boake, Principal of Colombo Academy, Ceylon, to Mary-Katharine, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Slade, R.E.—At Bedford, Henry Dyott Boulton, esq. of Great Oaks, Turvey, Beds. to Anne-Susan, eldest dau. of Joseph Brown, esq. Mayor of Bedford.  
 24. At Madras, William Charles Rich, esq. 46th N. I. son of the late L. H. Pye Rich, esq. of Woolcombe House, Somerset, to Elizabeth-Scarlet, dau. of Robert Henry Jackson, esq. of Swallowfield Plain, Somerset.  
 25. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Monsey Staples, 68th Bengal Nat. Inf. second son of the Rev. Dr. Staples, of Gowran, Kilkenny, to Augusta, dau. of the late Col. Faithful, Bengal Art.  
 27. At Umballa, Bengal, Lieut. T. Polliott Powell, esq. of Brandlesome Hall, Lancash. to Henrietta-Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Col. Bolton, C.B. 31st Regt.  
 28. At Meerut, H. M. Omand, esq. Bengal Eng. Private Sec. to Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. to Anne, dau. of Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B.  
 April 4. At Rajpore, Capt. Henry T. Newhouse, nephew of the late Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. K.C.B. to Matilda-Henrietta, only dau. of Capt. Turner.—At Mypongie, Robert Unwin, esq. 10th Grenadiers to Charlotte-Katherine, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur Shuldham, Bengal army.—At Malligum, Bombay, Charles Edward Fraser Tytler, esq. of the Civil Service, to Ethelred, dau. of John St. Barbe, esq. of Stoke Newington, Middx.  
 8. At Calcutta, Macleod Wylie, esq. barrister-at-law, to Ann-Wilson, only dau. of John Howell, esq. of Blackheath, Kent.  
 10. At Calcutta, Ponsonby Watts, esq. 27th M.N.I. son of the late Col. Ponsonby Watts, of H. M.'s service, to Bessie, dau. of John Briscoe, M.D. of Waterford.  
 11. At St. Pancras, Richard Potter, esq. M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Camb. Toronto, to Mary Anne, dau. of Edward Pilkington, esq. of Urney, King's co.  
 15. At Sheldon, Warwick. Wm. Docker, esq. of Moor Green, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Samuel Thornley, esq. of Gilbertstone House, Worcestersh.  
 20. At Clifton, the Rev. W. P. Musgrave, M.A. Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordsh. to Penelope, eldest dau. of W. Perry, esq. formerly of Grammer, Westmoreland.  
 25. At Humberston, Leicsh. Roger Dutton Miles, esq. eldest son of Thomas Miles, esq.

of Keyham, to Elizabeth-Mary-Ann, dau. of William Tailby, esq.

May 1. At Stapleford, John Jackson Blencowe, esq. of Marston St. Lawrence, to Cecilia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Prowett, Rector of the former place.—William Edw. Swains, M.D. Physician Extr. to the Duchess of Kent, to Ernestine-Augusta, third dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Schwabe, of Stamford-hill.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart. of Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, to the Lady Louisa Hay, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull.—At Ramsbury, D. Hale Webb, esq. only son of D. C. Webb, esq. of Heath House, Oxon, to Isabel, only dau. of Thomas Smith, esq. of Ramsbury Manor.—At Cheltenham, John Hen. Hay Ruxton, esq. of Broad Oak, Brenchley, Kent, late of the King's Own Regt. to Isabel-Sarah, eldest dau. of William Hooper, esq. of Merton House, Ross, Herefordsh. and relict of the late John William Fowler, esq. of Cheltenham.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Edward Legh Page, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, son of the late T. L. Page, esq. of Hawthorn Hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Crofts, esq. of St. Peter's, I. T. Blagdon Barral, esq. M.D. eldest son of Thomas Harral, esq. formerly of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's, to Caroline, dau. of the late Col. Goddard Richards, of Bath.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Marjoribanks, esq. jun. to Marion-Fenella, only dau. of John Loch, esq.—At Aylmerstoke, Haats, Benjamin Browning, esq. M.D. of Newport, I. W. to Eliza-Ann, only dau. of the late Samuel Triscott, esq. of Stonehouse.

4. At Melksham, the Rev. Charles F. Baker, son of the Rev. C. Baker, Rector of Tellisford, Somerset, to Louisa-Dorothea, second dau.; at the same time, William Ley Seagram, esq. only son of W. F. Seagram, esq. of Warminster, to Mary-Anne-Letitia, fourth dau. of the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, of Shaw Hill House, Wilts.—The Rev. Richard Pryor, of Poole, Dorsetshire, to Miss Pryor, second dau. of T. T. Pryor, esq. Clay Hall, Herts.—At Woolwich, T. H. Warde, esq. of Moreton Morrell, Warsh. Lieut. 11th Hussars, to Mary-Louisa, eldest child of Major J. R. Croyton, R.M.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Fanshawe, eldest son of H. M. Farratt, esq. of Effingham House, Surrey, to Theodosia, eldest dau. of J. W. Boughton Leigh, esq. of Brownover Hall, co. of Warwick, and Guilsborough, Northamptonsh.

6. At Clifton, Charles, second son of the Rev. John Taddy, M.A. Rector of Northill, Beds. to Margaree, second dau. of the late George Barclay, esq. of Barbadoes.

7. Benjamin William, youngest son of the late Rev. Benjamin Suckling, Rector of Matlaske and Plumstead, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Capt. John Thornton, of Norwich.—At Chester, Thomas Dixon, jun. esq. eldest son of Thomas Dixon, of Littleton, in the co. of Chester, esq. to Ann-Mary, fourth dau. of Henry Potts, esq.

8. In Dublin, Joseph T. Preston, esq. of St. John-st. second son of H. J. Preston, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. to Jane, second dau. of John Clason, esq. of Blackall-pl. Dublin.—At Guisely, Matthew William Thompson, esq. of Trinity coll. Camb. eldest son of M. Thompson, esq. of Manningham Lodge, co. of York, to Mary Anne, only child of Benj. Thompson, esq. of Park Gate.

9. At Bermuda, Edmund G. Hallewell, esq. Lieut. 30th Regt. to Sophia Louisaide, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Reid, Gov. of Bermuda.—At Capel, St. Mary, George Pyke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, second son of the late Rev. George Pyke, formerly of Baythorne park,

Essex, to Laura youngest dau. of the late Robert Barthop, esq. of Hollesley.—At Birr, G. B. Sutherland, esq. Capt. and brevet Major 10th Foot, to Alice Mary, youngest dau. of John Wetherell, esq. of Birr, King's co.—At Thorpe, Essex, the Rev. F. Pyndor Lowe, Rector of Saltfleetby All Saints', Lincolnsh. to Helen, dau. of J. Martin Leake, esq. of Thorpe Hall.—At Oxford, George Baker Ballachey, esq. of Edgefield Mount, to Maria, only dau. of Sir Joseph Lock.

10. At Brighton, Alfred Gell, esq. of Eastbourne, son of F. H. Gell, esq. of Lewes, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas Freeman, esq. of Brighton.

11. At St. John's, Ilkeshall, Richard Day French, esq. to Harriet, eldest dau. of Pearce Walker, esq. of Bungay St. Mary.

12. At All Souls, Langham-pl. the Rev. William Hunter Ross, Curate of All Souls, to Frances Louisa, dau. of the late H. Peterson, esq. of Wakefield.—At Mitchel Troy, Monmouthsh. the Rev. T. W. Webb, M.A. only son of the Rev. John Webb, Rector of Tretire, Herefsh. to Henrietta-Montagu, youngest dau. of the late Arthur Wyatt, esq. of Troy House.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Alfred Baldwin East, esq. second son of the Rev. Timothy East, of Birmingham, to Caroline-Jane, youngest sister of James Wyld, esq. of Charing Cross West.—At Stapleton, Edward Keller, esq. to Maria Grace, second dau. of Dr. Bompas, of Fishponds, near Bristol.—At Newark, the Rev. Charles Heathcote Campion, youngest son of W. J. Campion, esq. of Danny, Sussex, to Cecil-Lydia, youngest dau. of James Slater, esq. of Newark Park.—At Great Malvern, the Rev. William Huntingdon Pillans, Rector of Himley, Staffordsh. to Louisa Jemima, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Card, Vicar of Great Malvern.—At Cotesbach, Leic. the Rev. Thomas Stevens, Rector of Bradfield, Berks, to Susanna, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Marriott, Rector of Cotesbach.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Joseph Ridgway, esq. of Wallsuches, Lanc. to Selina Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart.—At St. Martin's, Mr. Hugh Williams, brother of Sir John Kaye Williams, Bart. of South Wales, to Miss Williams Wynn, only dau. of the late Baronet of that name.

13. At Lambeth, Frederick William Grainger, youngest son of John Grainger, esq. of High Ireby, Cumberland, to Mary, second dau. of the late R. Castendieck, esq.—At Horsey, Joseph, eldest son of Joseph Oidham, esq. of Stamford Hill, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Launcelot Haslop, esq. of Highbury Lodge.—At Stamford, the Rev. W. H. Charlton, M.A. Rector of St. George's Stamford, to Sarah, eldest dau. of T. H. Jackson, esq. Solicitor, of St. Mary's.—At Kingswinford, John Hopton, esq. late Capt. 3d Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the Rev. John Hopton, of Canon Frome Court, Herefsh. to Maria, eldest dau. of Edward Dixon, esq. of Ashwood House Staffordshire.

14. At Cheltenham, Capt. Henry Swan Waters, Madras Cav. to Georgiana-Phillipson, youngest dau. of the Rev. Fred. Gardiner, Rector of Coomb Hay, Som.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, of Shantock Hall, Herts. to Mary Matilda, eldest dau. of John Roumieu, esq. of Regent-sq. and Lincoln's-inn.—At Eccles, John Smith Entwistle, esq. of Foxholes, Lanc. to Caroline, second dau. of Robert J. J. Norreys, esq. of Davy Hulme Hall, in the same county.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Bentall, esq. of Beaufort-buildings, to Sarah-Eliza, only dau. of the late William Harkness, esq.—At Dover, Charles Abraham, eldest surviving son of Samuel Whittock, esq. of

Hanham Hall, Gloucestersh. to Georgiana Katherine, youngest dau. of the late George Nevile, esq. of Skelbrooke Park, Yorksh.—At Gibraltar, the Rev. P. P. Smith, of H. M. ship *Belviedera*, to Mary Jane Norbrun, youngest dau. of the late John Hallett, esq. R.N.

23. At Stainton, Linc. Lawson Cape, esq. M.D. of Brook-st. Hanover-sq. to Barbara, youngest dau. of Richard Elmhorst, esq. of Stainton Hall.—The Baron de Torre de Moncorvo, to Caroline Willielmine, youngest dau. of the late Mr. John Christian Jordan, of Copenhagen.—At the Isle of Man, Thomas Barret, esq. of Corton-Denham, Somerset, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Willmott, esq. of Sherborne, Dorset.—At Clifton, Henry C. Hills, esq. of Amilwich, Anglesey, to Charlotte Augusta, dau. of the late James Edwards, esq. of Lyme Regis and Bath.—At Abinger, the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, third son of Lord Abinger, to Frances-Sophia-Mostyn, second dau. of Edmund Lomax, esq. of Parkhurst, Surrey.—At Islington, Thos. Robt. Rackstrow, esq. to Sarah-Lucy Cox, step-dau. of J. S. Vandenberg, esq.

24. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. James Kitson, late of the Madras Army, to Catharine, eldest dau. of the late Col. Webb, Bombay Army.—At Steeple Langford, Wilts, the Rev. Peter Blackburn, to Alicia, dau. of the late H. N. Jarrett, esq. of Jamaica and Colchester.—At Eppendorf, Michael Henry Scholefield, esq. second son of the Rev. J. Scholefield, B.D. Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwsh, to Caroline Johanna, eldest dau. of John Henry Althainy, esq. of Hamburg.

25. The Rev. Philip Hale, B.A. Curate of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, to Mary, youngest dau. of George Blyth, esq. of Chelsea.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. the Rev. John Thornhill, Rector of Boxworth, third son of George Thornhill, esq. M.P. for Hunts, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Wilkinson, esq. of Montague-sq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Nathaniel Surtees, esq. son of the Rev. John Surtees, Canon of Bristol, and Rector of Banham and Taverham, Norfolk, to Miss Bidwell, only child of Thomas Bidwell, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Henry Cochrane, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Thomazine Marion, second dau. of the late Jonas Morris, esq. of Dunkettle, of Cork.

26. At Kenton, Albert Baker, esq. to Maria-Welch, fifth dau. of Wm. Collyns, esq. of Kenton.

27. At Southampton. Andrew Saunders, esq. of Downes-house, Eling, Hants, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Forrest, of the Hon. E. I. Co's service.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. R. C. Mellish, esq. of the Foreign Office, to Mary, only surviving child of Lady Blunt and the late Richard Abnuty, esq.—At Lambeth, John George Lear, esq. of Ceylon, to Sophia, sixth dau. of the late Thomas Morton, esq. surgeon to the Forces.

29. At St. Marylebone, William John Murton, esq. second son of Col. Murton, late R. Mar. to Caroline, eldest dau. of Tipping T. Rigby, esq. of Yately Lodge, Hants, Recorder of Wallingford.—At Louth, Rev. N. Morgan, M.A. Curate of Ganton, Linc. eldest son of the Rev. N. Morgan, Rector of Rearsby, Linc. to Maria, dau. of the late Isaac Beelham, esq. Louth.

30. At St. Peter's, Colney, Herts, Capt. George Temple, Ben. Inf. to Harriet-Rose, third dau. of Laurence Gwynia, LL.D. of Teignmouth.

31. At Deptford, the Rev. Septimus Pope, M.A. Rector of Christon, Somerset, to Eliza Harcourt, only dau. of the Rev. H. F. Barber, D.D. of Hackney.

*Lately.* At Winster, Leicestersh. Lieut. Henry A. Norman, R.N. sixth son of Richard Norman, esq. and Lady Elizabeth Norman, to Helen, dau. of the late Thomas Carrill Worsley, esq. of Flatt Hall, Lanc.—At Woolwich, Henry-Groust, second son of the late C. S. Stokes, esq. of Beachly, Glouch. and Streatham, Surrey, to Harriet Maria Sophia, only dau. of Major Wm. Forneaux, R. Art.—At St. Bride's, Fleet-st. Robert May, esq. of St. Helier, Jersey, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Waite, Rector of Great Chart, Kent.—At Southampton, Major-Gen. Richardson, of Cowes, to Ann, dau. of A. Gaiway, esq. of Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary.—At Hartshead, Yorksh. the Rev. C. W. Holbeck, Vicar of Farnborough, Warwsh. to Laura Harriet, second dau. of the late John Armitage, esq., and sister of Sir Geo. Armitage, Bart. of Kirklees Park, Yorksh.—At Rushbrooke, H. Leheup Cockledge, esq. of St. Edmund's Hill, to Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke, M.P.

June 1. At Paddington, John Guest, esq. of Birmingham, to Anney, dau. of the late Thomas Clark, esq. of Caterham, Surrey.—At Lewisham, Vincent Nicholl, esq. of Lewisham, third son of the late R. Nicholl, esq. of Greenhill Grove, Herts, to Louisa, fourth dau. of John Ruck, esq. of St. Dunstan-in-the-East.—At Clapham, Niven Kerr, esq. her Majesty's Consul for Cyprus, to Louisa Maria, second dau. of the late Horatio Ripley, esq.—At St. Mary's Bryanstone-sq. Henry Street, esq. to Ruth Mary, third dau. of the late William Standway Parkinson, Capt. of the R.N.—The Rev. John W. Spencer, Incumbent of Wilton, near Taunton, to Rosina, only dau. of Joseph Hitchcock, esq. of Taunton.—At East Teignmouth, Augustus Maitland, esq. son of Sir A. M. Gibson, Bart. to Elizabeth Jane, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Richards, Rector of Stoke Abbas, Dorset, and grand-dau. of Sir John Strachan, Bart.—At Dawlish, the Rev. Chs. Penrose, son of the Rev. J. Penrose, Rector of Langton, Linc. to Ellen Caroline Pender, third dau. of the Rev. Chas. Phillott, of the Clevelands, Dawlish, and Vicar of Frome Selwood.—At Exeter, Parr W. Hockin, esq. of the Bombay Medical Estab. sixth son of W. L. Hockin, esq. solicitor, Dartmouth, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Edward Woolmer, esq.—At Hackney, Thomas Langmore, son of Thomas R. Davison, esq. of Clapton-sq. to Emma Rosina, dau. of the late Joseph Echulaz, esq. of Clapton.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. James Arthur Taylor, esq. M.P. for Worcestersh. to Maria Theresa, second dau. of George Rush, esq. of Euseulham Hall, Essex, and Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonsh.—At Liverpool, the Rev. Henry Almack, B.D. Rector of All Saints, Southampton, and of Aberdon, in Carnarvonsh. to Ann, dau. of the late Wm. Corrie, esq. of Liverpool, and grand-dau. of the late Ashton Byrom, esq.—At Inverleith House, Edinburgh, Major John Douglas, eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Niel Douglas, K.C.B. Commander of the Forces in Scotland, to the Hon. Elizabeth Cathcart, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Greenock.—At Claines, Worc. Francis Decimus Hastings, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary Wigley, only dau. of the late George Ferrott, esq. of Cracombe House, Worc.

2. At Beverley, Christopher Robert, second son of the late Rev. Sir John Lighton, Bart. to Mary Anne Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Digby Joseph Stopford Bam, of Brookville, co. of Cork.

3. At Enfield, Henry-William Routledge, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Walker, C.B. R.M. to Selina Louisa, fourth dau. of John Christopher Lochner, esq.

## OBITUARY.

## THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

March 18. At Rome, in his 72d year, the Most Noble William Montagu, fifth Duke of Manchester (1719), eighth Earl of Manchester (1626), Viscount Mandeville, and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton (1620).

His Grace was born Oct. 21, 1768, the second son of George fourth Duke of Manchester, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. His elder brother, George [Viscount Mandeville, died on the 24th Feb. 1772: and he succeeded his father in the dukedom, whilst still under age, on the 2d Sept. 1788.

In his youthful years he was principally distinguished as a first-rate waterman on the Thames. He was also Colonel of the Huntingdonshire militia, which had been previously commanded by his father.

His Grace was appointed Governor of Jamaica at the beginning of 1808, and sailed thither in the Guerrier frigate on the 23d of January.

Subsequently, in Aug. 1827 he was appointed Postmaster-General. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Huntingdonshire for many years, but resigned, in consequence of his indifferent health, last year, when the Earl of Sandwich was appointed his successor. By his death, a pension of 2,928*l.* reverts to the Crown, which he enjoyed on the abolishment of the office of Collector of the Customs. He was a staunch Conservative in politics, but took little or no part in public affairs for many years past, and has for the last three years been obliged to repair to Italy for the winter, in order to have the advantage of a milder climate.

His Grace married, on the 7th Oct. 1793 Lady Susan Gordon, third daughter of Alexander fourth Duke of Gordon, and by that lady, who died on the 26th Aug. 1828, he had issue two sons and six daughters: 1. Lady Jane, who died in 1815 in her 19th year; 2. Lady Elizabeth, married in 1819 to Colonel Thomas Steele; 3. the Most Hon. Susan Marchioness of Tweeddale, married in 1816 to George, present and eighth Marquess of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras, and has a very numerous family, of whom two are the Countess of Dalhousie and the Marchioness of Douro; 4. the Most Noble George now

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Duke of Manchester; 5. Lord William Francis Montagu, who married in 1830 Emily third daughter of James Dupré, esq.; 6. Lady Georgiana-Frederica, married in 1823 to Evan Baillie, esq.; 7. Lady Caroline-Catharine, married in 1828 to John Hales Calcrafft, esq. M.P. for Wareham; and 8. Lady Emily, who died in 1827 in her 21st year.

The present Duke is a Commander R.N. and was M.P. for Huntingdonshire from 1826 to 1837. He was born in 1799, and married in 1822 Millicent, daughter and heir of the late General Robert Bernard Sparrow, and niece to the Earl of Gosford; by whom he has issue William-Drogo now Lord Mandeville, two other sons, and one daughter.

## THE EARL OF COVENTRY.

May 15. At Coventry House, Piccadilly, aged 58, the Right Hon. George William Coventry, eighth Earl of Coventry, co. Warwick, and Viscount Deerhurst, co. Gloucester (1697), Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire, and High Steward of Tewkesbury.

His Lordship was born Oct. 16, 1784, the eldest son of George-William the seventh Earl, by his second wife Peggy, second daughter and coheir of Sir Abraham Pitches, Bart.

When Viscount Deerhurst his Lordship was a candidate for the representation of Worcester at the general election of 1812, but the former members maintained their seats, the poll being

Abraham Roberts, esq. .... 1248

Wm. Duff Gordon, esq. .... 939

Lord Deerhurst ..... 855

In 1818 he was returned for that city, the contest terminating as follows:

Lord Deerhurst ..... 1422

T. H. H. Davies, esq. .... 1024

Sir W. D. Gordon, Bart. .... 874

In 1820 he was rechosen without a poll, but in 1826 he retired from the representation. He succeeded his father in the House of Peers March 26, 1831. Before the Municipal Reform Act his Lordship was Recorder of Worcester; and he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire in 183.

His Lordship was twice married: first, on the 16th Jan. 1808, to the Hon. Emma Susannah Lygon, second daughter of William first Earl Beauchamp, who died Aug. 8, 1810, leaving issue one

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son, George-William Viscount Deerburch, who died in 1838, having married in 1836 Harriet-Anne, daughter of the late Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and niece to Lord Northwick, by which lady (since deceased in 1842) he left issue one daughter, and one son George William born in 1838, who has now succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Coventry.

The late Earl married secondly, in Scotland, June 22, and in England, Nov. 6, 1811, Lady Mary Beauclerk, only daughter of Aubrey 6th Duke of St. Alban's. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue one daughter and two sons: Lady Mary Augusta, married in 1833 to the Hon. Henry Fox, younger son of the late Lord Holland; a son who died an infant in 1813; and the Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry, who married in 1837 Caroline, daughter of James Dundas, esq. and niece to the Earl of Camperdown, by whom he has issue a daughter born in 1838.

The Will of the late Earl is dated in 1835, with a codicil annexed in 1836. Lady Augusta Cotton, lady of Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., and Lady Georgiana Barnes, sisters of the late Earl, have legacies of 20,000*l.*, and with the Hon. Wm. John Coventry, who is left the same sum, are appointed residuary legatees. The Littleton and Sandford estates, with 30,000*l.* in money, are left to the Messrs. Williams. His late lordship's executors are Sir Anthony Lechmere and the late J. Crane, Esq.

#### THE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.

March 27. At Eridge Castle, Sussex, aged 88, the Right Hon. Henry Nevill, second Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Nevill (1784,) and Baron of Abergavenny (1392) and K. T.

His Lordship was born in the parish of St. George's Hanover-square, Feb. 22, 1755, the elder son of George the first Earl, by Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Pelham, esq. sister to Thomas first Earl of Chichester, and widow of the Hon. Richard Temple, third son of Henry first Viscount Palmerston.

At the general election of 1784 Viscount Nevill was returned to Parliament for Seaford, and shortly after (having vacated his seat by accepting the Chiltern hundreds) for the county of Monmouth, which he continued to represent until, on the death of his father Sept. 10 in the following year, he succeeded to the peerage. His politics were Whig, but of late years he had never mixed in public affairs, and indeed had lived in great retirement.

His Lordship was Recorder of Har-

wich, and for many years held the office of Patent Inspector of Prosecutions at the Custom House, for the loss of which office he enjoyed a pension of 1,545*l.*

The Earl married, on the 3d Oct. 1781, Mary, only child and heiress of John Robinson, of Sion Hill, Middlesex, esq. for many years Secretary to the Treasury. By this lady, who was buried at Isleworth, 22nd Oct. 1796, he had issue Lady Mary; Catharine, married in 1802 to Thomas Myers, esq., and died in 1807; Henry George Viscount Nevill, who died unmarried, 1806; Ralph Viscount Nevill, who married Mary Anne daughter of Bruce Elcock, esq. and died without issue 1826; Lady Henrietta, who died unmarried, 1827; the Rev. John Nevill, now Earl of Abergavenny, born 1789, but unmarried; and the Hon. Rev. William Nevill, Vicar of Frant and Birling, Kent, married 7th Sept. 1824, to Caroline, daughter of the late Ralph Leeke, of Langford Hall, Salop, esq. by whom he has several children. The present Earl is unmarried.

The remains of the late Earl were deposited on the 4th April in the family vault, under the church, at East Grinstead, in Sussex. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Robert Gream, Vicar of Rotherfield, and domestic chaplain of the deceased; and the principal mourners were the present Earl, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Nevill, Hon. Reginald Nevill, Sir Anson Burney, Rev. Robert Gream, D. Rowland, esq. Dr. Thompson, J. Hargraves, esq. and R. Gream, esq.

#### LORD FORBES.

May 4. At Bregeny, on the Lake of Constance, aged 78, the Right Hon. James Ochanar Forbes, seventeenth Lord Forbes, and Premier Baron of Scotland, a Representative Peer of that kingdom, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, a General in the army, Colonel of the 21st Foot, and Knight of the Sicilian order of St. Januarius.

He was born on the 7th March, 1765, the eldest son of James the sixteenth Lord Forbes, by Catharine, only daughter of Sir Robert Innes, Bart. He was for twenty-six years an officer in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, of which he had an ensigny 1781, and a lieutenancy 1786. In April 1793, when senior lieutenant, he joined the first battalion of the regiment, then serving under the Duke of York in Flanders, and was engaged in the battle of Famars, the storming of Valenciennes, and every other action of importance. After the action of Lincelles, in August in the same year, he succeeded to the Captain-Lieutenancy, with the

rank of Lieut.-Colonel, vacant by the fall of Lieut.-Col. Bosville; and in October he succeeded to a company, by the death of Lieut.-Col. Eld, who was killed at Dunkirk, and he obtained the brevet rank of Colonel, the 3rd of May, 1796. In 1799 Lord Forbes, then commanding the grenadier company of the Coldstream regiment, accompanied the force under Sir Ralph Abercromby, destined to attack the Helder; and was present in every action but one which took place in that country during that short but active campaign.

The 29th of April, 1802, Lord Forbes received the rank of Major-General; and in the same year he was placed on the staff in command of the troops stationed at Ashford, in Kent, where he remained two years, and was then removed to the more important charge of the garrison at Dover, where he continued three years, occasionally commanding in the Kent district in the absence of Sir David Dundas and of Lord Ludlow.

On the appointment of Sir John Stuart in 1808 to be Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean, Lord Forbes was named second in command of that army, (then consisting of 17,000 men, which was afterwards increased to about 20,000,) and accordingly proceeded in the early part of that year to Sicily, where, soon after his arrival, he received the rank of Lieut.-General the 25th of April, 1808.

Lord Forbes remained three years and a half in that country, and was recalled home (soon after the discomfiture of the attempt at invasion by the enemy under General Murat,) in consequence of the resignation of Sir John Stuart, and the appointment of Lord William Bentinck to the command of the army in Sicily. On his return to England Lord Forbes was placed on the staff in Ireland, in command of the Cork district, in which he remained four years, and was then removed to Dublin in command of the eastern district, where he remained three years, and, on his promotion to the rank of General, the 12th of August, 1819, was removed from the staff of Ireland. His Lordship was appointed Colonel of the 3rd garrison battalion in 1806, and was removed to the command of the 94th regiment in 1808; to that of the 54th regiment in Sept. 1809; and to that of his last regiment, the 21st or Royal Scots Fusiliers, in June 1816.

Lord Forbes succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 29, 1804, and was elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.

He married at Crailing, June 2, 1792,

Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heir of Walter Hunter, of Polmond, co. Peebles, and Crailing, co. Roxburgh, esq. by Lady Caroline Mackenzie, fourth daughter of George Earl of Cromarty, and by that lady, who died Oct. 11, 1830, he had issue six sons and six daughters: 1. the Hon. Caroline-Elizabeth, married in 1818 to George Fairholme, esq.; 2. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. James Forbes, who died unmarried Feb. 25, 1835; 3. the Right Hon. Walter, now Lord Forbes; 4. the Hon. Catharine, who died in 1808, in her 9th year; 5. the Hon. Charlotte-Elizabeth, married in 1825 to Sir John Forbes, Bart; 6. the Hon. Frederick Forbes, who died in 1826, aged 23; 7. the Hon. William, who died an infant in 1805; 8. the Hon. John Forbes, a Lieut. in the 29th Foot, who died in 1835, in his 29th year; 9. the Hon. Robert Forbes, in the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, who married in 1828 Frances-Dorothy, second daughter of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. M.P. for West Kent, and has issue; 10. the Hon. Mary-Stuart, married in 1839 to Charles Benjamin Lee, esq.; 11. the Hon. Elizabeth-Jane; and 12. the Isabella-Drummond, married in 1839 to Baron Ernest de Poelnitz, of the court of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

The present Lord Forbes was born in 1798, and married in 1825 Horatia, seventh daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. by the Hon. Theodosia Margaret Monson, and has issue four sons and one daughter.

#### LORD FITZGERALD AND VESEY.

May 11. In Belgrave-square, the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, Baron Fitzgerald and Vesey, of Clare and Inchicronan, co. Clare, in the peerage of Ireland, Baron Fitzgerald of Desmond and Clangibbon, co. Cork, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; a Privy Councillor, President of the Board of Control, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Clare, Colonel of the Clare Militia, a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the Institute of Irish Architects, M.R.I.A. and F.S.A.

His lordship was the eldest son of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, Prime Serjeant of Ireland, who died Jan. 30, 1835, aged 93 (and of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. III. p. 318), by the Right Hon. Catharine Lady Fitzgerald and Vesey, daughter of the Rev. Henry Vesey, who was a cousin of John first Lord Knapton, the grandfather of the present Viscount de Vesci (they both being grandsons of the Most Rev. John Vesey, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, who died in 1716). He entered the public ser-

vice in 1809 as a Lord of the Treasury and Privy Councillor in Ireland; was in 1812 appointed a Lord of the Treasury in Great Britain, a Privy Councillor of the United Kingdom, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Treasury in Ireland. In 1820 he went to Sweden as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In the same year and in 1826 he represented the county of Clare in the House of Commons; he was elected for Lostwithiel in 1830, and for Ennis in 1831. He was Paymaster General of the Forces from 1826 to 1828, in which year he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, which offices he held until 1830.

He assumed the additional name of Vesey before Fitzgerald by royal sign manual, March 16, 1815. He succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his mother, Jan. 3, 1832, and received his peerage of the United Kingdom by patent dated Jan. 1835.

On the appointment by Sir Robert Peel of Lord Ellenborough to the Governor-Generalship of India, Lord Fitzgerald succeeded as President of the Board of Control.

Lord Fitzgerald was unmarried. The Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Vesey Fitzgerald, LL.D. the Dean of Kilmore, his Lordship's only brother, has succeeded to the Irish peerage. The late Lord has left his small estate near Limerick, of 200*l.* a year, to his brother; the rents of his estates in Clare and Galway to accumulate until the death of the present Lord, to whose heir, when he attains the age of 21, he bequeaths the said accumulated sum and estates; but, in failure of male issue, the money and estates descend to the eldest sons of his sisters, the widows of Sir Ross Mahon and Baron Foster, the former the Galway, and the latter the Clare estate. His Lordship's personal property, exceeding 150,000*l.* he leaves to his two illegitimate children, one of whom is married to an eminent physician in London. He also bequeaths 5000*l.* to Mrs. Baron Foster. The principal executor is his late private secretary, son of Mr. Cane, of Dawson-street, Dublin.

The present Lord is a widower, his wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Standish Grady, esq. having died in 1834, leaving only daughters.

Lord Fitzgerald was a man of accomplished understanding, graceful in manners, and intelligent in office. He has, however, been for many years an invalid, and his delicate health probably prevented him from making any striking efforts in Parliament. Yet he was a very interest-

ing speaker upon occasions; less forcible than finished, and less declamatory than pointed.

On the 20th of May his mortal remains were conveyed from Belgrave-square, for interment in the catacombs of the cemetery at Kensal-green. In the first mourning coach were Lord Fitzgerald as chief mourner; Sir James Mahon, Bart. Rev. M. Mahon, and Mr. James Foster; in the second,—Mr. John Mahon, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. Edward Foster, and Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald; in the third,—the Earl of Beverley, Earl of Clare, Right Hon. George Dawson, and Dr. Seymour; in the fourth,—Mr. J. L. Bicknell, Mr. E. Cane (executors of the deceased), Right Hon. Emerson Tennent, M.P. and Mr. T. Waterford; in the fifth,—Mr. Doherty and Mr. E. Fitzgerald; and, in the sixth,—the principal domestics of the late lord. The rear of the mournful procession was closed by the private carriages of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Buccleuch, Marquess of Ely, Marquess of Thomond, Marchioness of Westmeath, Earl of Ripon, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Clare, Earl of Beverley, Viscount Beresford, Viscount Mahon, Lord Carbery, Lord Ernest Bruce, Viscountess Dillon, Lady Monck, Mr. Baring, Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, Right Hon. George Dawson, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mrs. Cuff, Mr. J. Cotton, &c. On the arrival of the solemn cavalcade at the cemetery, it was met by Sir Robert Peel and several other members of the Cabinet, who had previously arrived to personally offer the last mark of respect to the memory of their departed friend and colleague.

#### HON. WILLIAM HOWARD.

Jan. 25. Aged 62, the Hon. William Howard, brother to the Earl of Carlisle, the Duchess of Rutland, the dowager Lady Cawdor, &c.

He was born on Christmas-day 1781, the second son of Frederick the fifth Earl of Carlisle, by Lady Margaret-Caroline Leveson-Gower, second daughter of Granville first Marquess of Stafford.

He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Morpeth at the elections of 1830 and 1831; and in 1837 he was returned as member for Sutherlandshire, but retired in March 1840.

Mr. Howard is stated in the Morning Herald of the 10th Feb. to have left a widow, whose name is not mentioned in the Peerages.

**SIR GREGORY O. PAGE TURNER, BART.**

*March 6.* At his residence in Gloucester-place, Marylebone, Sir Gregory Osborne Page-Turner, the fourth Bart. (1733) of Battlesden Park, Bedfordshire, and Ambrosden, Oxfordshire.

He was born Sept. 28, 1785, in Portland-place, Middlesex, the eldest son of Sir Gregory Turner, who assumed the name of Page, and was M.P. for Thirsk (the grandson of Sir Edward, the first Baronet, by Mary, daughter of Sir Gregory Page, of Blackheath), by Frances, daughter of Joseph Howell, esq. of Elm, in Norfolk.

At the death of his father in 1805 he succeeded to landed property estimated at 24,000*l.* per ann. and funded property amounting to 310,000*l.* (see the father's will in *Genl. Mag.* March 1805, p. 278). Old Sir Gregory had hoarded 16,700 guineas, which were found in his secretaire, and he had destroyed the magnificent family mansions at Ambrosden and Blackheath. The late Sir Gregory was educated first at a school at Greenford in Middlesex, kept by the Rev. Mr. Hooker and the Rev. M. Dodd successively, and afterwards under the tuition of the Rev. John Smith, at Eaton Bray, co. Bedford. From the latter place he was removed to Harrow, and subsequently to the Rev. W. Haggitt's at Byfleet, in Surrey. In Oct. 1805 he was entered of Brasenose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. June 14, 1809, and that of D.C.L. Jan. 17, 1818. In 1810 he served the office of sheriff for the county of Bedford.

Sir Gregory Page-Turner was a general collector of pictures and curiosities, and employed artists to make drawings and collect materials illustrative of the history of Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, &c. These were dispersed by auction at Christie's, when he became weak in mind some years since. He patronized the publication of Mr. John Dunkin's *History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley in Oxfordshire*, in two vols. 4to. 1823, a very excellent work, of which 100 copies only were printed, and but seventy of them for sale.

In 1820 Sir Gregory published some topographical memorandums of the county of Oxford in a thin octavo volume, and about the same time was a frequent correspondent to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

On the 19th December, 1823, an injunction of lunacy was issued against Sir Gregory, which he traversed at Bedford in Oct. 1824, when it was thought by many present that he exhibited in open court every mark of sanity, inasmuch that Mr. Storks, the counsel who opposed the

traverse, admitted that he did not oppose the gentleman who appeared before the court, but the Sir Gregory Page-Turner against whom the commission was issued in December 1823. The commission of lunacy was superseded in 1840, and, feeling extremely anxious to do justice towards his creditors, he by will directed that each should be paid twenty years' interest on the sums remaining due to them.

Sir Gregory Page-Turner married, April 28, 1818, Helen Elizabeth, only daughter of John Wolsey Bayfield, capt. in the 1st Surrey Militia. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue a son Gregory-Osborne, who died an infant in 1823, and a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, married in 1838 to the Rev. Charles Fryer, M.A.

His remains were interred on the 15th March in the family vault at Bicester, attended by his brother and successor, Sir Edward George Thomas Page-Turner, as chief mourner.

**REAR-ADM. SIR JOSIAH COGHILL, BART.**

*April.* . . . In his 74th year, Rear-Adm. Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, the third Bart. of Coghill Hall, co. York (1778).

He was the younger son of Sir John the first Baronet by Maria, daughter of the Most Rev. Josiah Hart, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Tuam. He retained his paternal name of Cramer (that of Coghill having been assumed by his father) until the 7th June 1817, when, having succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother on the 21st of the preceding month, he took the name of Coghill only, by royal sign manual.

He obtained post rank Feb. 1, 1806, and in that year commanded the *Concord* frigate, on the East India station, from whence he returned to England in the autumn of 1807. During the *Walcheren* expedition he commanded the *Diana* frigate, and was highly spoken of by Sir Richard J. Strachan in his despatches reporting the operations of the fleet under his orders. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral Nov. 23, 1841.

Sir Josiah married, first in 1812, Miss Dobson, by whom he had issue a daughter; and secondly, Jan. 27, 1819, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, by whom he had issue a daughter born in Dec. 1819; Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, born in 1820, who has succeeded to the title; and Kendal Josiah William, born in 1832.

**SIR FRANCIS SYKES, BART.**

*April 6.* At LENOX Lodge, Hayling Island, aged 42, Sir Francis Sykes, the



third Bart. of Basildon, Berks. (1781), M.A.

He was the elder son of Sir Francis William Sykes the second Baronet, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Major Henniker, and niece to John second Lord Henniker. He succeeded when a child to the title, on the death of his father, March 7, 1804. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1819.

He married in 1821 Henrietta, eldest daughter of H. Villebois, esq., by whom he has left issue a son and heir, born in 1822, another son born in 1826, and a daughter born in 1830.

SIR PETER PAYNE, BART.

Jan. 23. At Blunham House, Bedfordshire, in his 82nd year, Sir Peter Payne, Bart. formerly M.P. for that county.

Sir Charles Payne, of St. Christopher's, was created a Baronet in 1737; and his son, Sir Gillies, the second Baronet, died 1801, when, says Courthope in his Extinct Baronetage, 1835, "the title became extinct. After a lapse of 27 years the title was assumed by Peter Payne, esq. claiming to be a legitimate son of the last Baronet." Burke, in Peerage and Baronetage, states that Sir Peter "succeeded to the title in 1828, in consequence of a decree of the Court of Chancery, confirming a report, finding him the eldest son born in wedlock of his late father Sir Gillies Payne, of Tempsford, in Bedfordshire." This was in the cause *Glascott v. Bridges*.

Sir Peter Payne was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr and Major Cartwright, and became bail for the latter when charged with sedition.

At the period of the Reform enthusiasm in 1831 he became a Whig candidate for the county of Bedford, and succeeded in ousting the former member Mr. Stuart, the numbers being, for

Marquis of Tavistock	1145
Sir Peter Payne	1873
William Stuart, esq.	690

but in 1832 he was defeated in turn, the result of the poll being,

Lord C. J. F. Russell	1937
William Stuart, esq.	1371
Sir Peter Payne	1675

Sir Peter Payne married, in 1789, Elizabeth Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Steward, esq. by whom he had issue three sons: 1. Charles Gillies, who succeeds; he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, Rector of Graveley, Herts, and niece of Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart. and

became a widower in 1840; 2. Robert Henley; and 3, the Rev. Peter-Samuel Henry Payne, M.A. Fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, who died June 30, 1841: and four daughters: 1. Maria-Mary, married to Joseph Webster, esq. of Penns, in Warwickshire; 2. Laura-Janet; 3. Elizabeth, married to Charles Barnett, esq. of Stratton Park, Bedfordshire; and 4. Isabella-Emma.

SIR ROB. WILLIAMES VAUGHAN, BART.

April 22. At Nannau, near Dolgelly, aged 75, Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, the second Bart. of Nannau and Hengwrst, co. Merioneth (1791), for 44 years M.P. for that county.

He was the eldest son of Sir Robert Howell Vaughan the first Baronet, by Anne daughter of Edward Williames, of Ystymcollwyn, esq., and succeeded his father in the title in 1796. He had previously been returned to Parliament in 1792, for the county of Merioneth, which he continued to represent, in ten successive Parliaments, until the year 1830.

He married in Sept. 1801, Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., and sister and coheirress to Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint, Bart. by whom he had issue Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, his successor, born in 1803, and other children.

The present Baronet married in 1835 the eldest daughter of Edward Lloyd, esq. of Rhagatt.

GENERAL J. M. KERR.

April 1. At Maesmor heath, Wales, aged 74, General John Manners Kerr.

General Kerr was appointed Ensign in the 11th foot the 21st Feb. 1785, which he joined at Gibraltar, and there remained till the 24th Sept. 1787, when he was promoted to a Lieutenantancy in the 4th battalion 60th foot; and the 10th Nov. 1790, to a company. He served with his regiment in Barbadoes until the commencement of the war in 1793, when he proceeded with it to the attack of Tobago. He remained there in garrison, with the exception of a short time at St. Vincent's, until appointed Major the 29th June, 1794. He continued in the West Indies until May 1795, having on the 25th Oct. 1794 received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army, with the appointment of Colonel-Commandant of the Northampton Fencibles. In March 1798 he exchanged into the 62nd foot, the 1st Jan. 1801 was appointed Colonel in the army, and Brigadier-General in the West Indies the 5th Feb. following. He commanded the Islands of Grenada, Dominica, Barbadoes, and

St. Vincent's, until June 1804, when he returned to England on account of ill health.

In September of the latter year he was placed on the staff of the North West District, and had the command of the volunteer force of Manchester and its neighbourhood; he continued there till June 1806, and in July was appointed to the staff in Ireland. The 25th April, 1802, he received the rank of Major-General, and on the 26th Sept. of that year he was removed from the Irish staff to that of Colchester and Woodbridge; and in June 1809 to the Sussex district. The 25th of June, 1810, he was appointed Colonel of the late 5th Royal Veteran battalion. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1813, and that of General in 1830.

**CAPT. H. C. PEMBERTON, R.N.**

*April 28.* At Brompton, aged 51, Henry Charles Pemberton, esq. Commander R.N.

He was son of Dr. Christopher Robert Pemberton, Physician extraordinary to King George IV. He served as midshipman in the Pomone frigate, Capt. Robert Barrie; and was appointed acting Lieutenant of the Hibernia 120, bearing the flag of Sir W. Sidney Smith, on the Mediterranean station, Oct. 26, 1812. His first commission bore date Jan. 25, 1813; and in Aug. following he joined the Glasgow frigate, Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, in which ship he continued until she was paid off, Sept. 1, 1815. He was third Lieutenant of the Minden 74, Capt. W. Paterson, at the battle of Algiers; after which he proceeded in the same ship (destined to receive the flag of Sir Richard King) to the East Indies; and from thence returned home, acting Captain of the Melville 74, in Dec. 1817. He obtained the rank of Commander, Jan. 20, 1818.

He married, Aug. 31, 1822, Caroline-Anne-Augusta, daughter of the late Capt. Nixon, a veteran army officer.

**C. FYSHE PALMER, ESQ.**

*Jan. 24.* At Luckley House, Wokingham, Charles Fyshe Palmer, esq. formerly M.P. for Reading.

The ancestors of Mr. Palmer had been seated at Wokingham for a considerable period. He first came forward as a candidate for Reading in 1818, and was returned after a poll which terminated as follows:

Chas. Shaw Lefevre, esq. . . . .	528
C. F. Palmer, esq. . . . .	379
John Weyland, esq. . . . .	303

Again in 1820—

John Berkeley Monck, esq. . . . .	418
C. F. Palmer, esq. . . . .	399
John Weyland, esq. . . . .	394

In 1826 he was defeated on the poll,

J. B. Monck, esq. . . . .	580
G. Spence, esq. . . . .	492
C. F. Palmer, esq. . . . .	488
Edward Wakefield, esq. . . . .	336

but on a petition he recovered the seat from Mr. Spence.

In 1830 he stood another contest with success, being placed at the head of the poll:

C. F. Palmer, esq. . . . .	522
Charles Russell, esq. . . . .	471
Dr. Lushington . . . . .	452

In 1831 and 1832 he was returned without opposition (with Mr. Russell); but in 1835 he declined the conflict, when his seat was successfully contested on the part of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd. In 1837 he came again into Parliament, the Whigs obtaining both seats, with the following poll:

Thos. N. Talfourd, esq. . . . .	468
Chas. F. Palmer, esq. . . . .	457
Charles Russell, esq. . . . .	448

In 1841 the tables were reversed, and both seats were obtained by the Tories, but Mr. Palmer did not then take part in the contest.

Mr. Palmer married Nov. 25, 1805, Lady Madelina, widow of Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart. of Stevenston, co. Haddington, mother of the present Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. Capt. R.N. second daughter of Alexander fourth Duke of Gordon, and sister to the Duchess dowager of Richmond, the late Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness dowager Cornwallis, and the Duchess dowager of Bedford.

**ROBERT LOVELL GWATKIN, ESQ.**

*April 27.* In his 87th year, Robert Lovell Gwatkin, esq. M.A.

He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he resided as a Fellow Commoner, and was classed as 13th Wrangler in the examination for the degree of B.A. in the year 1778. He was shortly afterwards complimented with the honorary degree of M.A. upon the recommendation of his college. Whilst at the university he was on terms of friendship with the celebrated William Pitt; but, being always a consistent Reformer in politics, he declined following his distinguished friend into public life. Mr. Gwatkin married Miss Theophila Palmer, the niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who survives him; and resided for many

years on his estate at Killiou, in Cornwall, and finally at Plymouth. His ten closing years, which he spent in that town, have endeared his memory to all his neighbours, both rich and poor, by the venerable example which he has afforded of the character of a Christian gentleman. Perhaps the most conspicuous among his many estimable qualities were sincerity, the absence of all pride, and, in its most enlarged sense, charity. He died in the full possession of all his faculties, the full exercise of every kindly sympathy, and the full enjoyment of every gospel hope. There is a good engraving published of a portrait of Mr. Gwatkin by Lonsdale.

We add the following extract from Mr. Davies Gilbert's History of Cornwall :

" Killiou is now the seat of Mr. Robert Lovell Gwatkin, where he has built an almost entirely new house, with extensive gardens and plantations, improved the land, and made the whole into a handsome modern residence.

" To this gentleman the parish is also mainly indebted for a removal of the church. Either cultivation began on the banks of the river, or a strong feeling of veneration was entertained for the spot where St. Kea landed from his granite trough ; but so it happened that the church stood at one extremity of the parish, and that by far the least populous. Mr. Gwatkin led the way, and contributed largely towards constructing a new church much nearer to the great mass of the inhabitants ; in this he was followed by other proprietors, and a spacious church is now in use for divine service between Killiou and Nanceavallan. Prayers, with a sermon suited to the occasion, were first given, after reading the Bishop's licence, on the 3rd Oct. 1802, being the feast Sunday, to a congregation so large as almost to fill the churchyard as well as the church itself, which is decorated by Mrs. Gwatkin, niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with paintings which that great artist could not have failed to admire. The tower alone remains to point out the site of the former church."

#### GEORGE HENRY CAREW, ESQ.

Oct. 13, 1842. At his seat, Crowcombe Court, Somerset, George Henry Carew, esq. of that place, and of Carew Castle, co. Pembroke.

This gentleman's paternal name was Warrington, of Pentrepan in Shropshire, and he assumed that of Carew in 1811, having married in 1794 Mary, eldest daughter of John Carew, of East Antony, in Cornwall, esq. (whose Cornish estates passed to the family of Pole.)

He had issue four sons and six daughters. The former are Thomas George Warrington Carew, esq. who has married the only child of the late Thomas Clarke, esq. of Furnham House ; Henry, who has married Jane-Maria, only child of John Rogers, esq. of Ayshford, near Sidmouth ; John-Francis, and Gerald. Of the daughters, Hester, the eldest, is the wife of Gabriel Powell, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Powell, of Peterstone Court, co. Brecon.

#### ROBERT HURST, ESQ.

April 13. At Horsham Park, Sussex, in his 93d year, Robert Hurst, esq. a bencher of the Middle Temple, formerly M.P. for Horsham.

Mr. Hurst was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 27, 1776.

He purchased Horsham Park about the year 1830 of Edmund Smith, esq. At the general election of 1802 he was returned to Parliament (on the Duke of Norfolk's nomination) as one of the members for Steyning, but made way for Lord Ossulston. In 1806 he was again elected for the same borough, and he represented it during that Parliament and the next. In 1812 he was elected for Horsham, which he continued to represent until the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, immediately upon which he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, to make room for the Earl of Surrey (the present Duke of Norfolk).

The body of Mr. Hurst was buried on the 20th April in the family vault in the chancel of Horsham Church, of which he was the lay Rector. It was attended by his sons Robert Henry Hurst, esq. and the Rev. John Hurst, and his grandsons, with his tenantry about 120 in number.

#### JOHN ALLEN, ESQ.

April 3. In South-street, aged 73, after a short illness, John Allen, esq. M.D. Master of Dulwich College.

He was born in January 1770, at Redford, a few miles west of Edinburgh—a beautiful small property to which he succeeded by the death of his grandmother, and which was afterwards sold. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh as M.D. in 1791, and in 1792 he became a zealous and active member of the Association then instituted at that city to forward Parliamentary Reform, along with Thomas Muir and many other promoters of the measure, of whom Mr. Robert Forsyth, advocate, and Mr. William Moffat, solicitor, are believed to be the only survivors.

Mr. Allen gave lectures on comparative

anatomy at Edinburgh, which were of such excellence as to have induced M. Cuvier eagerly to seek his acquaintance. At the beginning of the present century he left Edinburgh, and since that time was a constant inmate, first with Lord Holland, and, after the death of that amiable and enlightened statesman, with Lady Holland. All who resorted to Holland House valued his extensive research, his accurate knowledge, his ever ready and exact memory, and his kindness in imparting information to those who sought it. His facility in unravelling the most intricate and obscure parts of history was remarkable. His articles in the *Edinburgh Review*,\* and his other works, attest his various and profound learning. His zeal for the Constitution led him to search for its foundations in the Anglo-Saxon laws, and to study a language comparatively little known.

He published "An Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative, in England;" "A Vindication of the Independence of Scotland;" and a Reply to Dr. Lingard, who had remonstrated upon a criticism of his *History of England* which Mr. Allen had contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. He wrote, indeed, more than one article upon that work, at first approving Lingard, but afterwards censuring his partiality, particularly his misquotation of Strada, with regard to the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Mr. Allen was one of the members of the late Commission on Public Records.

An inmate in Holland House for more than forty years, Mr. Allen had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the distinguished men of all countries, and his long life may be said to have been passed between the best reading and the best conversation. Nor in a society where Romilly, and Horner, and Mackintosh, were welcome and delightful guests, was there a single person who did not listen with respect to the voice of one with whom Lord Holland searched the records of history for the materials of his speeches, and to whose friendly eye were submitted those admirable protests in which the cause of liberty was so eloquently pleaded.

In the Exhibition at the Royal Academy last year was a pleasing picture of

Lord and Lady Holland and Mr. Allen, seated in the library of Holland House, painted by Leslie.

He was esteemed and loved by Lord Holland, which is eulogy in itself, and there can be no doubt that his affliction for the loss of such a friend shortened his life.

The warmth of his heart, and the steadiness of his attachment to his friends, were indeed not less remarkable than his high intellectual qualities. He had a marked part in that circle so eloquently described by Mr. Macaulay, "in which every talent and accomplishment, every art and science, had its place."

Mr. Allen has died worth about 7000*l.* or 8000*l.*, of which he has bequeathed 2500*l.* to the descendants in his mother's second marriage, named Cleghorn, and resident in the western states of America. The sum of 1000*l.* and all his medical books and manuscripts are bequeathed to his intimate friend Dr. John Thomson, Emeritus Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. In respect to his other manuscripts his wishes are expressed in the following terms:—

"I bequeath to Col. Charles Richard Fox all my manuscript journals, diaries, and letters, with the exception of such as have been already devised to Dr. Thomson, of Edinburgh. I know that my manuscript collections, which were made for purposes that I cannot hope now to execute, are of no value to any one but myself; but I am loath to destroy them while I am still alive, and having the same confidence in Colonel Fox which I had in his father, to whom I had formerly bequeathed them, I am sure he will take care that they fall into no hands after my death where they can be used to my discredit." His Spanish and Italian books are left to Dulwich college. The will is dated Oct. 29, 1842.

HENRY NELSON COLERIDGE, ESQ.

Jan. 26. In Chester-place, Regent's Park, Henry Nelson Coleridge, esq. M.A. Barrister at Law.

Mr. Nelson Coleridge was the son of Colonel Coleridge, a brother of the poet. He married his cousin, a daughter of the poet, a very learned and accomplished lady; she published some years ago a translation of the "*History of the Abipones*," from the Latin of Dobrizhoffer, and more recently a beautiful fairy tale called "*Phantasmion*." He was educated at Eton and at King's college, Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow, and graduated B.A. 1823, M.A. 1825. He accompanied his uncle, the Bishop of Barbadoes, on his outward voyage, and

\* To Mr. Allen's article in the *Edinburgh Review*, XXVI, 341, Sir James Mackintosh refers as having been written "by one of the most acute and learned of our constitutional antiquaries." *Hist. of England*, I. 241. Mr. Allen wrote the life of Fox in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

the result was a work entitled "Six Months in the West Indies in 1825," originally published anonymously, but with his name in the third edition, 1832, which is one of the series of Murray's Family Library.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 24, 1826; practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer; and was appointed Lecturer on the principles and practice of equity to the Incorporated Law Society.

In 1830 he published an Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets.

In 1836 he published the Literary Remains of Mr. S. T. Coleridge; and he has since been the editor of several other posthumous editions of various portions of his great relative's writings.

He also wrote several articles in the Quarterly Review.

#### HENRY GOULBURN, Esq.

June 8. At the official residence of his father in Downing Street, aged 30, Henry Goulburn, esq. M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and barrister at law; eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and M.P. for the University of Cambridge.

The academical career of this highly-gifted young man was so brilliant as to attract particular attention. Trained in early youth by private tuition, we believe under the care of the Rev. H. V. Elliott, of Brighton, and the Rev. Mr. Jackman, of Clapham, he entered the University in 1831, as a pensioner of Trinity College. His course may be described as one of continued triumph. At the usual annual college examinations, he obtained a place in the first class, in the years 1832, 33, and 34; in 1833 he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship; in 1834, he obtained one of Dr. Hooper's prizes (a silver cup, value 10*l.*), for the second best English Declamation on a subject relating to the History of England; also the first prize of 4*l.* for the best reading in chapel; and in the same year he was elected to an University Scholarship on the foundation of John Lord Craven, the examiners being unanimously of opinion that he acquitted himself in such a manner as to be deserving of special commendation. In 1835 he graduated B.A., as Second Wrangler, and obtained one of Dr. Smith's prizes (25*l.*) as the second best proficient in Mathematics; he also honourably distinguished himself by occupying the first place in the Classical Tripos, and obtaining the Chancellor's gold medal (value 15*gs.*) as the greatest proficient in classical learning.

In 1836 he was elected a fellow of Trinity college. In 1837 he obtained one of the Members' prizes (15*gs.* for bachelors) for the best Dissertation in Latin Prose. On the 3rd July 1838 he proceeded to the degree of M.A. In 1839 he was appointed one of the sub-lecturers of his college, in 1840 Greek Grammar Lecturer, and in 1841 Latin Lecturer.

His course at the bar promised equal distinction. His progress in the study of the law surpassed the experience, and excited the wonder of his instructors; and he had just entered upon his arduous profession under the brightest prospects, with the noblest views and the most hopeful anticipations of his friends, when in the course of that Providence, whose ways are unscrutable, he was withdrawn from us. We cannot conclude this brief notice without adding a tribute to the other qualities of a more endearing and ennobling character possessed by him, and in a yet higher degree. It was the tone of deep earnest piety pervading his whole life which gave promise to all who came in contact with him of eminent public usefulness, should God spare him to years of maturity; and it was the gentle and affectionate spirit of true Christian love, ever breathing from act and word on all around him, which would have given him a wide influence over his fellow-countrymen, as it has left a wide circle of friends to weep over his premature death. (*Cambridge Chronicle*)

#### MRS. FAIRLIE.

April 2. At Cheveley, near Newmarket, after a long-continued delicate state of health, Louisa, wife of John Fairlie, esq.

She was a daughter of John Hume Purvis, esq. by Ellen, daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, now Viscountess Canterbury; and was consequently niece to the Countess of Blessington. Being frequently resident with Lady Blessington at Gore-House, she was no doubt influenced by her example to write those charming little contributions which adorned the Annuals edited by her. Under the care of Mrs. Fairlie herself were also published "The Children of the Nobility," and several poetical volumes, enriched by her talent, and still more highly recommended by the purity of her thoughts and precepts.

The sad uncertainty of her tenure of life had rendered this amiable person peculiarly sensible to religious impressions, and given a powerful devotional turn to her general manners and conduct. Amid the gaieties of fashion, and the lighter

habits of literature, her mind maintained its calm and even way, more intent upon the heaven hereafter than the present earth. A few months ago she lost, from among her infant family, an extraordinary child, a daughter, who had the misfortune to be deaf and dumb, but whose wonderful precocity of intellect and means of communicating her ideas were as remarkable as these ideas were singularly original, and interesting as almost metaphysical phenomena. We wish we could remember some of them which we have heard, for they would be well worth preserving; but at the instant we only recollect one remark, on seeing her mother writing a letter with very pale ink. "Why, mamma," inquired the lovely little creature, "why do you write to ——— with *whispering ink*?" They are now united in another and a better world.—*Literary Gazette.*

ROBERT FOX, ESQ. F.S.A.

June 8. At Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, aged 45, Robert Fox, Esq. F.S.A. and M.N.S.; author of a History of that Town, 1831, 8vo.

He was the founder of the Literary and Scientific Institution of Huntingdon; and he was himself an able lecturer on subjects connected with geology, natural history, and philosophy.

Mr. Fox's funeral took place on the morning of Sunday June 11. The houses in the neighbourhood of his own were filled with gentlemen from Huntingdon and Godmanchester, who fell into the train, and extended nearly from the house to the church lane, the sides being lined with poor. The church was nearly full of those who were anxious to pay a last tribute to the excellence of one who was literally the friend of the poor, for he was never known to turn a deaf ear to their requests. In his sermon, the same day, the Rev. Mr. Grey alluded most affectionately to the deceased, and communicated by his desire, his dying message to the people.—"Tell them (meaning the poor) that I have always loved them, and prayed for them; that I earnestly beg them to keep from the public-house, to mind for their families, and to seek the means of grace; tell them this from the pulpit, with my love."

Mr. Fox has left a widow and two sons. His eldest son, Alfred, who was educated to his father's profession, died a few years ago. The survivors are Erasmus and Conrad. His valuable collection of coins and antiquities, it is to be hoped, will be purchased for the Museum of the Institution at Huntingdon; many of them have a local interest, and there-

fore have a peculiar claim to the consideration of the Trustees of the Institution, setting aside their value in relation to the collection.

REV. J. W. NIBLOCK, D.D.

Sept. . . . After a lingering illness, the Rev. Joseph White Niblock, D.D. and formerly F.S.A., and M.R.S.L.

We find Dr. Niblock was Curate of Hitchin, when, in Feb. 1820, he was appointed master of the free-school in that town. In Feb. 1823 he received a testimonial of respect, thus inscribed: "This piece of plate was presented by the teachers of the Hitchin Church Sunday School to the Rev. Joseph White Niblock, B.A. as a small tribute of their gratitude for his unremitting attention to the interests of the school during the time he filled the office of president."

Some years after he took the degree of D.D. as a member of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and removed to London, and undertook the mastership of a private school near Tavistock-square, called the London High School. In this he failed.

In 1837 he was licensed to the evening lectureship of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames Street.

Dr. Niblock was the author of a Classical Latin dictionary.

In 1827 he announced a Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, and English lexicon of the Scripture proper names, with the penultimate quantities accurately marked and accentuated.

He was also the author of "Piety and Patriotism; or, the Church the Champion of Liberty." 1835. 8vo.

He made a very extensive and curious collection of the various occasional forms of prayer which have been used by authority in the Church of England (see a letter from him on the subject in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XCVI. i. 513, and others in XCVIII. ii. 517, XCIX. ii. 31), and had an intention to print a selection of the most beautiful of them, but did not meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to proceed with his proposal.

W. H. PYNE, ESQ.

May 29. At Pickering Place, Paddington, after a long illness, aged 74, William Henry Pyne, esq.

As an artist, Mr. Pyne possessed a great facility of pencil, and a charming taste and fancy for natural and picturesque objects, whether animate or inanimate. His publication in quarto entitled "The Microcosm of London" is a most pleasing performance, and the character of the varied population of the metropolis struck off with wonderful accu-

racy and amusing effect. His rustic figures are no less true and excellent. In his larger work, The Royal Palaces, the engravings are splendid, and the text replete with talent, whether applied to graphic remark or antique anecdote and research. His *Wine and Walnuts* (originally published in the *Literary Gazette*, and then collected in three volumes,) attracted much public notice, and induced him to start a weekly periodical of his own, which was called the Somerset House Gazette, but lasted only for one year. The pains he bestowed on his anecdotal inquiries were extraordinary; and every little incident and fact which he stated, if capable of confirmation, were as carefully investigated as if he had been composing national history. This gave great value to his pictures of elder times, his biographical sketches, and touches of manners. Latterly he communicated some agreeable papers to *Frazer's Magazine*, in which it is believed the last of his literary essays have appeared.

During his long career Mr. P. was intimately associated with all the principal artists of the time, and also with very many of its literary ornaments. His conversation was original, instructive, social, and entertaining, and caused his company to be much courted by all who could appreciate these agreeable qualities. He was connected with the late Mr. Ackermann, and the suggester and main-spring of many of that worthy publisher's most successful undertakings, from the issue of a print to the institution of the famous subscription for the sufferers in Germany. His mind, indeed, was ever full of curious projects; but perhaps his perseverance was not equal to his invention, and fortune did not reward his efforts so liberally as to bless his closing days with the independence his genius so richly deserved.

He was, we believe, the son of a respectable leather-seller in Holborn, and displayed so early and strong a predilection for the arts as to induce his father to place him on trial with a clever draughtsman and print-colourer. But when the time came that he should be bound an apprentice, much as he liked the pursuit, he refused to accept the master; and at fourteen left him in disgust because he had called his word in question! This sense of respect and right grew up with William Henry Pyne; and to the end of his life, though afflicted with much suffering, his temper was placid and amiable, his conduct affectionate and unworldly. (*Literary Gazette*.)

HENRY THOMPSON, Esq. R.A.

April 6. At his residence, Union-street, Portsea, aged 70, Henry Thompson, esq. R.A. late Keeper of the Royal Academy.

The father of Mr. Thompson was a purser in the navy, and resident in St. George's-square, Portsea, where the late Keeper was born. His native place was his favourite retirement from the activity of town life, and there, in 1828, he took up his permanent residence; but from his secluded habits very little was known of him, except that his charity was extensive considering his means.

Prolonged corporeal suffering compelled him almost entirely to abandon the exercise of his art. The little he has done has been with a view of presentation to friends in return for offices of kindness and attention. He was especially fond of the recreation of boating, and his boat was among those objects which formed the subject of his last sketches, which were painted in oil upon rough paper, and so managed as to present a very agreeable effect. The boat was sketched for the office-keeper at the Gun-wharf, Portsmouth, to whom it was presented by Mr. Thompson. Such little exercises formed the amusement and solace of his declining years; being from infirmity unequal to greater efforts, they served yet to identify him with the profession in which he had risen to distinction.

His style was historical and poetical—his "Perdita" will be long remembered as one of the gems of its class. Since his residence at Portsea he has painted nothing of importance.

The late Mr. Spencer, Store-keeper of the Ordnance Department, was his particular friend for a period of forty years. With this gentleman he resided during his visits to Portsea, on which occasions his favourite relaxation was boating, being then in the enjoyment of robust health. His malady was of many years' duration, complaining principally of general debility. During the last three years he could not lie down in his bed; upon this state dropsy supervened, and was the proximate cause of his decease.

In disposing of his property he bequeathed to the person who attended him during his last illness, and whom he had for some time previously known, 300*l.* his house, carriage, and all his furniture, and to his female domestics 700*l.* each. His funeral was private; his physician, Dr. Scott, his executors, and attendants, were all that followed his remains to their resting-place. He was interred in

Portsmouth Churchyard, near the spot where his mother was buried. His works of art have been distributed among his friends.

HENRY FREDERICK COOPER, Esq.

May 23. In Dartmouth Street, Westminster, aged 71, Henry Frederick Cooper, esq. one of the Elder Burgesses of the Court of Westminster, and a Director of the Westminster Fire Office.

This amiable and worthy man was highly beloved and respected by his friends and neighbours. He had attained competency as a bricklayer and builder, but had retired from business. Many years since he had served all the parochial offices with great credit; and was, in the evening of his days, very active in the promotion of the numerous charities belonging to the parish in which he lived; being a governor of St. Margaret's Hospital, of the Grey Coat School, the Blue Coat School, and of Palmer's Almshouses and School (of which charity he twice served the annual office of Treasurer), and for many years filled the office of Treasurer of Emery Hill's Almshouses in Tot Hill-fields. To this last excellent charity Mr. Cooper, having leisure, happily wanted not the will to devote much attention; raising it to a state of great order and usefulness. To its aged inmates and the children he might truly be said to act with a fraternal and parental care. Under his advice the governors have lately restored a master to the school, the children having formerly been educated at a neighbouring charity. This is working well. If there was one day in the year more enjoyed by Mr. Cooper than another, (for when in health his good-humoured countenance was always dressed in smiles,) it was on the anniversary of Emery Hill's School. The pious founder had directed in his foundation deed that a small sum should be spent on the governors and their wives. This has been of late years made by the governors themselves the nucleus of a very elegant entertainment, at their own expense, generally held at the Star and Garter at Richmond, on which occasion the forethought, politeness, and assiduity of their worthy treasurer were certain to insure a most delightful day.

WM. GIRDLER MUCKLOW, Esq.

June 18. In Tot Hill Street, aged 62, Wm. Girdler Mucklow, esq. Senior Burgess of St. Margaret's, in the Court of Westminster, and a Director of the Westminster Fire Office.

The loss of his valuable life may be attributed to a cold caught at the funeral of his old friend Mr. Cooper (see the preceding article).

Mr. Mucklow was a native of St. Margaret's parish; was, when a young man, an officer in the St. Margaret's and St. John's Volunteers; and had many years since served all the parochial offices with great credit. He was remarkably attached to his native parish; and, although he had a country residence at Roehampton, was seldom on a Sunday absent from St. Margaret's Church.

He was a vigilant and useful guardian and trustee for many of the local charities of the parish. As a Governor of Palmer's Almshouses, he had twice served the annual office of Treasurer. But it was to his having been fortunately appointed to the gratuitous and arduous office of Treasurer to the two large and important schools, the Grey Coat School, and St. Margaret's Hospital (commonly known as the Green Coat School,) that Mr. Mucklow was enabled to render such essential benefit to the parish, that the following resolution does no more than justice to his memory:—

“The Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital desire to record their deep sense of the services rendered to this Hospital by their late Treasurer, Wm. Girdler Mucklow, esq.; of his unwearied attention to, and judicious management of, the affairs of the charity, and his constant and conscientious superintendence of the moral and religious discipline of the establishment; and to express their sincere regret at the loss of so valuable a guardian of the interests of this charity, and so kind a friend to the poor of this parish.”

A resolution to the same effect was passed by the Governors of St. Margaret's Hospital.

Scarcely a day elapsed that Mr. Mucklow was not employed in some way or other to promote the interests of his favourite charities; and, among other more important objects, it was his pride to uphold the buildings of the two Hospitals in a high state of repair; both having been lately much improved under his vigilant superintendence.

He was buried at St. Margaret's on the 26th, attended by a large train of mourning friends and neighbours. The Governors of the Grey Coat and St. Margaret's Hospitals also solicited that the masters of those schools might be permitted to attend the funeral, to mark the respect of the Governors for the memory of their worthy Treasurer.



## MRS. DAVENPORT.

May 8. At Brompton, aged 83, Mrs. Davenport, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

This excellent actress had passed 38 years of her life at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, during the brightest days of the drama, under the management of the late Mr. Harris, and associated with such names as John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Holman, Lewis, Fawcett, &c. She was born in 1759, at Launceston, Cornwall. Her father's name was Harvey, and when about 20 years of age she appeared at the Bath Theatre with great success. In 1794 she first performed at Covent-garden, as Mrs. Hardcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer," and at that establishment she continued without a rival until 1831, occasionally filling up the vacations at the Haymarket. Mr. Davenport died in 1841. He was an actor of considerable merit at Covent-garden, and held the appointment of Secretary to that Theatrical Fund. With Mr. John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons Mrs. Davenport was an especial favourite. She had a son and daughter; the former died in India, the latter some years since in England. Her private worth was as great as her public excellence.

## MRS. HONEY.

April 2. At her house in Albany Street, Regent's Park, aged 26, Mrs. Honey.

This young and pretty actress was born Dec. 6, 1817, and was the daughter of Mrs. Young, an actress now engaged at the Eagle Saloon. She was brought up to the stage, and when yet a girl of sixteen married Mr. Honey, a lawyer's clerk, only two years her senior. When her dramatic talents and personal appearance attracted that sort of admiration which is too often fatal to the cultivation of the one, and but too dangerously flattering to the other, this ill-assorted matrimonial union became unhappy. Mr. Honey was accidentally drowned in the Thames in 1836. She has left two children, one ten and the other three years old. She was of the Vestris school, and stood perhaps next to that popular favourite in the line of parts which require female beauty, liveliness, and natural gifts of voice and other qualities, to lift their possessors into profitable notice from among the herd of less fortunate aspirants.

## DEATHS.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 25. At his father's house in Molineux-street, aged 37, Lieut. J. R. Wellsted, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Naval Service. He was the author of *Travels in Arabia*, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.; and *Travels to the City of the Caliphs*, along the shores of the Persian Gulph and the Mediterranean: including a Voyage to the coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the island of Socotra, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.

Feb. 27. In Upper Baker-street, aged 59, William Jardine, esq. M.P. for Ashburton; for which borough he was first returned, without opposition, in 1841, on the Liberal interest.

March 6. Aged 86, John Thompson, esq. of the Priory, Hampstead. He made a large fortune, principally as a brewers' surveyor and valuer, and from his retentive memory of the tenure of houses in London, acquired the sobriquet of "Memory-corner Thompson." He filled his house, many years since, and before the taste became fashionable, with antique furniture; and his name was frequently in the public papers last year, with respect to his present of a magnificent ancient bed and bedroom furniture to the Prince of Wales, which was graciously accepted by her Majesty.

March 11. At Greenwich, aged 81, Edward Augustus Cæsar Burnaby, retired Commander R.N. (1815) uncle to Capt. Sir Wm. C. H. Burnaby, Bart. He was a son of Rear-Adm. Sir Wm. Burnaby, the first Bart. by his second wife Grace, dau. of Drewry Otley, esq.

March 30. In Kensington-square, Lieut.-General Philip Philpot, Colonel of the 8th or Royal Irish Hussars. He was appointed Lieut. in the 76th foot 1788, Captain 1797, Capt. 24th Dragoons 1800, Major 1807, Lieut.-Colonel 1811, Colonel 1821, Major-General 1830, and Lieut.-General 1841. He served with his regiment in the East Indies, from whence he returned to England in 1818. He was appointed Colonel of the 8th Hussars April 30, 1840.

April 22. In Lawn-pl. Brixton, aged 86, Anne relict of James Young, esq. formerly of Tavistock-st. Covent-Garden.

May 10. In Princes-st. aged 32, Winifred Amelia, wife of C. S. Duncan, esq.

Maria Louisa, wife of John M'Morris, esq. M.D., East India Company's Service, eldest dau. of John Gardiner, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Hon. Captain Herbert, R.N.

May 11. At Chelsea, William Bluche, esq. late of the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Col. and formerly of the Roy. Marines.

May 12. Aged 81, Mrs. Agnes Gibbs, youngest dau. of the late Sir P. Gibbs, Bart.

May 13. In Castle-st. East, Oxford-st. aged 80, Mr. John Tolkenon. For upwards of half a century he carried on the business of a hair-dresser a few doors from Berners-street, having succeeded his master at that period of George III.'s reign when his occupation was in great request. He also carried on a thriving business in money-lending; and one of the attics was literally crammed full of paintings and other valuable property, which had been placed in his hands as security for loans, and which, strange to say, he had suffered to rot and perish from damp, &c. He accumulated upwards of 60,000*l.* which will be inherited by his nearest relative, the daughter of a niece and her family.

May 14. In Holloway-place, Edward Garland, esq.

Major Charles Callagan M'Carthy, late of the 36th regt.

May 16. At Holloway, aged 82, Mr. John Hopkins, Vestry Clerk of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West.

May 17. At Clapham, aged 72, David Davidson, esq.

At Blackland's House, Chelses, aged 60, Charles Carey Sumner, esq.

May 18. In Lower Brook-st. aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Parry, esq.

At Stockwell, aged 44, Mr. J. T. Haines, of the English Opera-House. He was the author of many dramatic pieces that were very profitable to the various minor theatres. His melodrama of "My Poll and My Partner Joe," acted some years ago at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of the late Mr. Davidge, yielded a profit of 4000*l.* He was the stage manager of the English Opera-house at the time of his decease.

In Fitzroy-st. aged 76, Eliza Ann, relict of John Ross, esq. late of Jamaica.

May 19. At Kentish-town, Miss Susanna Stanley, niece of Lady Blizard.

In Upper Belgrave-pl. aged 65, Charles James Apperley, esq. the well-known sporting writer under the signature of "Nimrod," and second son of the late Thomas Apperley, esq. of Wootton-house, Gloucestershire.

May 20. At Croom's Hill, Blackheath, aged 84, Mary Hyde, widow of the Rev. William Panchen, late Rector of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Wollaston, Rector of Chislehurst, Kent.

At Rosalyn House, Hampstead Road, aged 53, Lady Colville, relict of Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. Her death was caused by her clothes catching fire whilst in her drawing-room on the

day previous. She was Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Mure, esq. was married in 1818, and left a widow in the 27th March last, (see the memoir of Sir Charles Colville in our May number, p. 532.)

At Hoxton, aged 48, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Nathaniel Catherwood.

May 21. In New Burlington-st. in consequence of falling from the bannisters, Ernest, youngest son of Richard Bentley, esq. bookseller to her Majesty.

At Kensington, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. Henry Herbert Manners, K.H. late 37th Reg. He was appointed 2d Lieut. 1807; Lieut. 1809; Captain 1819; Major 1825; brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1838. He served in the Peninsular war.

At Clapham, aged 76, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Foster.

In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. John Jortin, esq. one of the Directors of the London Life Association.

In Cork-st. Burlington-Gardens, Richard Stonier Gamon, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen. to the Forces; son of the late Rev. William Gamon, Rector of Bramdean, Hants. and of Ham, Suffolk.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, Mrs. Deane F. Walker.

May 22. At Clapham Common, Thomas Adlington, esq. late of the firm of Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, solicitors, of Bedford-row, London.

In Church-st. St. John's, Westminster, John F. A. Wadman, esq.

May 23. Aged 17, Elizabeth Waterfall, eldest dau. of John Linnet, esq. Argyll-place.

At Merchant Tailors' School, Charles, youngest son of the Rev. J. W. Bellamy. Emma, wife of C. F. Futvoye, esq. of Gray's-*inn-terr.* Gray's-*inn-lane.*

Aged 46, Frederick Tyrrell, esq. the very eminent surgeon and oculist. He was one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Tyrrell was one of the sons of the late Timothy Tyrrell, esq. city remembrancer, and grandson of the late John Dollond, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Capt. Lancey, retired full pay of the Royal Engineers.

At her residence in Harley-st. the Dowager Viscountess Anson.

May 25. Aged 23, Louisa Adelaide, eldest surviving dau. of James F. Saunders, esq.

In Leicester-pl. aged 79, William Clifton, esq.

In Great Portland-st. aged 74, John Bowring, esq.

May 26. Anna Mary, eldest dau. of J. Ireland Blackburne, esq. M.P.

At Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq. aged 70,

Anna Maria, relict of John Horner, esq. of Grove Hill, Camberwell.

May 27. At Pimlico, Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Humphry, Vicar of Seal, Kent.

In Gloucester-pl. Kentish Town, aged 21, Fanny Henrietta, only child of Henry Schultes, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 33, Charles Parr Montagu, esq. son of Basil Montagu, esq.

May 28. At Brompton, aged 63, Percy Farren, esq. brother to Mr. William Farren, of the Haymarket. He was stage manager of the Brunswick theatre, near Goodman's-fields, at the period of its destruction in 1826. He was also stage manager under the late Mr. Morris, at the Haymarket.

In Coldharbour-lane, Camberwell, Lydia, relict of Joseph Harvey, of Gracechurch-st. bookseller.

In Brompton-sq. Anne, wife of Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart. She was the dau. of Capt. George Robertson, R.N.; was married in 1808, and leaves issue.

May 29. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Elizabeth, wife of Lt.-Col. Le Blanc.

May 30. In Harley-st. aged 75, Mary Bridget Lady Petre, relict of Robert-Edward 10th Lord Petre. She was the eldest dau. of Henry Howard, esq. and sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Duke of Norfolk. Her Ladyship married, 1786, the late Lord Petre, by whom she had thirteen children, eight of whom are living.

May 31. At Greenwich, aged 71, John Carttar, esq.

Lately. At the house of her son the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Stebbing.

At Brompton, aged 23, Henry Thomas Sannemann, esq. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford.

June 1. In Chester-sq. Pimlico, aged 32, Edward William Brightman, esq.

In King-st. St. James's, aged 51, Benjamin Davies, esq.

In York-pl. aged 22, Miss Sainsbury.

June 2. Aged 21, Miss Jessie Emma Rayment, niece of Mr. Frederick John Taylor, of Wilson-st. Gray's-inn-road, and youngest dau. of the late D. W. Rayment, esq. solicitor.

At Chelsea, aged 62, Ashburnham Bulley, esq. Chief Clerk of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

June 3. In Upper Harley-st. aged 74, Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Dingestow Court, Monmouthsh. and Forest House, Essex.

At Claremont Cottage, Regent's Park, Ellinor, widow of the Hon. Charles S. Putnam, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, British North America, Member of the Legislative Council of that province.

In London, Thomas Cosway, esq. of Tiverton.

In Bedford-sq. Amelia, relict of Charles Warren, esq. Chief Justice of Chester.

Aged 57, Samuel Mitau, esq. of the Polygon, Somers Town.

Maria, youngest dau. of William Fox, esq. of Chester-ter. Regent's Park.

June 4. Aged 38, William Bertram Bishop, esq. solicitor, of the firm of Hall, Bishop, and Mourilyan, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

June 6. Aged 85, Thomas Bagnall, esq. of Barnsbury Park, Islington.

In Upper Gower-st. Martha, wife of William Northage, esq.

At Clapham, aged 65, Ann, wife of George Heathcote, esq.

In Torrington-sq. aged 71, E. A. Whyte, esq. He committed self-destruction by hanging himself. He possessed large landed estates, and had resided in the square many years.

June 8. At his residence, Burton-cresc. aged 36, Mr. H. Younge, of Drury-lane Theatre. He enjoyed considerable reputation in pantomime and spectacle writing for the theatres royal, and few men have contributed more to the stock of harmless amusement during the last ten years. His pantomimes of "Harlequin Guy Fawkes," "Georgy Barnewell," "Great Bed of Ware," "Duke Humphrey," &c. will be long remembered by the juvenile frequenters of the theatres.

Ann, wife of Richard Knight, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

At Thistle Grove, Old Brompton, aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of James Lockhart, esq. of Lanham, Essex.

Aged 72, John Windus, esq. First Secondary of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

In St. Martin's parish, Westminster, Capt. Thomas Meldrum, half-pay 96th Regt. formerly of the 2d Foot.

June 9. In Holles-pl. Abel Adolphus, esq.

June 10. At Westcombe Park, Greenwich, aged 68, Thomas Brockelbank, esq. He had been all his life engaged in active business as a lighterman, barge-owner, timber-merchant, and lastly, as managing director of the General Steam Navigation Company, a situation of great responsibility. His practical knowledge of the navigation of the river, and of everything connected with nautical matters, was of great service to the Company, and he saved them many thousands in avoiding litigation. He had amassed a large fortune, and has left a numerous family to inherit it.

June 11. In Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 47, Griffith Richards, esq.

M.A. one of her Majesty's counsel. He was the fifth son of the late Sir Richard Richards, knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Nov. 24, 1820, practised as an equity draftsman, and was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

In Grosvenor-pl. aged 35, Fortescue, eldest son of T. S. Horner, esq. of Mells Park, Somerset.

In Manchester-sq. Capt. Arthur James Caldwell, only son of Major-Gen. Sir James Caldwell, K.C.B.

June 12. At Chelsea, aged 18, Elizabeth Ann Phillips, late of Guildford.

In Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 20, Meliora, wife of Deliverance Dacre, Esq.

June 14. In Stratton-st. Piccadilly, aged 87, Anna, widow of Samuel Pepys Cockrell, esq. of Westbourne Green.

Aged 54, Margaret, wife of Daniel Dixon, esq. of Mark-lane.

In Wilmington-sq. Sarah, widow of Nathaniel Keantish, esq. of Sandy River, Clarendon, Jamaica.

In Grosvenor-pl. aged 20, Sarah Ellen, second dau. of Charles Allen Young, esq.

June 16. Louisa Rachael, second dau. of Thomas De la Rue, esq. of Bunhill-row.

BEDS.—May 16. At Copt Hall, near Luton, aged 65, Miss Isabella M'Douall, younger dau. of the late John M'Douall, esq. of Glasgow, younger brother of the late Patrick M'Douall Crichton, fifth Earl of Dumfries.

May 24. At Amptill, aged 79, Samuel Davis, esq.

June 7. At her house, Linden, Ever-sholt, aged 66, Miss Lucy Monoux, youngest dau. of Sir Philip Monoux, the 5th Bart. of Wootton, and of Sandy, same county, on the death of whose son, in 1809, the title devolved on the Rev. Philip Monoux of Sandy, who died in 1814, when the Baronetcy became extinct. The loss of this lady will be severely felt by the inhabitants of this agricultural village; she employed several in the improvement of her grounds, besides affording charitable assistance to many of her poor neighbours. To her benevolence the parish is indebted for the establishment of a coal and clothing club; and to her exertions it is mainly owing that the school now erected on ground given by her for that purpose was built. Her estates are left, after the death of two ladies to whom she was much attached, to the Honourable George Ongley, brother of Lord Ongley, of Old Warden, in the same county.

BENKS.—May 27. At Wantage, aged 72, Mr. John Davis, late Superintendent of the Religious Tract Society.

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May 31. In Park-st. Windsor, aged 92, Sarah, widow of George Clode, esq.

Lately. At Bradfield-place, near Reading, aged 61, Lt.-Gen. John Le Mesurier. He entered the service in Aug. 1794, and served in the 89th Foot; was made Major 17th Foot 1802; he took his rank of Lieut.-Col. by brevet, in July, 1810, and that of Colonel in Aug. 1819; his last commission, that of Lieut.-General, is dated Nov. 1841. He was on half-pay of the 17th Foot.

Lately. At Reading, aged 75, Mr. John Piercy, formerly of St. James's, Westminster.

June 11. At his residence in the Upper Foundation, Windsor Castle, aged 59, Capt. J. J. Cumming, an old and deserving officer. He served many years on the Staff in the West Indies, and succeeded the late Col. Basset, in 1842, in the appointment of Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor. He has left a widow and also two sons and three daughters, and was buried in St. George's Chapel with military honours.

BUCKS.—June 15. At Chenies, Harriet Lucy, wife of Frederick Augustus Hyde.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 1. Aged 28, Thomas Oslar, esq. of Fulbourn.

June 8. At Landbeach rectory, Maria Sarah, second dau. of the late Rev. L. Addison, of Saxthorpe.

CHESHIRE.—May 22. At her residence, Greenfield, in Thelwall, in the 66th year of her age, Anne, widow of the late James Stanton, esq. (whose death we noticed in our Obituary for March, 1842; see vol. XVII. N. S. p. 338.) Mrs. Stanton was daughter of John Harrison, esq. of Derby, and sister of the present John Harrison, esq. of Snelston Hall, in that county. She has left surviving issue James, now of Greenfield; Henry, of Warrington, a magistrate for the county of Lancaster; and Margaret. For some time past Mrs. Stanton had been in declining health, and since the decease of her husband in December 1841 she was almost entirely confined to the house.

June 7. Aged 72, William Twemlow, esq. of Northwich and Hatherton, surgeon, second son of the late William and Phebe Twemlow, of the latter place. He practised the healing art in Northwich with credit to himself and advantage to his patients, for the long period of fifty years, and closed his earthly career amidst the grief and regret of an extensive circle of acquaintance. He was interred in the family vault at Wybunbury.

CUMBERLAND.—May 14. Aged 63; Sarah Penelope, relict of John Tomlinson, esq. of Brisco Hill, and Blencogo:

At St. Bees college, aged 23, James, eldest son of the Rev. James Coats, Perpetual Curate of Chelmorton and Sheldon, Derbyshire.

**DERBY.**—*May 11.* In Derby, aged 65, Joseph Talbot, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

*May 15.* At Lymptone, James West, esq. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. James West, Royal Art.

*May 25.* At his residence, Marine-place, Plymouth, J. Broderick, esq.

*May 26.* At Exeter, Mary, wife of Henry Leslie Grove, esq.

*May 29.* At Exeter, aged 97, Benjamin Walkey, esq.

*June 1.* At Hayes, Broadclist, aged 69, Mark Ayshford, esq.

*June 2.* Philip Gould Whitlock, esq. surgeon, late of Sidmouth, and fifth son of the late George Whitlock, esq. of Heavitree.

*June 5.* At Torquay, Caroline, wife of John Sillifant, jun. esq. of Coombe.

*June 6.* At the Royal Dockyard, Devonport, Maria Antonia, second dau. of Dr. Tobin, of Brussels.

*June 9.* At Sadorow house, Thorncombe, aged 80, John Bragge, esq.

At Torquay, John N. Smart, esq. formerly of Bristol.

*June 14.* At Ilfracombe, aged 80, Mary, relict of the Rev. J. Blackmore, Rector of Combmartin.

*June 15.* At Tiverton, aged 46, T. Leaman, esq. late Mayor, and one of the Councillors of Castle Ward.

**DORSET.**—*May 21.* At Weymouth, Sarah, widow of W. Drayton, esq.

*June 9.* At Abbotsbury Castle, Geraldine Margaret, youngest dau. of Edward St. Vincent Digby, esq. and grand-dau. of the Earl of Ilchester.

**DURHAM.**—*May 25.* At Darlington, aged 39, Christopher Wetherell, esq. solicitor. He was 6 feet 2 in. high, and weighed upwards of 30 stone. His coffin was 7 feet 6 in. long, 2 feet 5 in. deep, and measured 3 feet 2 in. across the breast. The weight of the corpse and coffin was 58 stone, the depth of the grave 10 feet, the length 9 feet. In order to remove this immense burden to the tomb it was found necessary to take out of the deceased's house a large bow window, and the coffin was placed on a platform, mounted on the springs and axles of his own carriage.

**ESSEX.**—*April 14.* Aged 22, a daughter of R. Moorhouse, esq. one of the magistrates for Essex, residing at Trincomalee Villa, near Romford. She was betrothed to Mr. Mather, of Antigua. Since the earthquake there, by which that gentleman's property was almost entirely

destroyed, she had become dejected, and was found drowned in a cistern of water at the back of the house.

*May 13.* Aged 71, William Freeborne, esq. of Mistley.

*May 19.* At Colchester, aged 75, Charles Thorley, esq. Capt. in the East Essex Militia.

At St. James's rectory, Colchester, aged 48, Anne, wife of the Rev. M. Seaman, D.D.

*June 7.* At Rochford hall, aged 62, Ann, wife of John Lodwick, esq.

At Bocking End, near Braintree, aged 54, Martha, wife of the Rev. Alexander Fletcher.

*June 8.* Frances, wife of R. C. Haselfoot, esq. of Boreham.

*June 13.* At the Convent, New Hall, near Boreham, aged 72, Elizabeth Mary Regis, eldest dau. of Sir Robert Gerard, of Garswood, a professed Nun of the Order of Sepulchrites 53 years, and Prioress of the Convent for 27 years.

**GLOUCESTER.**—*May 2.* At Clifton, aged 83, Lieut.-General Thomas Foster. He was appointed Ensign 1795, Lieut. 1796, Cornet First Dragoon Guards 1798, Lieut. 1800, Capt.-Lieut. 1801, Major h. p. York Hussars 1802; Lieut.-Colonel 1810; Major 3rd Garrison Battalion 1815, Colonel 1819, Major-General 1830, and Lieut.-General 1841. During the war he was employed as an Assistant Adjutant-general on the home staff.

*Lately.* At Bristol, Job Harril, esq. He has made the following bequests to charitable institutions. To the Bristol Orphan Society, contingent on the death of an elderly person, 400*l.*; to poor men and women in Temple parish the interest of 200*l.* for ever; to the Bristol Infirmary, 100*l.*; to the Bristol General Hospital, 100*l.*; and to the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, 100*l.*

At Bredon house, near Tewkesbury, the relict of George Strickland, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 64, the relict of David Kennedy, esq.

At Newland, aged 42, Capt. William Henry Rogers, late of the 58th Inf.

At Cheltenham, at an advanced age, Thomas Scott, esq. cousin to the Earl of Clonmel.

*June 4.* Aged 23, Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. E. Birt, of Bristol; and on the 15th March, on board the *Sumatra*, on his voyage to Ceylon, his son, the Rev. O. J. Birt, of the Baptist Mission.

*June 5.* At Clifton, Eliza, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott, C.B.

*June 7.* At Clifton, Blanche Bridget, widow of John Digby Newbolt, esq. of the Hon. E. I. C. Civil Service at Madras.

JULIA, wife of Thomas Henry Sealy, esq. of Kingsdown, Bristol.

June 11. At Cirencester, wife of Edward Cripps, esq.

HANTS.—May 14. At Redbridge, Walter Morrice, esq.

May 18. At Little Green, near Gosport, Daniel Quarrier, esq. M.D. Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, a Deputy Lieut. of the County, and an active Magistrate. His body was interred at Steep near Petersfield.

At Twyford, near Winchester, aged 89, the wife of the Rev. George Cox, rector of St. Michael's, Winton, and mother of the late Gen. Sir James Lyon, G.C.B.

Lately. At Winton, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Warton, of Morley's College, relict of the Rev. Joseph Warton, Rector of Tunworth, near Basingstoke.

June 4. At Romsey, aged 29, Sabina Mary, wife of Charles John Tylee, esq.

June 5. Near Gosport, Lionel Hervey, esq.

June 6. At the Priory, I. W. aged 75, Edward Grose Smith, esq.

HEREFORD.—May 27. At Hennor House, Leominster, the wife of Capt. Wheeley.

Lately. Aged 27, John-Havard, eldest son of William Havard Apperley, esq. of Withington, near Hereford.

At Ledbury, aged 12, William Henry, second son of William Dugmore, esq. barrister-at-law.

HUNTS.—May 8. At Kimbolton, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Charles Bloodworth, esq.

KENT.—May 16. At Deal, on her birthday, Martha, eldest dau. of the late William Hulke, esq. M.D. of that town.

At Sevenoaks, aged 81, Charles Willard, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Kent.

May 24. At Sandgate, aged 20, Mary Frances, dau. of Francis Turner, esq. of Queen-sq. Westminster.

May 25. At Lamberhurst, Lydia Catharine, wife of William Alexander Morland, esq. of Court Lodge, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Marriott, LL.D. Rector of Horsemeden.

May 29. At Ashford, aged 83, Peter Dobree, esq. third son of the late Peter Dobree, esq. of Beaugard, Guernsey.

May 31. Aged 46, Major Henry Knight, late of the 8th Hussars, son of Edward Knight, esq. of Godmersham Park.

June 5. At Rochester, David Hermitage Day, esq. banker, and Justice of the Peace for Kent.

June 6. At Lewisham, aged 73, John Penn, esq. one of the firm of Penn and Co. civil engineers, at Greenwich. His death was caused by ossification of the heart; and a verdict to that effect was

returned. He was highly respected in Greenwich, where he had an extensive manufactory of steam-engines, particularly for steam-vessels.

June 8. Ann, relict of Robert Wissett, esq. of Forest Hill.

June 12. At Woolwich Common, Lady Savage, relict of Major-Gen. Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B. K.C.H. having survived him only three months (see our May number, p. 534.)

At Forest Hill, aged 69, John Howe, esq. of St. Dunstan's-hill.

June 15. Aged 91, Thomas Lewin, esq. of the Hollies.

LEICESTER.—May 4. At Melton Mowbray, aged 78, Charles Latham, gent.

May 21. Aged 70, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Foster, Vicar of Ashby Folville.

MIDDLESEX.—May 18. At Finchley, Charles Ventris Field, esq. surgeon, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, and eldest son of the late Charles Ventris Field, esq.

May 19. Sarah, relict of Charles Turner, esq. of Hanwell Park. She survived her husband only two months. See our Magazine for May, p. 550.

May 21. At Sunbury, aged 61, Kilmington Richard Hedges, esq.

May 24. At Winchmore Hill, aged 75, Richard Child, esq.

May 27. At Twickenham, aged 60, John Hovenden Alley, esq. barrister-at-law. He died so suddenly that a coroner's inquest was held on his body, which returned for their verdict, Natural Death. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 25, 1815, and practised as a special pleader, and in the Home Circuit.

May 31. At Whitton, aged 65, Benjamin Gostling, esq.

June 10. At Sutton, Hounslow, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. W. Martinson, of Davies-st. Berkeley-sq.

MONMOUTH.—Lately. At Pant-y-Goitre House, William Morgan, esq. only surviving son of the late John Morgan, esq. of Graigwith House.

NORFOLK.—April 10. At Norwich, aged 69, Mr. J. T. Patience, architect and surveyor, who had filled the office of City Surveyor since 1836, and formerly of Bury St. Edmund's.

April 19. Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Cooke, esq. of Bergh Apton.

May 6. Aged 38, Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Carter, esq. of Wigganhall St. Germans, near Lynn.

May 15. Aged 28, Nicholas Henry, youngest son of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. of Heveningham Hall.

May 24. Horatio-Pettus, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Ficklin, Rector of Crostwick.

*May 25.* At his birth-place, Fincham, aged 86, Wm. Corston, esq. The greater part of his active life was passed in the pursuits of trade in Ludgate-st., and he was the early friend and associate of Joseph Lancaster, whose success in promoting the cause of national education is mainly to be attributed to his zealous co-operation.

*May 26.* At Wilton, aged 83, William Seagram, esq.

*May 28.* Aged 44, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. William Abbot, Rector of Horstead and Coltishall.

*Lately.* At Stoke Ferry, aged 74, Anthony Etheridge, gent.

*Notts.*—*May 19.* At Gonalston, aged 72, Richard Francklin, esq.

*NORTHUMBERLAND.*—*May 18.* At Besham, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 31, Francis William Stanley, esq., son of the late William Stanley, esq. of Maryland Point, Essex.

*Lately.* At Bedlington, near Morpeth, aged 96, Mrs. Ann Craster. It is a singular fact that she never, during her long life, partook of tea or coffee.

*OXFORD.*—*March 4.* At Thame, Frances, wife of Mr. John Thorpe, and dau. of the late Rev. William Perkins, Incumbent of Twyford, Bucks, Vicar of Kingsbury, Som. and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King.

*May 18.* At Exeter college, Oxford, aged 21, Mr. T. W. Bartley, only son of Mr. Bartley, of Covent-garden theatre.

*May 23.* Catharine Anne, only child of the Rev. John Holland, Vicar of Aston Rowant.

*June 12.* Aged 26, George, only son of James Rose, esq. solicitor, Bampton.

*RUTLAND.*—*Lately.* At Uppingham, Harriet, wife of the Rev. William Turner.

*June 13.* At Lyndon Hall, aged 48, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Barker, esq.

*SALOP.*—*May 18.* At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Clarke, widow of Joseph Clarke, esq. of Pall Mall, banker.

*SOMERSET.*—*May 12.* At Bath, Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Orfear Yates, esq. of Skirwith Abbey, and sister to the late Francis Aglionby, esq. of Nunnery, M.P. for East Cumberland.

*May 16.* At Bath, aged 66, Edward Langford, esq. formerly of 49th Reg.

*May 17.* At Bath, aged 82, Anne Maria, widow of Robert Gardiner, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

*May 21.* At Taunton, John Clitzone, esq.

*Lately.* At Bath, aged 90, Robert Falkner, esq.

*STAFFORD.*—*June 1.* Aged 21, Eliza Cruso, third dau. of Charles Coupland, esq. of Leek.

*June 11.* At Beacon House, Lichfield, Maryanne, youngest dau. of the late Very Rev. Dr. Woodhouse, Dean of Lichfield.

*SUFFOLK.*—*May 10.* At Southwold, aged 71, Peregrine Edwards, esq.

*SURREY.*—*May 2.* At Farnham, aged 40, Edwin Marriott, esq.

*May 16.* Aged 24, Mary, wife of the Rev. James Hamilton, Rector of Beddington, and eldest dau. of John Miles, esq. West-end, Hampstead.

*May 28.* At Esher, aged 67, Miss Robinson, late of Byfleet; youngest dau. and last survivor of the late James Robinson, esq. merchant, of Bromley St. Leonard's.

Aged 51, Elizabeth Margaret, wife of Dr. William Chalmers, of Croydon.

*May 30.* At Letherhead, Jane, wife of Richard Wyatt Edgell, esq.

*June 1.* At Castelnau Villas, Barnes, aged 71, William Nicholson, esq. formerly of the Chancery Affidavit Office, Symond's-inn.

*June 5.* At Petersham, Susanna, widow of the Rev. John Griffiths, D.D. formerly Michel Fellow of Queen's Coll. and late Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester.

*SUSSEX.*—*March 22.* At Broomham, aged 74, Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. He was the eldest son of Sir William the fifth Bart. by Anne, dau. of the Rev. Francis Woodgate of Mounfield in Sussex, and succeeded his father Aug. 21, 1823. He married in 1825 Juliana, third dau. of the late Rev. William Humphrey, Rector of Sele and Vicar of Kemsing, Kent; but, having died without issue, is succeeded by his next brother the Rev. John Ashburnham, Chancellor and Prebendary of Chichester.

*May 6.* At Brighton, aged 14, Mary eldest dau. of Tycho Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey.

*May 15.* Aged 18, Caroline, third dau. of George Barttelot, esq. of Stopham House.

*May 23.* At Brighton, aged 51, Maria, wife of J. Hosier Lawson, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Wise, Vicar of Nevendon, Essex.

*May 26.* At Wadhurst Castle, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Anthony Thacker, esq. of Upwell, Norfolk.

At Worting, Ann, relict of John Kemp, esq. late of Branches-park, Cowlinge, Suffolk, and of Haling, Surrey, and Major in the East Essex Militia.

*May 29.* At Ditchling, aged 73, Lieut. Thomas Cruise, R.M.

*May 31.* At Brighton, aged 79, Richard Stringer, esq. late of Chilton, and Long Crendon, Bucks.

In the College at East Grinstead, aged 86, Mr. Richard Evershed, much noted as a player of cricket, and one of the eleven when the celebrated game between Lingfield, in Surrey, (with one of the Duke of Dorset's men given,) and the co. of Sussex, was played in July, 1785, both of which games terminated in favour of the latter, for which he played.

**WARWICK.**—*May 23.* At Leamington, aged 60, Maria, dau. of the late Rev. John Mogrige, M.A. Vicar of Pershore.

*May 26.* At Leamington, in her 13th year, Euphemia-Anna, eldest dau. of Lord Dormer.

*Lately.* At Leamington, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of J. I. Blackburne, esq. M.P.

*June 2.* Mr. William Perry, formerly a bookseller of Warwick, aged 74. Several years ago he superintended the new flagging of the streets of that town, and a handsome piece of plate was presented to him on that occasion, as an acknowledgement of his services. There were nearly 1,200 persons at his funeral.

*June 4.* At Birmingham, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Burbery, esq. of Kenilworth Chase, and niece of John Jackson, esq. of Wroxall.

**WESTMORELAND.**—*May 16.* At Dallam Tower, aged 30, Sarah Maria, second dau. of George Wilson, esq.

**WILTS.**—*May 24.* At Melksbam, aged 78, Maria, widow of W. T. Simpson, M.D.

*June 4.* At the Abbey Brewery, Malmesbury, W. Ody, esq. jun.

*June 9.* At Winterbourne Dauntsey, aged 72, James Blatch, esq.

At Fugglestone St. Peter, aged 54, William Woodcock, esq.

**WORCESTER.**—*Lately.* At Wribbenhall, Bewdley, aged 86, Catharina, dau. of the late Rev. George Baker, Rector of Quenington, Gloucestershire.

**YORK.**—*May 15.* At York, aged 83, Miss Alicia Rawdon.

Aged 41, Lieut. Francis Charles Mayo, son of the late Dr. Mayo, of Bridlington Quay.

*May 22.* Aged 55, Maria Anne, wife of the Rev. Robert Jackson, Drypool.

*May 26.* At Meadow-field House, Whitby, aged 49, Thomas Simpson, esq. banker.

*May 28.* At Conisborough, aged 90, Anna Maria, widow of the Rev. Henry Watkins, Prebendary of York and Southwell, Rector of Bambro', and Vicar of Conisborough.

*June 1.* At Halsteads, Jane, widow of the Rev. Thomas Hammond Foxcroft.

*June 4.* At Barningham, aged 30, William Jones Hely Hutchinson, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Abraham Augustus Hely Hutchinson, of Dublin.

*June 12.* At Nether Hall, Doncaster, Francis, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir FitzRoy Grafton Maclean, Bart. and third dau. of the late Rev. Henry Watkins, of Conisbrough. She was married first to Henry Campion, esq. of Malling Deanery, Sussex, and secondly, in 1838, to Sir F. G. Maclean.

**WALES.**—*Lately.* At Swansea, aged 85, John Chesshyre, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White. He was made Lieut. 1781, Commander 1794, and Post Captain 1799. He commanded the Plover sloop of war, and captured the Erin-go-brah French privateer, of 10 guns, in the North sea, Oct. 28, 1798. During part of the war he was employed in the Sea Fencibles.

At Carmarthen, aged 24, Herbert, fourth son of Capt. John George Philipps, R.N. and magistrate of that borough.

At Carmarthen, aged 72, Mr. John Davies, for many years one of the most leading and popular auctioneers in the Principality.

At Pennoyre, Breconshire, the seat of his nephew, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, esq. aged 91, George Price Watkins, esq. of Broadway, Carmarthenshire.

At Brecon, aged 75, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Simon Williams, of Tredustan.

At Tenby, aged 23, John Brendon, esq. eldest son of the late John Symonds Brendon, esq. of De la Bere, Berks.

At St. Helen's, near Swansea, aged 77, the relict of Capt. John Jones, R.N.

*June 6.* At Calcot Hall, Flintsh. aged 18, Mary Catharine, eldest dau. of R. J. Mostyn, esq.

**SCOTLAND.**—*May 19.* At Wemyss Hall, Fifeshire, Margaret Hunter, wife of Lieut.-Col. William Low, Madras Army.

*May 28.* At Selkirk, Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Lawson.

*May 31.* At Edinburgh, Anna Priscilla, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. John Blair, Prebendary of Westminster.

*Lately.* At Balcary, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, aged 72, James Gordon, esq. of Culveunan, the senior Retired Judge of the late Commissary Court of Edinburgh.

**IRELAND.**—*May 5.* Aged 30 John Gatchell, esq. B.P. of Coolegagan, Ireland. He was shot dead near the village of Clonbulrogue, whilst proceeding in his gig to a farm about three miles from his house. He had been lately appointed a magistrate, and used to attend the petty sessions there. He was married a short time and had one child. His mother, brother, and sister lived with him.

**JERSEY.**—*April 12.* At Millbrook, aged 52, Henry Belfour, esq. late of Nottingham Hill, Kensington.



ISLE OF MAN.—*March 28.* At Douglas, Henry, youngest son of the late Rev. Horace Suckling, Rector of Barcham, Suffolk.

EAST INDIES.—*Jan. 12.* At Calcutta, aged 29, Lieut. Henry Paulett Budd, of the 17th Regt. of Nat. Inf. second son of Edward H. Budd, esq. of Elcombe House, Wroughton, Wilts.

*Feb. 26.* At Ahmednuggur, Lieut. Theophilus William Strachey, of the 29th Madras Nat. Inf. eldest son of Capt. Strachey, R.N.

*March 11.* At Nellore, while proceeding with the 40th Regt. to join his corps, Ensign P. F. Nicholson, of the 13th Regt. Nat. Inf. son of George Nicholson, esq. of Hertford, and of Abingdon-st. Westminster.

*March 13.* At Coimbatore, aged 21, Lieut. Arthur John Patteson, of the 19th Na. Inf. third son of Henry Patteson, esq. of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq.

WEST INDIES.—*Feb. 16.* At Jamaica, John Hercy Shaw, esq. eldest son of John Shaw, esq. of Jersey.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 1.* At Wellington, Port Nicholson, in her 19th year, and in her confinement, Caroline Ellen, wife of Mr. H. S. Tiffen, of the Surveying Staff of the New Zealand Company; the youngest dau. of Capt. Mark White, R.N. Hastings.

*Oct. 30.* In the *Piræus*, aged 35, Mr. Mathewson Corry, Surgeon of H.M.S. "Scout." The Hon. Capt. Drummond, and other officers of that ship, have erected a marble tablet to his memory in the Protestant church at Athens.

*Nov. 20.* At Hobart Town, aged 32, Theophilus Swifte, esq. eldest son of Edmund Lenthall Swifte, esq. the Keeper of her Majesty's Jewel House. His death was occasioned by an apothecary, who negligently administered too large a quantity of laudanum.

*Nov. 26.* At Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, aged 36, Alfred William, second son of the Rev. Thomas Horne, Rector of St. Katharine Coleman, Fenchurch-st.

*Dec. 7.* At Sydney, New South Wales, Capt. George Richards.

*Jan. 22.* At Amoy, after two days' illness, on board H.M.S. "Serpent," Lieut. Edward Meadows Noble, son of Rear-Adm. Noble.

*Jan. 31.* At Copenhagen, Prince Frederick Augustus Emilius of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg.

*Feb. 28.* At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 41, St. Andrew, eldest son of the late St. Andrew St. John, esq. of Geyton Place, Oxfordshire.

*March 17.* At Funchal, Madeira, aged 35, J. H. Beale, esq.

At Baltimore, United States, aged 38, Philip Thomas, fifth son of the late W. Dawson, esq. Wakefield, Yorkshire.

*March 18.* At Messina, Sicily, John Peter Jordan Cailier, esq.

*March 19.* On board the Cornwall transport, on his passage from China to England, Lieut. Thomas Seccombe, of H.M. 26th Regt. and son of N. Seccombe, esq. of Plymouth.

*March 21.* At his seat, Eastwood, near the village of Woodstock, Canada, aged 64, Rear Admiral Vansittart.

*March 22.* Laurence Williams, esq. of Para, Brazils, late partner of William Inglis and Co. of Philpot-lane, London, and the firm Inglis, Williams, and Co. Para, son of William Williams, esq. of New York, America.

*April 7.* Lost, on his voyage to the West Indies, in the Solway steamer, aged 44, Edward B. Haly, esq. formerly of Barbadoes, and late of London.

*April 9.* At Avranches, in France, Eleanor, wife of Major J. K. Clubley, Madras Establishment.

*April 10.* At Naples, aged 44, George Turnour, esq. Treasurer and Member of Council of the Royal Government of Ceylon; eldest son of the late Hon. George Turnour, by Emilia, niece of the Cardinal Duc de Bausset.

*April 10.* At Lisieux, Normandy, France, aged 73, Capt. John Bower, half-pay of 45th Foot.

*April 17.* At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 59, Henrietta, wife of John F. Norris, esq. late of Nottingham-pl.

*April 21.* Count Gilbert de Voisins. This gentleman was Taglioni's husband.

At Bourbourg, France, Thomas Cuthbert Backhouse, esq. formerly of Calbeck, Cumberland.

*April 25.* At Cologne, aged 35, Fanny, wife of Capt. John Williams, Royal Eng.

*April 26.* At Bagnères de Bigorre, Pyrenees, Sir James Nugent, Bart. of Ballinlough Castle, Ireland. He married in 1811 Susannah, only dau. of the late Baron d'Arabet; but, having left no issue, is succeeded by his next brother James.

*April 30.* At Rome, P. W. Barker, eldest son of P. Barker, esq. of Whitley.

*Lately.* The Countess Onorina de Ville-neufve, sister of the Countess of Survilliers (formerly Queen of Spain) and of her Majesty the present Queen of Sweden. She is said to have left a very large property to Prince Oscar of Sweden.

At St. Petersburg, the Baron de Steiglitz. His will is dated 1836. His

fortune amounted at that period to 32,000,000 bank roubles. The young baron is his universal heir. His sister will have 6,000,000 roubles. The legacies are inconsiderable.

At Copenhagen, Rear-Admiral Wulff, one of the best translators of Shakspeare into Danish.

May 1. In Paris, Lady William Bentinck. She was Lady Mary Acheson, second daughter of Arthur first Earl of Gosford; was married in 1803 to the late Lord William Bentinck, Governor-general of India, brother to the Duke of Portland, and left a widow in 1839, having

had no issue. Her ladyship had the honour for many years of being the personal friend of her Majesty the Queen of the French, and of her Royal Highness Mde. Adelaide.

May 6. At Dinan, Britany, aged 62, Peter Matthew Dixon, esq. of Gibbins, Jamaica, nephew of the late Sir Manly Dixon, K.C.B. Adm. of the White.

May 9. At Paris, aged 35, William Campbell Ottley, esq. M.A. late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

May 11. At Passy, aged 52, the Baron Mounier, formerly Secretary of Napoleon's Cabinet.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

*From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.*

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM MAY 27, TO JUNE 17. (4 weeks.)

Males	1795	} 3537		Under 15.....	1538	} 3537
Females	1742			15 to 60.....	1255	
		60 and upwards		729		
		Age not specified		15		

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, June 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
47 9	27 6	17 11	29 10	27 7	29 2

### PRICE OF HOPS, June 24.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 16*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, June 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>		Head of Cattle at Market, June 24.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>		Beasts.....
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		Sheep and Lambs 10,590 Pigs 390
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		

### COAL MARKET, June 24.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 4*l.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 4*l.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 0*s.* per doz. Moulds, 0*s.* 0*d.*

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 193.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 143.  
—Kennet and Avon, 12.—Leeds and Liverpool, 650.—Regent's, 19½.  
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 93.—St. Katharine's, 107½.—East  
and West India, 125.—London and Birmingham Railway, 210.—Great  
Western, 89½.—London and Southwestern, 64½.—Grand Junction Water  
Works, 75.—West Middlesex, 112.—Globe Insurance, 130½.—Guardian,  
434.—Hope, 7½.—Chartered Gas, 65½.—Imperial Gas, 75.—Phoenix Gas,  
32.—London and Westminster Bank, 23.—Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 25, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
May	°	°	°	in. pts.			°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	58	61	57	29, 72	cl. fr. h. shrs.	11	58	62	53	30, 04	do. do. do. do.
27	56	62	50	, 50	fair, do. do.	12	50	56	52	, 02	do. do. do. do.
28	54	57	58	, 50	do. sl. sh. th. l.	13	48	53	55	, 87	cly. cosnt. rn.
29	45	48	48	, 98	shwrs. rn. cly	14	58	65	58	, 97	sl. shs. cl. fr.
30	56	61	51	30, 10	fair cl. sl. sn.	15	60	68	53	30,	fine
31	58	67	58	29, 89	do. do. do. do.	16	62	68	57	, 98	do. cloudy
J. 1.	60	61	59	, 69	cly. sl. sh. fr.	17	60	68	55	29, 99	do. do.
2	54	64	54	, 35	shwrs. cly. do	18	53	66	58	, 95	fair do.
3	57	65	52	, 46	fair do.	19	53	61	51	, 88	cloudy, fair
4	60	64	49	, 65	do. do.	20	52	54	52	30, 13	do.
5	55	57	49	, 80	cl. fr. shs. rn.	21	59	67	59	, 13	fair, fine
6	51	53	52	, 82	do. heavy do.	22	62	66	54	, 04	cloudy, fair
7	55	58	53	, 91	fr. cly. sl. sh.	23	60	67	56	, 08	fair, fine
8	57	62	54	, 43	do. do. do. do.	24	58	63	52	, 06	do. do.
9	58	62	52	, 45	do. do. do. do.	25	58	60	49	29, 95	cloudy, fair
10	57	59	52	, 83	do. do. do. do.						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 29 to June 27, 1843, both inclusive.

May & June	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	181	94½	95½	101½	102½	12½				266		55 53 pm.
30	180½	94½	95½	101½	102½	12½				265	58 50 pm.	50 52 pm.
31	179½	93½	94½	100½	101½	12½			106½			50 40 pm.
1	178½	93½	93½	100½	101½	12½				265		43 47 pm.
2	178½	93½		100½	101½	12½					47 pm.	47 50 pm.
3	179½	93½		100½	101½	12½					48 50 pm.	47 50 pm.
5	180	93½		101	101	12½						48 51 pm.
6	180	93½		101½	100½	12½					53 57 pm.	52 54 pm.
7		93½		101½	100½	12½					53 57 pm.	54 52 pm.
8	179	93		100½	100½	12½					57 53 pm.	54 51 pm.
9	179	93½		100½	100½	12½					53 55 pm.	51 53 pm.
10	180	93½		100	100	12½		91½				51 53 pm.
12	179	93½		100	100	12½					54 53 pm.	52 54 pm.
13	179	93½		100	100	12½						52 54 pm.
14		93½		101½	101	12½					56 pm.	55 53 pm.
15	179½	93½		101½	101	12½					60 57 pm.	53 56 pm.
16	179	94½		101	101	12½					57 60 pm.	54 56 pm.
17		94½		101	101	12½					60 pm.	56 54 pm.
19	179½	94		101	101	12½					60 pm.	56 53 pm.
20	179½	94		101½	101	12½					60 pm.	55 52 pm.
21		94½		101	101	12½					60 58 pm.	54 52 pm.
22	180	94½		101	101	12½					60 pm.	54 56 pm.
23	180	94½		102	101	12½					60 62 pm.	56 54 pm.
24		95		101	101	12½					64 pm.	56 54 pm.
26		95		102	101	12½						54 pm.
27	180½	95½		101	101	12½					63 62 pm.	54 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
1, Bank Buildings, London.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.  
AUGUST, 1843.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The following traditional history of the extinction of the descendants of the poet Spenser is written by one of his descendants in the female line. Should any of our friends be able to supply that test of facts and dates which such traditional accounts generally require, we shall feel obliged by their communications. "Dorothy Spenser was married into the family of Power, at that time of Ring in the co. Cork. Settlement was made on the children of this marriage, and was charged on certain of the property of Spenser; subsequently, proceedings were taken to raise the charge by a Protestant relation, (the parties being Catholics, and the penal laws in force,) and the last estate of Spenser was on that occasion sold. Young Spenser finding himself reduced to extremity committed suicide at the old castle of Revney, on the estate in question, in the neighbourhood of Tallagh, and thus ended the direct male line, as well as the property of the poet. From a comparison of circumstances and ages this last event might have occurred about 120 years ago. The detail was given by one of the parties immediately concerned. The worthy friend who took proceedings in trust put the money in his own pocket."

G. C. remarks, in reference to the remarks on the origin of the Irish language in our last number, that Mr. Buckingham, the traveller and lecturer, on one occasion said he was acquainted with a Moorish merchant who was visiting in England and Ireland, and understood the Irish language without having any knowledge of English. He stated that in the course of his profession he had occasion to dwell for a considerable time in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Morocco, and learnt the language of the tribes there, and, when visiting in Dublin, was exceedingly surprised at hearing two people at the post office speaking the language he had been accustomed to in the mountains. He asked them where they learned it, and their reply was it was the same they spoke ever since they were born. He mentioned it to his friends, and they were surprised as much as himself when they found he could understand every word when they read to him in Gaelic, though he could not read it himself, the characters not being the same he was used to. The race in the mountains alluded to are by tradition said to be the remnants of the old Carthaginians, the site

of whose city is not a great *distance* from them. Another instance is this. A Mussulman hawk of rhabarb about the streets, several years since, spoke and understood Irish, and said it was the language he had learned in his own country. Nobody believed him, thinking him an impostor, and told him he was an Irishman, who was obliged to disguise himself on account of some crime. An Irish lady, also, residing at Morocco some time, was astonished to hear the people who brought things to market from the country speak the language of her country. The only way she could account for it was by supposing some Irish had been there and taught them.

PHILO-PORSON remarks, "It has been a matter of regret to many that the valuable notes of Professor Porson on the Greek lexicographers and Latin authors have not yet been published. As long ago as the year 1810 we have been told of their excellence, the specimens that have appeared have by no means tended to diminish the belief in their usefulness, and yet they still lie idle in Trinity college library. Surely among the many splendid scholars that that noble society has produced, one might be found to take upon himself the labour of editing these last remains of the first scholar the world has yet seen. A life of this great man too is still a desideratum, although we have less to complain of on this score from the interesting memoir by Mr. Kidd, and those in Dr. Aikin's *Athenæum*, the *Encycl. Britann.* Sexagenarian, and in the second part of your 78th volume."

Can any of your readers furnish me, through the medium of your Magazine, with any notices of the name of Staveley throughout the kingdom? being engaged in forming a historical chart of the family.

PONS ÆLI.

F. T. (p. 2.) will find a portrait of Mallet in his poems published by Cooke of Paternoster-row, and entitled "Cooke's Pocket Edition of British Poets."

ERRATA.—In p. 25, line 13 from foot, for *tomé 6*, (of *Histoire de Henri III.*) read *tomé 1*; also, in p. 28, note, line 5 from foot, for *RO*, read *DO*. In the *Genl. Mag.* for February last, page 147, Dr. Francia, the despot of Paraguay, is represented as a physician by original profession; but he was a Doctor of Law, not of Medicine, and should therefore be transferred to the remarkable personages of legal elevation.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*The Life of Sir David Wilkie.* By Allan Cunningham. 3 vols. 8vo.

THE use and purpose of biography, which may be called "Lesser History," is two-fold. In the first place, it is intended to narrate the events and facts which form the life of the subject of it; giving, as far as words can give, such a portraiture and likeness of the original, as stamps its identity, and distinguishes it from the resemblances of all other persons. But it has a further and higher object in view than what is confined to the delineation of the features of the individual, and to the history of his life and mind; which is, to carry out the instruction gained to purposes of general utility, to excite emulation of all that is praiseworthy, to awaken congenial virtues in the breasts of others, to confirm the natural abhorrence which all good and ingenuous minds feel towards what is base and low and selfish in the private intercourse and social character of men; to call forth industry and the exertion of talent, to place high aims and noble purposes before the mental eye, to disengage us from the present, and keep our views steadily fixed on the achievement of future objects, however distant or even uncertain they may appear; to show how all difficulties vanish before the firm and determined mind; and, lastly, to express its sympathy with genius, when by a laborious and happy exertion of its powers it has triumphed over all opposition from within and without, and has produced the great result of its labour in a work that commands the admiration of its contemporaries, and remains an imperishable monument of what may be achieved by the judicious cultivation of the natural powers of the mind, earnestly directed to some particular province of science and of art. This, then, is the lesson that we are to draw from all works in which the history of individual life is laid before us; not only to study what it tells us of the past, but to draw from it all that it may suggest for the future; to consider ourselves as standing side by side with the original figure, and drawing instruction from the failure or success, the errors or virtues which we observe amid the chequered life of the man, and which stamped it with its characteristic hue of sunshine or of gloom, according as favourable or adverse circumstances have most prevailed. These observations may be applied to the work now immediately before us, a work written with such fulness and minuteness of detail, as will impart instruction to the painter, yet under the direction of such broad and general principles as may be successfully transplanted, and advantageously used in the direction of life and conduct in other professions, and circumstances altogether different. The two leading features of Wilkie's life, we think, were to be found in his extreme devotion to his art, his intense love of it, the entire command which it possessed over his mind,—and secondly, in the severe application of his powers, his unwearied industry, his total dedication of time, thought, body, and mind to the service of that work, for the successful cultivation of which he knew that he had relinquished all other aims and purposes of life, and on which

everything that was dear to him, the hope of independence, and the enjoyment of honourable fame, and the friendship of the enlightened and the informed, and the anxious thoughts of his parents and relations, and his own peace of mind, and perhaps his very health and existence, were staked. As regards Wilkie's extreme attachment to his art, it not only appears in every page of the work before us, and in the very spirit that animates the whole from the beginning of his career to the end; but we have also often heard the same from those who were intimately acquainted with him, and one of whom, a person of the highest attainments and taste in all the sister-arts, has more than once used the expression in our hearing, "Wilkie lived but to paint." Mr. Cunningham, his biographer, has supported the truth of this observation with particular details. He informs us that wherever Wilkie went, he was on the look out for fresh characters or change of costume. He treasured the remembrance of singular contrasts of colour, or accidental and happy casts of drapery, as surely as his pencil could portray them. He ransacked (his favourite spot of study) all the quaint and antiquated furniture of the brokers' shops, the gothic chairs, the carved settees, the long-shanked German glasses. At an old English change-house he would look and look and look again. In the progress of his daily works, as may be read in his journals, will be seen the study and labour required in the purchase of lasting reputation.\*

"The meanest object," says Mr. Cunningham, "obtained its due share of thought. All the auxiliaries of the picture contributed to its sentiment; he put in no article of furniture merely to fill up blanks; all were regarded as matters of harmony, or confirmative of the story. The students loved him even for his great attention, which in him seemed a matter of conscience. 'Really it is wonderful,' he said, 'how men will trifle time; they will squander hours, days, nay weeks, on the merest trifling, neglecting the study of an art, which, even with the most gifted, requires a lifetime to attain.' He compared the students who flocked annually to the Academy to the seed of a ripe thistle. 'See,' said he, 'to each of these downy parachutes one grain of sound seed is attached, and as the wind lifts them in the air, they are wafted as it blows over the face of the earth. There cannot be less than a thousand seeds in the full-grown pods; the birds of the air

take a third before the breeze scatters the whole; another third falls on the water, or on a barren place; and at last, when nature examines the result, it is found that only one seed out of the thousand has fallen in a fruitful plain, and flourished. So it is with the students of art: a half who come can have no real natural call for the fine arts; they come because others come, or because they dislike the study shaped out for them by their friends, or because they think art is a beautiful thing, and all her studies pleasant; in short, not one loves art with all their heart, and with all their soul, and with all their strength: they linger for a few months, perhaps for a few years, about the Academy seats, and then silently make way for other swarms, who come and stare, or study, or make mouths at Raphael or Reynolds, and finally go on their way, and are all save one in a season or so heard of no more."

\* Little do those unacquainted with the practice of art know the incessant sacrifices it demands of its professors, in order not only to acquire, but even to maintain, the acquisition made. We give an example from an art not reckoned among the highest, nor most difficult; but hear what one, a great performer of her day, says on the subject. Mons. Girardin tells us that in a conversation with Mademoiselle Clotilde at the Opera, she said, "Vous ne pouvez pas vous faire une juste idée des desagrémens attachés à notre état. Un bon danseur étant obligé d'avoir ces genoux et les pieds en-dehors, est dans l'impossibilité de marcher, s'il met du prix conserver du talent. La Danse exige une pratique continuelle, et il faut s'exercer tous les jours, au moins pendant trois heures, et tremper plusieurs chemises. Tenez, moi, à mon retour à Paris, il me faudra plus de quinze jours d'étude pour m'y remettre. Croyez, monsieur, que l'on pais bien cher les applaidisemens du parterre. C'est un métier si pénible, que je ne consenterais jamais à le donner à ma fille, dût-elle y gagner deux cent mille francs de rente." Souvenirs de S. Girardin, vol. II. p. 417.

It is not our intention to give any abridged account of Wilkie's life; which can only be read advantageously when accompanied with the history of his works, and of his progress and success in art. He kept, both abroad and at home, a very accurate journal of his daily life, uniting a critical account of the pictures he saw, his reflections on various branches of painting as they occurred at the time, observations on the works of the old masters in collections he visited, as well as on the style of his contemporaries, with mention of the visits of friends, patrons, and connoisseurs. He also corresponded with Sir J. Beaumont, Sir R. Peel, his friend Collins, besides members of his own family; and, from these sources of information joined, a very clear and full picture of his own life is placed before the public eye—most interesting both to those who read it within and without the circle of his art. From this we shall make a few extracts on parts prominently brought forward by him, or on such as have been habitually subjects of particular curiosity with us; but the reader must peruse the original very carefully, and repeatedly, to draw from it the mine of valuable information it contains.

Wilkie left Scotland for London on the 20th May, 1805, when he was between nineteen and twenty. He took lodgings in Norton Street, New Road, and in July he writes to his fellow-student MacDonald the following account of the merits of some of the leading academicians,—

"The Academy was not opened till Monday last. I have been here for upwards of six weeks, and during all that time I have been spending money to no purpose. I need not be very particular in recounting every occurrence that has happened since I left you. Let it suffice that I landed here safe on the Friday after I saw you, and here I am still. Amongst the first things that I did after landing here, I went to see the Exhibition at Somerset House, with which I was very much amused: there were pictures of all descriptions, some good and some bad; but I understand this year's exhibition, comparatively, was a very poor one, which always will be considered so when the principal pictures are portraits. Opie, Hoppner, and Lawrence seem to be the principal painters in that line; though Opie gives great force, yet he surely is a dirty painter. The only great historical picture in it, and the one that attracted most notice, was a picture by West, of 'Thetis bringing armour to Achilles,' which was certainly a very grand design, but I did not like it as well as some others of Mr. West's that I have seen since. There was 'A Boy and an Ass' by Allan in one of the rooms, which I believe you must have seen before he left Scotland. I think Allan might have done it better. He has made dark narrow shadows and hard reflected lights, which I don't at all like; but he says that that is the way that Opie produces such effects. Allan is now gone to try his fortune at St. Petersburg, and sailed from this about a fortnight ago. This is certainly

a bold adventure; but he was determined to go abroad somewhere or other, and I hope he may succeed. Since I came to town, I have conversed with some of the first artists in the kingdom: I have been introduced to Flaxman, Nollekens, Fuseli, and West. Mr. Flaxman is the best modeller we have. I was introduced to him by a letter that I brought with me from Scotland; and he introduced me to Mr. Fuseli, who is the professor of painting in the Academy, and a very kind good sort of man he is. He questioned me about our artists in Edinburgh—inquired if Graham painted any. He had heard of the fame of Raeburn; he admired the works of the celebrated Runciman, and asked if I had ever seen his *Ossian's Hall* at Pennycuik; he also inquired about David Allan, and, for all his bad drawing, allowed him a very considerable degree of merit. A friend of mine, who is a very great connoisseur, took me to Mr. West's house, where we found that celebrated artist engaged in painting a picture; but how much was I astonished at his wonderful works, which for grandeur of design, clearness of colouring, and correct outline, surpass any modern pictures I have yet seen; his figures have, no doubt, a flatness about them, but, with all his faults, we have not a painter that can draw like him. I have been seeing a gallery of pictures by Morland which pleased me very much indeed. He seems to have copied nature in every thing, and in a manner peculiar to himself. When you look at his pictures you see in them the very same figures that we



see here every day in the streets, which, from the variety and looseness in their dress, form an appearance that is truly picturesque, and much superior to our peasantry in Scotland. I have also seen some pictures by Teniers, which for clear touching certainly go to the height of human perfection in art: they make all other pictures look misty beside them.

In the September of the same year Wilkie became accidentally acquainted with Mr. Stodart, on whom he called for the purchase of a pianoforte. The pianoforte maker happened to be married to a Wilkie, had some taste for painting as well as music, and in the way of business was acquainted with the Countess of Mansfield and her son the Earl. Mr. Stodart's was the first portrait which Wilkie drew, and in December he was admitted as a student of the Academy. He had also painted the Pitlessie Market for his friend; and now

"The influence of the friendly Stodart began to be visible in the fortunes of Wilkie. The Earl of Mansfield no sooner saw Pitlessie Fair than he felt its beauty as a composition, and had enough of old Scotland in him to perceive that it was as true to the people as the sun is to summer: he sought out the painter in his obscure abode, where he found him with all his pictures and studies around him. When Wilkie hung up a small picture or two in the window at Charing Cross, he put the very modest price of six guineas each on them; but he had now discovered that it was cheaper to study in the manse of Cults than in the middle of London; and that living models, rich colours, and respectable lodgings—all necessary matters in a polite art—devoured his substance. He had all this in his mind when the Earl inquired what his price would be for painting him a picture from his study of the Village Politicians. The artist answered fifteen guineas, to which the Earl made no answer; and Wilkie, who seems to have felt that his strength lay in that direction, proceeded to paint the picture, as he said, at a venture. As it approached completion, the rumour ran that it was a work of great genius, and likely to create a change in art. It chanced one day that Sir George Beaumont and Lord Mulgrave were praising the Dutch School, when Jackson, who was present, said, if they would come with him, he would find them a young Scotsman who was second to no Dutchman that ever bore a palette

As for Turner, whom you have heard Allan speak of, I do not at all understand his method of painting: his designs are grand, the effect and colouring natural, but his manner of handling is not to my taste; and, although his pictures are not large, you must see them from the other end of the room before they can satisfy the eye," &c.

on his thumb. 'We must go and see this Scottish wonder, Jackson,' said Sir George; and they followed him to Wilkie's abode, where they found the Village Politicians all but finished. Two such judges could not but see its worth at once, and, as they had generosity as well as good judgment, they spread the fame of the picture round the bright circles to which they belonged. They were not only pleased with the works of the artist, but charmed with the simplicity of the man; and being both good judges, and the former a landscape painter of eminence, saw that he was above the common mark—a decided original, in short; and one, too, who found his subjects in the domestic circles of his native land. They did not leave his studio without commissioning a picture each. The price of the one for Sir George Beaumont was fixed at fifty guineas. These commissions, which opened the doors of the temple of fame to Wilkie, seem to have uplifted him little. He foresaw that the cost of execution would, at the rate which he wrought, and his consequent outlay, far exceed the money they would bring: he felt too that his health was falling, and the last guinea ready to leave his pocket; nor did he fail to feel that in *portrait*, where his hope of subsistence lay, other artists, with their smooth and elegant flattery of pencil, carried away the chief sitters and the high prices. Yet in his letters of that time, when fame and fortune were in the balance, little of hope or of fear is expressed," &c.

The Village Politicians brought the young artist at once into fame in the public eye, and his talent was acknowledged and estimated by his brethren. Haydon, then a fellow-student, vowed that in dramatic force it rivalled all but Raphael, and others less enthusiastic admired the grouping, the dramatic excellence of the story, and the force and variety of

character in the chief heads. There was a daily crowd to see it. Mr. Angerstein declared that his picture had all the spirit of Teniers and the humour of Hogarth. This led immediately to new patronage. At the time when Wilkie was painting his Sunday Morning and his Rent Day—his next order—he became acquainted with his countryman Andrew Wilson, an artist who subsequently distinguished himself in landscape, and particularly as a connoisseur in foreign paintings (he bought the Vandyke portraits in Genoa, which are in Sir Robert Peel's collection), and he filled the situation of Professor of Drawing in the College of Sandhurst, and of Master of the Trustees' Academy in Scotland, with reputation. When he returned from Italy the second time, in 1806, he heard of Wilkie among his old associates, as a young artist of more than ordinary promise, and desired to become acquainted with him.

" ' We met,' says Andrew Wilson, in a letter from Genoa, written after the death of Sir David, at the request of his biographer, ' we met, for the first time, one morning at William Thomson's; there were present, besides Wilkie, young Haydon, William Havel, David MacLagan, and a Mr. Callendar, all seemingly very intimate; and I was told that it was their practice to meet in this way at one another's lodgings to converse about art. To be admitted into such a society was very agreeable to me. Wilkie I always found very cheerful; and as we did not devote the whole of our time to the professed object of our meeting, on one occasion, after some solicitation, he sung us one of Liston's songs, and imitated him in voice and manner so happily that I all but thought I heard that eminent actor's voice. One peculiarity I could not help noticing; when any thing was said that Wilkie did not clearly understand, he did not hesitate to stop the conversation till it was explained: this to me seemed odd, especially as some of the explanations required were about simple matters in art. Most young men I then thought would have scrupled to appear ignorant; but I have since seen enough to set down this practice of his as a proof of superior understanding. Next day Wilkie came with Haydon to see the paintings which I had brought from Italy: they told me that Thomas Hope permitted artists to see his pictures during one day in the week. I went with Wilkie to the gallery regularly for several weeks: the study of the Dutch and Flemish masters, of whom I did not know much before, was a source of infinite pleasure. Wilkie's remarks were

always accurate, and he would dwell for a whole morning on two or three pictures. I was so much delighted with his observations and enthusiasm, that I expressed a wish to see his own works, but his last finished picture had gone to Somers' House, and the Exhibition was not opened. I continued my visits to Mr. Hope's gallery with Wilkie, and extended them also to the galleries of the Marquis of Stafford and Mr. Angerstein. I did not perceive that the sudden fame of Wilkie made the smallest change: he continued the same modest man and the same anxious student, after the exhibition of *The Village Politicians*, as he was before. Indeed, he rather seemed to avoid notice, and to attach himself the more to his early companions in art. Before the Exhibition closed he had begun his picture of *The Blind Fiddler*. He had taken lodgings beyond Tottenham Court Road, partly for his health, and partly to avoid interruptions from ill-timed visitors. I sometimes took breakfast with him, and it was there I became acquainted with Jackson the painter. I remember the quiet glee with which Wilkie told us, that one day Bannister the actor called, and was shown in while he was sitting on a low seat, dressed as a woman, with a looking-glass before him, performing the part of model for himself. Wilkie was not the man to be in the least discomposed at being found in such a plight. Bannister gazed on him for a moment or so, and said, ' I need not introduce myself.' ' Truly no,' said Wilkie; ' I know you very well; but you see I can't move lest I spoil the folds of my petticoat. I am for the present an old woman, very much at your service.' "

Sir George Beaumont, the enlightened and liberal judge and patron of art, himself an artist of no inferior rank, and the attached friend of Wilkie, is thus introduced to the reader,

<sup>14</sup> Wilkie, having finished the picture of *The Blind Fiddler*, turned his thoughts on Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage, and called forth all his skill to work it up to

the ideas of Sir George Beaumont; who, as he had not interposed with his criticism during the progress of *The Blind Fiddler*, was the more entitled to be heard where he could have no interest save in the artist's success. The critic was strong where the artist was weak. He was a scholar as well as a man of taste; descended too from a line of kings and emperors; conversant with the history and character of the times of which the artist desired to give a lively image; and, more than all, had much of that loftiness of soul which the man must share in who paints patriots and heroes. He was a gentleman delicate in all that affected the feelings of men of genius. With what graceful tenderness he hints the defects which he observed in the colouring of *The Blind Fiddler*. 'Save me from myself,' says Sir George, 'is as rational a petition in painting as in morals: some peculiar colour is always striving to get the better of an artist—some finesse in pencilling, under the pretence of neatness, splendour, or dispatch, is for ever ready to take possession of him, and requires all his vigi-

lance to oppose. I have endeavoured to detect something in you of this kind, that I might mention it as a warning. I perceive, or I think I perceive, a tendency to—what shall I call it?—a metallic appearance in some parts of the drapery of the woman with the child, particularly about the apron and the head-dress of the child. Round the blind man, also, there is a sort of slaty smoothness more than one observes in nature; this appears in his stockings and in various parts of his dress. I must again remind you that these appearances are so slight that I almost doubted whether I should mention them; but, on consideration, I thought I should ill act the part of a friend, did I not warn you in time; for a manner once established is, I verily believe, invincible. As to any particular colour gaining upon you, I see no symptoms of it at present; when I do I shall not fail to act the part of a flapper. Do not trouble yourself to answer this: you are much better employed, and will accept this mark of my good wishes as intended.'

In another letter, written soon after the one above, Sir George adds,

"I know few things more unpleasing in a picture than too great *smoothness*: there are no objects in nature perfectly smooth except polished objects and glass; all other objects are varied by innumerable lights, reflections, and broken tints: perhaps no man ever understood this fact better than Rembrandt; and it is this which renders his drag, his scratch with

the pencil-stick, and his touch with the palette-knife, so true to nature, and so delicious to an eye capable of being charmed by the treasures of the palette; and it is the want of this which renders Wouvermans and other painters of high excellence in other respects comparatively inspid."

The pictures of the "Sick Lady," the "Jew's Harp," and the "Cut Finger," are the next productions of the artist's pencil, and their progress is mentioned in much detail in the journal which Wilkie kept of his daily employments and of the events of his life.

The narrative of this daily journal (says his biographer) has been allowed to flow on in its full and simple detail till the history of the pictures of the Sick Lady, the Jew's Harp, and the Cut Finger, was completed. From these entries genius, whilst contending with difficulties, may derive consolation, and even dullness, which believes that labour can accomplish every thing, may be cheered from the toils of Wilkie. None of these three works came at once from the fashioner's hand; the reigning sentiment was indeed present to the painter's mind from the first; but all of an auxiliary nature, all that goes to heighten the effect, or illustrate the sentiment, rose slowly, I had almost said reluctantly, on his fancy. He listened with astonishing composure to all who came with counsel on their

lips; he rejected no advice without duly considering it; he hesitated at no experiment either of colour or arrangement; he boggled at no labour if it promised amendment. He rose early to his studies, and, in spite of continuous visits, wrought late; he was not a painter by fits and starts, nor had he any cause to complain that particular times and seasons were required to the operations of his fancy; when the light of the day was clear, he wrought without regarding whether it was winter or summer, seed-time, or harvest. When he had finished his labours at his lodgings, he went to the Academy, and drew from living and dead models with all the ardour of a student in his first quarter's attendance; and, as he knew that the English school was reproached for imperfection in drawing, he drew diligently

from the antique marbles, and, though he did not always reach their flowing delicacy of outline, he never failed to seize the sentiment of the original," &c.

In 1810 he painted a small picture called the "Man with the Girl's Cap" for the Exhibition; before, however, the gallery was open to the public, Wilkie received a letter from Sir George Beaumont informing him that West thought it best that the picture should be withdrawn, as not equal to his former productions; and he also said that the prevailing opinion was, among the artist's friends in the Council, that it would be prudent to withdraw it.

"But the cause of the withdrawal of this picture from the exhibition has been imputed by some to the rising fame of *Edward Bird*, whose pictures, formed in the same domestic and familiar walk of life and manners as those of Wilkie, had already attracted much attention. Bird's *Game of Put*, and his *Village Choristers*, which he sent to the Exhibition, were in the eyes, it seems, of the Council, more than a match for Wilkie's *Man with the Girl's Cap*, and in a fit of satisfaction or alarm they advised, as we have seen, its withdrawal. The Scotsman had reigned three years, and some of his brethren who disliked him for the sudden fame he had achieved, saw without a sigh that reign about to close; others, whose walk was in the high historic, beheld with pleasure the downfall of the pan-and-spoon style, as they scoffingly called that of Wilkie: even the great painter himself, a timid and diffident man, was for a time daunted, and silently, and in his own quiet way, resigned his place to the new candidate. We have seen when Cromek introduced Bird to Wilkie, the latter liked his compositions much; but that, on a second examination, he abated his admiration a little, and I remember, when I saw Cromek in London during the spring of 1810, he spoke to me of Bird as a genius who

had already conquered Wilkie with his own weapons, and concluded his eulogium by saying, 'Gad, Sir, he's predestined to humble your tall thin countryman, who is as silent as the grave, and as proud as Lucifer.' Bird, in his happiest moods, never reached the vigour of character, the dramatic skill, or the fine proprieties of Wilkie; but this was hid at the time from the eyes of almost all the friends of the latter: the Council of the Academy advised him to retire from the contest, and come, if he could, to the next Exhibition in greater strength. That men of taste, experienced, too, in art, with the best pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools before them when they spoke, could see in the best pictures which Bird had yet painted ought to make the painter of *The Village Politicians*, *The Blind Fiddler*, or *The Rent Day*, alarmed for his laurels, seems most strange: there could be no doubt that the picture, which he too rashly withdrew, though limited in subject, would have maintained Wilkie's position in art, and kept its place against all opposition. He began to feel this when it was too late to retrace his steps; and he felt, too, that it was safer to follow his own bent than the advice of forty counsellors."

As it is not our intention to follow the successive steps of Wilkie's professional life, but rather to make a selection of a few passages which may convey an idea of his knowledge of his favourite art, and his devotedness to it, we select a letter which, in 1823, he wrote to Sir J. Beaumont on the subject of colouring.

"Many hearty thanks for your very kind letter. Your opinions upon the qualities of *colour* and *surface* in pictures I have always agreed with, and your present illustrations of them I think exceedingly happy and convincing. Coldness of tone, and smoothness and dryness of surface, have certainly—what you urge as the surest proof of inferiority—the want of the appearance of a monied value. That they never sell for so much as richly-coloured pictures is quite conclusive. I only wish that such arguments as you

have used, and the authorities you have quoted, would have their due weight upon those who guide, if not the taste of the public, at least the taste of artists upon this point; those artists I mean who paint large pictures for the Exhibition. The decline of all schools of colouring appears to be into *whiteness*, and into those corresponding tints of common-place chilliness that can alone harmonise with white. If I might point out to you another defect, very prevalent of late in our pictures, and one of the same contracted

character with those you so happily illustrate, it would be that of the *want of breadth*, and in others a perpetual division and subdivision of parts, to give what their perpetrators call space; add to this a constant disturbing and torturing of every thing, whether in light or in shadow, by a nigging touch, to produce fulness of subject. This is the very reverse of what we see in Cuyp or Wilson, and even, with all his high finishing, in Claude. I have been warning our friend Collins against this, and was also urging young Landseer to beware of it; and in what I have been doing lately myself, have been studying much from Rembrandt and from

Cuyp, so as to acquire what the great masters succeeded so well in, namely, that power by which the chief objects, and even the minute finishing of parts, tell over everything that is meant to be subordinate in their pictures. Sir Joshua had this remarkably, and could even make the *features of the face* tell over everything, however strongly painted. I find that repose and breadth in the shadows and half-tints do a great deal towards it. Zoffany's figures derive great consequence from this, and I find that those who have studied light and shadow the most, never appear to fail in it," &c.

In 1826 he was in Italy, and his journal in March of that year contains an account of the ancient decorations of Pompeii, and of the style and colouring of the *ancient painters*.

"I pass to that so peculiarly striking to an artist, viz. the paintings on the walls of the houses. This mode of decoration appears to have been used as much in ancient times as it is still in modern Italy, and, instead of being done by stumps as here, or by printed paper as in England, entirely by the hand of the artist. The ornaments consist of arabesque, with panellings, architectural ornaments, and square or round medallions, representing subjects of poetry or of fancy; in other places stucco bas-reliefs, (the grounds painted of a deep blue, or other colour, like cameos) take the place of pictures; and sometimes the architectural ornaments are put in a kind of perspective. For all this only one sort of material is used, water-colour or tempera; neither oil, varnish, wax, or fresco, seem at all to have been known or used by them. In the decorative part the colours are very unbroken, so much so that one may tell the colours used. The ochres, yellow and red, are very strongly marked. Indian red, or something like it, is very perceptible. A green, of coppery origin, is also shewn by its partial changes. The blues, dark and light, have much vividness, and much of that airy purity that belongs to lapis lazuli. There is a red, too, possessing much of the quality and brilliancy of Chinese vermilion. The material on which these are laid is white stucco or plaster, which seems to imbibe, from its absorbency, a faint shade of the colour to the depth of the eighth of an inch below the surface. One thing that

presses itself very strongly upon me, after seeing these Greek pictures, both at Pompeii and at Portici, is their *sculptural* character. They are little more than coloured bas-reliefs. Of those qualities distinct from sculpture and peculiar to painting they have little. The arrangement of the figures, their positions (so often in profile), their almost ignorance of foreshortening, their want of distance, the receding of groups, and, above all, their want of mathematical perspective, seem to deprive their works of all that gives to painting in modern times its right to be considered distinct and independent among the sister-arts. It is true, that, taking these as specimens, such as an inferior Roman city could furnish, the arts in the capitol must have been distinguished for much higher qualities. Expression, thought, sentiment, colour, and even manual dexterity, appear eminently conspicuous; and some of the figures, for beauty, elegance, and for composition, indicate a power to have been common then, that even the happiest efforts of modern art have never surpassed. Add to this, that these works run into none of the defects which the superabundance of sciences in more recent times has given rise to. Yet it may be asked, are not these a branch of sculpture, rather than of painting in its distinct class? or may it not be that painting, in its infancy, is a child of sculpture, which, *unlike* the early perfection of its parent, comes only to maturity and independence in the most advanced stages of society?"

On the same subject he also writes to Sir F. Chantrey.

"In Naples I have been highly interested with what remains of ancient painting as well as sculpture, arts much less

allied now than they appear to have been in the time of the Greeks, when statues and bas-reliefs were painted or wrought

in party-coloured marble, and when pictures were coloured sculptures in every thing but the flat surface. Now, the division of labour has separated them widely. The marble is confined to form alone, and the picture, with the help of foreshortening and of linear and aerial perspective,

belongs now to an independent art. Thus are we disposed to extol the craft to which we are attached. It is for you to show that sculpture has *improved* in modern times; I think I could demonstrate that painting has."

The revival of a very high style of painting, both in manner and subject, in imitation or rivalry of the early masters of the art, by the modern Germans, with great pretensions and great merits, is at present a subject of no common curiosity to the lovers of painting both in England and abroad, both as regards its future aims and what it has already done; and Wilkie, when in Germany, not only became acquainted with the principal artists, as Cornelius, &c. but paid all due attention to their works.

"Of this school, (he writes from Rome,) our own countrymen here have, by their studies, done us credit; and though some arrived unprepared for study, and ignorant of what to study, others have acquired what may hereafter be useful at home, if they can resist the prevailing taste and tendency of our Exhibition. But the German artists appear to form a class both new and distinct—are more of a sect than a school. They have abjured all the blandishments of modern art, and have gone back to the apostolic age of paint-

ing; have begun where Raphael began, by studying Raphael's master, in hopes the same schooling may a second time produce an equally successful scholar. They affect the dress of that early period, and in their pictures imitate the dry simplicity of its improved taste; and such is their devotedness, that two of them have changed their religion from Lutheran to Catholic, to feel with more intensity the subjects of the Italian master, making their art a religious profession rather than a worldly occupation."

And in another letter written from Kensington, to his friend Mr. James Hall, at Rome, on the same subject, he says.

"In your visit to Italy you will be frequently struck, as you will be in every quarter reminded of it (i. e. the Assumption of the Virgin by Bartolomeo,) by the works of the period of the early growth of the art. These, with the greatness afterwards attained, have somewhat the connection of cause and effect. The German students, with the labours of one of whom you have interested me, have founded their process of study upon this—that by the study of the same materials with Raphael they might arrive at the same excellence. This, though in their hands carried to excess, with a kind of heraldic minuteness and detail bordering too much on Albert Durer, is yet a more reasonable system than that of Mengs and David, who, with an aim the converse of

Bernini in reducing marble to the picturesque, have imposed upon painting the feeling and restraints of ancient sculpture. Still in the works of these Germans, which I admired extremely, there is too much left out, and dispensed with, for qualities long left behind in the march of invention. The world that has once seen the grandeur of Michael Angelo, and the breadth of Rembrandt, is incapable of being excited by early simplicity; it is only as a part of a study, and not as a whole, that it is valuable: and could their system serve us, which I think it may, as the Border Minstrelsy did Sir Walter Scott, it would be to any student a most admirable groundwork for a new style of art."

In 1828 Wilkie was in Spain, where he resided several months, diligently and enthusiastically employed in studying the noble specimens of Titian, and Velasquez, and Murillo, to be found there. It is from this visit that he formed his high admiration of the colouring of these great masters, and in consequence the alteration of his own style.

"The Escorial, above all, (he writes,) has been a source of satisfaction. This immense fabric, at once a palace, a cathedral, and a convent, stands in a desert on

the acclivity of the Guadarama mountains, nearly thirty miles distant, yet clearly seen from Madrid. No one can approach it, or pass its threshold, but with awe and

respect: besides its own proper splendour, it has many other objects of deep interest. Under its grand altar, in a gorgeous mausoleum, are deposited the ashes of the monastic Charles the Fifth, while hard by, in a neglected room, or rather passage, hangs, like a mouldy escutcheon, the famous apotheosis of that monarch, by Titian. Indeed, here, in this vast building, are numerous works of various merits and pretensions; you have domes, ceilings, and cloisters, painted by one of the Pellegrinis and Luca Giordano; the latter of whom, with Ribera, the Spagnoletto of Italian art, you meet with at every turn. There are Raphaels, Rubenses, Vandykes, Tintoretos, and Paul Veroneases; but, above all, the number of the Titians surprised me. It looks like the very workshop of this master;—one I sought for, with great expectation, which you well know from the sketch Mr. West had. The picture is alone at one end of the great hall of the refectory, and its merits for beauty of composition and arrangement of colours we would agree upon; but to inquire why it is without the usual tones of his other works would, were you present, be to throw down the apple of discord. It neither wants strength nor lustre, but it is without glazing and without transparency, and destitute of that rich external glow which distinguishes the labours of Titian. On returning to Madrid, to the Museum of the Prado, Titian still continues supreme of the Italian school. The Bacchanals of his earlier style, a companion to Bacchus and Ariadne, is a delicious piece of colouring. But the Spanish school is, to a stranger, the great object of interest. The works of Juan Battista

Juanes, Morales, and Alonzo Cano, are much admired here; but they would not, I think, detain you long from Velasquez and Murillo, who give originality to the school of Spain. Of the former there are from sixty to seventy pictures, portraits, histories, fancy subjects, and landscapes. An Infanta in a court dress, and a Dwarf, appear to me the finest works it is possible to conceive. There is much resemblance between Velasquez and the works of some of the chiefs of the English school; but, of all, *Raeburn* resembles him most, in whose square touch in heads, hands, and accessories, I see the very counterpart in the Spaniard. It is true this master is one that every true painter must in his heart admire: he is as fine in some instances in colour as Titian; but, to me, this is his weak point, being most frequently cold, black, and without transparency. For handling, no one surpasses him; but, in colour, Reynolds is much beyond him, and so is Murillo. Compared with Murillo, indeed, he has greater talent; more the founder of a school, more capable of giving a new direction to art; he has displayed the philosophy of art,—but Murillo has concealed it, and we are surprised that art and address can do so much. One wonders, too, that sheer simplicity should be so little behind them. In painting an intelligent portrait Velasquez is nearly unrivalled; but, where he attempts simple nature, or sacred subjects, he is far inferior to Murillo. These remarks I make with the best works of Velasquez before me, and without having seen the Moses striking the Rock, said to be the best work of Murillo."

We must add another brief extract on this very interesting subject of the Spanish painters. Wilkie having seen the Murillos at Seville, writes,

"The Capuchin Convent here has, with respect to Murillo, much the same interest that the Escorial has with regard to Titian. Pictures of his latter years, some hastily produced, unfinished, unglazed,—remaining as he left them, unchanged and untouched. On the right-side altars, and over the grand altar, are together near twenty pictures; the only works I have yet seen without the *toning* so essential in the works of this master. . . . Hospital of la Caridad, great picture of Moses Striking the Rock, and Christ Feeding the Multitude. Both high placed and badly lighted; look grey and dry; but both are finished and studied pictures; figures with great relief and roundness; colour argentine rather than

golden, and possessing little depth or richness, the flesh being that to which all other tints are subordinate. . . . For female and infantine beauty he is the Correggio of Spain; for colouring also he may be allowed to claim a comparison, and that is no light matter. His labours, with those of Francesco Zurbaran, have given to Seville much of that interest in Spain that Parma or Venice have in Italy. The Escorial is quite a mine of art; of Titian there are twenty-seven pictures; some of the highest excellence, some unfinished, and of his latter years. There are also endless frescoes on the domes, ceilings, staircases, and cloisters, of Giordano and Pellegrini. The Museum of Art contains also a superb collection of the Italian

school. Titian is here also in the ascendant. He has, at least, thirty pictures; his Bacchanals, Venus and Adonis, and

his equestrian portrait of Charles the Fifth, are superb productions," &c.

The general results of his thoughts on the subject of *colouring* are given in the following passage.

"After seeing all the fine pictures in France, Italy, and Germany, one must come to this conclusion, that *colour*, if not the first, is at least an essential quality in painting. No master has as yet maintained his ground beyond his own time without it. But in oil painting it is richness and depth alone that can do justice to the material. Upon this subject every prejudice with which I left home is, if any thing, not only confirmed but increased. What Sir Joshua wrote, and what our friend Sir George so often supported, *was right*, and, after seeing what I have seen, I am not now to be *talked out* of it. With us, as you know, every young exhibitor with pink, white, and blue, thinks himself a colourist like Titian, than whom, perhaps, no painter is more misrepresented or misunderstood. I saw myself, at Florence, his famous Venus upon an easel, with Kirkup and Wallis by me. This picture, so often copied, and every copy a fresh mistake, is what I expected it to be, deep, yet brilliant; indescribable in its hues, yet simple beyond example in its execution and its colouring. Its flesh (O! how our friends at home would stare!) is a simple, sober, mixed up tint, and, apparently, like your skies, completed while wet. No scratchings, no hatchings, no scumbling, nor multiplicity of repetitions, no ultramarine lakes nor vermilion, not even a mark of the brush visible, all seemed melted in the fat and glowing mass, solid yet transparent, giving the

nearest approach to life that the painter's art has ever yet reached. This picture is, perhaps, defective in its arrangement, but in its painting quite admirable. Now can nothing like this ever be done again? Is such toning really not to be reproduced? I wish to believe the talent exists, and am sure the material exists. But we have now got another system; our criterion of judging is changed; we prefer a something else, or, what is still more blinding, there is a something else we mistake for it. Another picture, with which I was greatly pleased, was the Assumption of the Virgin, by Fra. Bartolomeo, at Lucca. This picture, painted by a monk before the time of Raphael, and in the retirement of a convent, has, with the finer qualities of the period of Raphael,\* superadded all the inventions in colour and effect of Rubens and Rembrandt. This is a style for *Hilton* to follow; brightness and richness are here combined. West often talked of this picture; and our friend Woodburn used to say he would place it by the side of the Transfiguration. I perhaps say more of colour than I ought, this, as you know, being with some of our friends the disputable subject. Sir George Beaumont used to remark that water-coloured drawings had tainted our exhibitions. I have observed throughout my travels this difference between the pictures of the present day and the old masters, that they are never found in the same room, and seldom in the same gallery. Collectors

\* On this picture of Bartolomeo, Wilkie writes in equally high praise in his Journal. See vol. II. p. 451. "This one work seems to combine the character and composition of Raphael with the deep tone of Titian, and the qualities of yet more recent application, the light, and shade, and rotundity of Rembrandt, with the brilliancy of Rubens. Let it not be said that it was left for the Bolognese painters to produce the union of all excellence; here it is done to their hands in the infancy of art. Here a monk, in the retirement of the cloister, shut out from the taunts and criticisms of the world, seems to have anticipated, in his early time, all that his art could arrive at in its most advanced maturity; and this he has been able to do without the usual blandishments of the more recent periods, and with all the higher qualities peculiar to the age in which he lived. This is a symmetrical composition; the arrangement is most admirable. The characters have all the dignity the subject requires, excepting only the celestial ones; their expression is not so elevated as Raphael would have made them, nor the drawing of the figures so pure. The picture may have suffered a little in cleaning, and I am told has done so from retouching; yet, considering its age, its condition is remarkably good, and the effect impressive and brilliant. The shadows are both deep and warm, the lights bright and rich, the colours remarkable in being strong, almost unbroken, and yet harmonious. Here are the gay colours of Rubens, the deep colours of Titian, and the utmost strength of the opposing colours of the Roman school, reduced into perfect tone and union."



here (never) place them together in the same room, and artists seem content with the exclusion. The Duke of Bedford seems actuated by the same feeling. He has parted with his old pictures, intending to collect modern pictures in their place.

He perhaps judges that they cannot be amalgamated together. This is a prejudice that painters themselves should get rid of. He once asked me to paint a companion to his Teniers; he had then no thoughts of parting with it," &c.

We shall conclude our extracts on these *professional* subjects with some account of the principles of painting prevalent in England. The following observations on the defective principles of the English school, and on their imperfect views of art, in a letter to his friend Mr. Collins, are well worthy of remark.

"I need not detail to you what I have seen in the Escorial, in Madrid, or Seville; it is general ideas alone I wish to advert to. Being the only member of our academy who has seen Spain, perhaps it is to be regretted that I see it with an acknowledged bias or prejudice, in which I fear scarcely any will participate. With some of my kindest friends, indeed, much of what I have seen and thought will cast with an influence like the apple of discord; and if some of our youths, with less matured minds,—while I write this with one hand, fancy me covering my face with the other,—should venture now that an entrance to the mysterious land has been opened, across the Bidasson, what a conflict in testimony there would be. The spiritual Velasquez, whose principle and practice Sir Thomas Lawrence so justly calls the true philosophy of art, would be rendered with all the dash and splash that tongue, pen, or pencil, is capable of, while the simple Murillo, perhaps despised like Goldsmith, for his very excellence, would have his Correggio-like tones transformed into the flowery gaudiness of a coloured print. Even the glorious Titian, in this last stronghold, where his virgin surface will probably remain longest untouched, might have his Apotheosis and his Last Supper dressed up according to the newest mien of blues, pinks, and yellows, adapted to the supposed taste of the picture-seeing public. But the system which we deprecate is, after all, now confined to our own school, or to our own time. Luca Giordano and Tiepolo have tried it with sufficient talent and éclat to prove that neither the one nor the other (the principle being wrong) could be warrant for its lasting success. There is one test by which all artists returning from abroad should try themselves. You know the *small hand* which Sir Joshua Reynolds painted the first after his return from Rome: it is in something like this that is summed up to me all the law and the commandments. In viewing some of the finest works I have been often reminded of Sir Joshua by their finest qualities. At Bayonne is a parcel of

prints waiting my arrival: among them are three from Reynolds. These, coming as I do from Velasquez and Titian, seem the work of a kindred spirit. With these are also some prints from works of my own, which, as from my picture at Munich, I have learned an useful lesson. They strengthen me in what I felt most doubtful, and weaken my confidence in what I felt most assured of. I feel the wisdom of Sir George Beaumont's advice, to reflect that white is not light, and that detail is not finish. A casual remark in one of your own letters, though I have before noticed it to you, has made a deep impression. Your observation on seeing the surface of my picture of the Penny Wedding in the Royal Cottage, Windsor, was unexpected, but has been hearty and useful to me, for I have since adopted it as a principle. With me no starved surface now, no dread of oil, no perplexity for fear of change. Your manner of painting a sky is the manner in which I try to paint a whole picture. Much as I might learn from Spain, and from her arts, you as a landscape painter could learn but little, excepting only from some works of Velasquez, who, in landscape, is a brilliant exception to the Spanish school. Of him I saw a large landscape at Madrid, that for breadth and richness I have seldom seen equalled. Titian seemed his model; and I could venture to fancy that in it Sir George Beaumont and Sir Joshua would have recognised their beau-ideal of landscape. It was too abstract to have much detail or imitation; but it had the very same sun we see, and the air we breathe, the very soul and spirit of nature. I return highly satisfied with my journey: the seven months and ten days passed in Spain I may reckon as the best employed time of my professional life, the only part of my residence abroad for which I may be fairly envied by my brethren in art. To be all eye, all ear, and all recollection, has been my object; yet, after all I could note down or bring away, much must still be intrusted to the memory. Spain is the wild unpoached game-preserve of Europe,

in which I have had six months' freedom to myself alone, and, in returning among you all again, must guard myself against attributing to the merit of the teller that interest which belongs exclusively to the story itself. I hope to be with you before the close of the Exhibition. I know already how it looks: you have got some beautiful things in it. Sir Thomas (Law-

rence) has got all the beauties of fashion, and *Turner*, I fear, will be as violent as ever. I have some doubt if *Danby* will succeed often; quantity and multitude cannot legitimate. I shall have to refresh my memory, however, in the *extraordinary styles of the English school, and to know what disposition of colours is the go for the season among the exhibitors,*" &c.

Having confined ourselves altogether to the *painter*, it would not be fair to conclude without allowing one feature of the *man* to appear in the portrait. We do not speak of Wilkie's general character, which was most amiable and worthy of his name; but we must extract an amusing anecdote of that patriotic ardour, which seems to distinguish the inhabitants of every nation, exactly in proportion as no other persons can see any thing in the *beloved country* to admire or esteem.

"I remember once, on my way with Wilkie (says Mr. Cunningham) to a Lord Mayor's dinner, in the earlier days of our acquaintance, I told him of an old Scotch lady, such as he loved to draw, who resided at Brook Green. 'Ay, ay,' said he, 'she maun be a nice body.' 'Indeed she is,' I replied; 'she refused my offer of earnest money when I took lodgings in her house, saying, 'Na, na, put up your money, man; ye're a Scotchman, and will pay me.' 'That's true,' I said, and I looked on her curiously; 'but I am glad to hear you are of that land yourself.' 'Deed, Sir, I'm frae Edinburgh.' 'Weel then, Madam, I may say we are acquainted, for my father was an Edinburgh man, at least he came from Ratho, and that's as bad.' 'Ratho! (she said, with a sudden change of voice,) I have na heard that sound these thirty years. I am a Ratho woman, and my maiden name was Somerville.' Wilkie exclaimed with much earnestness, 'Ay, really now, was your father frae Ratho?—so was mine;' and the hearty soul-warm shake of the hand which he then gave me I shall, as long as I breathe, remember with delight. On pursuing the matter further, we found that Wilkie's father and mine came from the same lands, viz. the farms of Upper and Nether Goger. Wilkie was a warm but not blind lover of his country: in the sight of Englishmen, indeed, he was regarded as one who half shut his eyes to all other merit save the Caledonian. 'Thomson; ye maun be a Scotch Thomson, I'll warrant,' said Wilkie to Henry Thomson, as they sat together for the first time at an Academy

dinner. 'I'm of that ilk, sir,' was his reply; 'my father was a Scotchman.' 'Was he really,' exclaimed Wilkie, grasping the other's hand quite brotherly; 'and my mother was Irish!' 'Ay, ay, was she really?' and the hand relaxed its fervour; 'and I was born in England,' Wilkie let go Thomson's hand altogether, turned his back on him, and indulged in no further conversation. My friend Thomson, a wit as well as a painter, perhaps caricatured this conversation; but I remember it was received as true to the spirit of Wilkie when it was first told. His love of country was not more remarkable than his prudence of speech. He seldom spoke without reflection; he uttered all he said as deliberately as he painted; and he never drew or painted at random. When Wilkie first began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, the success of *The Village Politicians* was so decided, that his friends gave him a dinner on the occasion. One, the pertest of the company, rose and said, 'We have met here to do honour to genius; but, before we can honour genius, we must honour justice; and can justice be honoured while England groans from side to side? I give, gentlemen, the toast which will set all right, 'A full and free reform in the House of Commons.' All glasses were elevated and touching the lip ere the toast was given, and which Wilkie, at least, did not expect. There was no time to protest, and but little to hesitate; 'Ay, but very moderate though,' he muttered, and emptied the glass: it was long remembered by his friends, by the name of Wilkie's protest."

Wilkie was among the most popular, or rather he was the most popular of the painters of his day; his pictures were in greater request, and sold at higher prices than those of any others. This was not the result only of his general excellence and skill, but of his adaptation of his style to the tastes

and feelings of the public mind. He laid it down as a maxim, that a painter who desired to rise in and through his art, should consider the demand for his commodities in the market, and the character and influence of his purchasers, and fit his works to their wishes. The architecture of the houses in England is not adapted to pictures of a very large size, nor is the general feeling elevated to the highest subjects of art. The splendid allegories in the Luxemburg, or the triumphs of Cæsar at Hampton Court, would long wait for purchasers; and all the glories of the Vatican or the Escorial would look in vain for a temple worthy of their fame. No English artist has ever been loved for the produce of historical compositions; Fuseli was almost starved by his Gods and Dæmons; his Milton Gallery, the work of wild but powerful genius, brought him nothing but an increase of fame; and the example of some living artists of great merit could corroborate the fact. But this observation will apply also to painters of inferior rank and more popular character. Though the price of Wilkie's pictures varied from about 200 to 500 guineas, yet such was the labour of thought employed in them, such the time expended in collecting materials, and in discovering fresh characters, such his anxiety to make his composition full of meaning, to stamp each person with distinct and indelible character, and to bring out to the full the sentiment he intended to express,—that no price which could be asked even of liberal purchasers, would compensate him for the time employed on them. Hence, like his brother artists, he was obliged to look for profit to *portraits*. In the demand for portraiture, his biographer tells us, he perceived the domestic feeling of the people, and in the encouragement of this branch of art, private patronage is not niggard of its stores. Yet even here Wilkie found, as others before him, that it was difficult to satisfy the public mind, and especially those who were immediately interested in the portrait. The first thing that the *sitter* and his friends require, is an accurate likeness: yet experience proves that a *too severe and accurate* likeness may be in a portrait. A friend of Wilkie's observed, that there were two natural things in a picture to be counteracted,—the want of movement and the want of life,—to supply these, there must be more of youth and health than the person who is represented seems to possess. Besides this, every portrait should be a *poetic* likeness of the original, as every landscape is a generalized conception of the beauties of some scene in nature. Certain alterations must be made in the arrangement of the features even of the finest countenance. Sir Thomas Lawrence used to say, that, even in the majestic head of Mrs. Siddons, there were parts and forms which did not seem to belong to her, and should therefore be omitted in her portraiture. It is not only resemblance but character that is required; therefore all that is accidental, temporary, fugitive, extraneous, should be left out; all that is liable to alteration and change. Wilkie himself tells us, "that a strictly accurate likeness is by no means necessary to recognition; that a too faithful resemblance of the person ill supplies the impression left of his living image, with defects made palpable to increase the resemblance, and intelligence considered by minute detail; a portrait of this kind, compared with what it imitates, is dull and heavy, without motion as it is without life." Such a portrait is at best disliked and often in time discarded by those to whom its likeness was originally its only value. Yet true as these observations are, and familiar to every one acquainted with the principles of the art to which they belong, they are scarcely intelligible or satisfactory to the common mind; nothing will content them but a likeness that is start-

ling, striking, and real; a something which a child or a servant might not only know, but mistake for the reality; and, as Northcote used to say, "the house dog must bark also in token of recognition."\* It is now only necessary to add, that, in our opinion, Mr. Allan Cunningham has done justice to his subject, and produced a work of great interest and utility. His partiality to his friend and countryman has been sufficient to throw a warmth and colouring over the resemblance, yet without exaggeration, or a bias that would lead his taste and judgment astray. In one only point we consider him in error, viz. when he compares Wilkie in *colouring* to the great Dutch and Flemish masters. This is altogether wrong: in spirit, in character, in sentiment, in dramatic interest, he was superior to them all; as he was immeasurably inferior in clearness and brilliancy and power of colouring, which indeed bore no proportion to his other merits. We are speaking of his first and favourite style, which gained him such deserved popularity. Of his second, which he brought from the galleries of Italy and Spain, from the pictures of Titian and Velasquez, and which took the public mind by surprise, we have had no time to speak; but must refer to the judicious remarks of his biographer on the subject.

MR. URBAN, April 18.

AS the ecclesiastical arrangements of this district have rendered it unadvisable to repair the church of Cogan, it is probable that it will soon cease to exist altogether; I am therefore anxious, before this event takes place, to record a description of the edifice upon your pages.

C.

This church is prettily situated upon a small knoll of lias rock, from the south-west side of which gushes out a spring of water.

The building is composed of a nave, chancel, and south porch. The western wall of the nave terminates in a plain bell-gable.

There are no windows in the north wall of the nave. Two flat projections resembling Norman buttresses, appear, one at each end, and a double band of herring-bone work, separated by a course of ordinary masonry, appears in the wall at a little height above the ground.

The west wall is also without windows, though there are traces of a filled-up loop. The gable is of rude construction, and contains a single cell covered by a flat stone.

The nave is lighted from the south side. The door-case is small, neatly worked in stone, with a four-centred arch, and late perpendicular mouldings. The window east of the door is modern, and intended to light the pulpit. That on the west has a broad recess with a depressed arch. The window itself is double, and the lights are small, pointed, and plain, and separated by a heavy mullion. The heads of the two lights are carved from a single stone.

The porch is of stone, with a seat on either side, and a rude recess in the north-east corner, which may have contained a stoop. The outer arch of the porch is depressed, very plain, but apparently of Decorated date. The roof is of timber, probably modern.

The interior of the nave is surrounded

\* The grace and beauty of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portraits was accomplished greatly at the expense of likeness. Hoppner remarked, that even to him it was a matter of surprise that Reynolds could send home portraits with so little resemblance to the originals. This occasioned in his day many of his portraits to be left on his hands, or turned to the wall. The likenesses also of Sir Thomas Lawrence were celebrated as the most successful of his time; yet no likenesses exalted so much or refined on the originals. He wished to seize the expression, rather than copy the features; and those who knew and could compare the heads he painted with the originals, must have been struck with the liberties he would take in changing and refining the features before him. Sir Joshua seems to have re-created and idealized the individual person, as well as the groups when under his pencil, showing a boldness and diversity of arrangement unexampled in the history of portraiture. See Wilkie's Life, vol. iii. p. 173, &c.

on the north and west sides by a plain stone bench. The pavement at the western end rises one step, forming a sort of dais. The eastern wall, towards the chancel, is of considerable thickness, and pierced by a semicircular Norman arch, with plain block imposts, and without ornament or moulding of any kind. The roof of the nave is of oak, of a simple pattern, but in excellent taste.

In the central line of the nave, towards the west end but below the dais, stands the font. The bowl is heavy Norman, quadrangular above and rounded below, and rests upon a short cylindrical stem, which in its turn is supported by a square block, chamfered at the angles.

The chancel is very small. The north and east walls show the herring-

bone work; the south wall is concealed by foliage. In the north and south walls are trefoil-headed loops. There is at present no east window. The communion-table is raised upon a step. On the south side is a stone bench, above which is a recess, very rude, but possibly intended as a sort of stall. The roof is modern.

In the chancel floor are two slabs, one to "Edward Herbert, esq. died 3 Sept. 1670, and Elizabeth his wife, died 17 March, 1664. Arms: Herbert, "per pale 3 lions," impaling "a lion rampant." The other stone is to the memory of Mary, wife of Philip Herbert, Gent. of Cogan, died 23 Dec. 1675.

Against the outer wall of the nave, east of the porch, is a mural slab to

John Davies of Cogan. Died 27 January, 1790, æt. 82.

Mary, his wife. Died 21 January, 1800, æt. 77.

Daniel, died 5 July 1811, an infant.

William, died 17 April, 1818, æt. 17.

Thomas, died 11 May, 1823, æt. 18.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth, and grandchildren of John and Mary Davies.

The foundation of this church is undoubtedly early Norman, earlier than any visible part of Llandaff. The north wall of the nave, and the north east, and probably the south wall of the chancel, are original, as is the arch into the chancel, and probably the font. The south side of the nave, probably its west end, and the north, seem to be Decorated, but the south door is late perpendicular.

This church has been suffered to fall into decay. It is now eleven years since divine service has been performed in it, and probably much more since it received any repairs. At present the roof every where is in bad order, and towards the western end the nave is open to the sky, as is the porch. The pews, pulpit, and reading pew all of deal, are of modern date, and have already fallen to pieces, and lie rotting in a heap. The font is separated at the joint into two pieces, and lies overthrown upon the floor, which is thickly strewn with the broken slate and rotten wood. The walls are cracked and giving way, the chancel is covered with ivy, and the whole south side of the church is overgrown with elder and brambles, and a plentiful crop of nettles. At its present rate of decay another ten years will leave little more

than the stout Norman wall that separates the chancel from the nave, and of this edifice, which has lasted nearly nine hundred years, the memory only will remain. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford Villas,*  
July 20.

YOUR Correspondent Sir William Betham, author of "*Etruria Celtica*," a work which assumes to have investigated the language of the Etruscans, and identified it with the Ibero-Celts, has attacked me as your Reviewer, "passing with a rail-road speed" over the matter contained in his pages, and misquoting in one instance, by the use of a wrong consonant, an instance given by him of supposed coincidence between an Etruscan and an Irish word.

"The head and front of my offending" was the following passage.

"Under the head of the Geography of Italy, Etruria, &c. our author labours to reduce the classic names of places by the monosyllabic system into Irish roots. One example will suffice—*Liguria*—the writer affirms, implies obviously the rocky coast—*lias*, rocky—*ur*, coast—*ia*, country. The supposed compound is evidently forced, and the stubborn *y* in the middle of the word opposes an insuperable obstacle to the etymology suggested.<sup>13</sup>

Now in writing his *Iberno-Etruscan*, Sir William Betham thinks fit to give it the mysterious garb of the Saxon character used by the Irish, and I unhappily with "the rail-road glance" I suppose of a critic's eye, read *hag*, as *lay*. The error did not materially affect the objection to the piece-meal mode of etymology. I however hastened as soon as discovered to correct it, and substituted another example.

Surely, Mr. Urban, he who complains of misquotation in one *single letter* of the alphabet, should not himself misquote a whole sentence for the sake of gaining a point against his adversary. Sir William Betham in his communication to you of June 1, inserted in your July number, makes me say, "the stubborn *g* in the middle of the word, negatives the etymology by its absence." Had I really written such unintelligible nonsense as this sentence contains, I should have deserved critical dissection by any process, polysyllabic or monosyllabic, which the ingenuity of the author of *Etruria Celtica* might invent; but happily for me the passage has no existence but in his own communication.

I must bring the author in candour to the acknowledgment, that, however his object might be to repudiate Greek derivations in his system of Ibernian deductions, still should one obviously present itself it ought to meet with consideration. It must be remembered, that it was in the pursuit of a preconceived theory, that Sir William Betham, meeting with certain "stubborn" points or colons in the Eugubian tables, which forbid his monosyllabic interpretations, threw them all unceremoniously over-board, it may be supposed exclaiming, "Hence, you are of no use but to obstruct my hypothesis."\* Wicked enough this of the Etruscan scribes, though it has shewn their powers of forethought to a degree almost incredible. Was there any other way of guarding these sacred tables from Antiquarian profanation? As to the Greek derivation for *Campania*, I had little to do with it. It was derived from those trite lexicographers, Littleton and Ainsworth, who knew I will admit little or nothing of Etrusco-

Iberno-Celtic, and therefore may be supposed to be ill-fitted for etymological criticism. The general tenor of my review was much in favour of Sir William Betham's labours, and I hoped would have been satisfactory. If I hinted that he had failed as yet to prove his point, I said nothing more than has been asserted by the Irish Academy, and by many unprejudiced critics. I looked for the acceptance of a generous if dissentient spirit, not for castigation at his hands. I have shown that he has most widely misquoted or rather altered a passage of my review, and, as I made him the *amende honorable* for a single letter, I claim of him similar explanation, on the Horatian principle:—

"equum est,  
Peccatis veniam poscentem, reddere  
rurus."

I make these few observations in reply to Sir William Betham, without any intention of detracting from his zealous researches as an antiquary, or of denying that his hypothesis, if unsupported to the extent he desires, may yet elicit some valuable points for the philologist.

ALFRED J. KEMPE.

MR. URBAN, Winchester, July 24.

IN sinking the foundation for the purpose of enclosing a portion of a field, adjoining the residence of the Rev. Mr. Rashleigh, near Hyde Abbey, two skeletons were discovered, but at a considerable distance from each other. One, in a tolerably perfect condition, was lying quite straight, looking towards the east, and apparently that of a young person, of rather short stature. A musket bullet was found near the back. The other body may, with strong probability, be referred to a much earlier period. It appeared to have been hastily interred in the chalk, about three feet below the surface, and close to the hip bone were twelve small brass Roman coins, several of them adhering together, of the common types of the Emperors Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian. The site is at a very short distance from that noticed in your Magazine for January 1842, where several human bones and vases of dark pottery were found.

W. B.

\* See *Etruria Celtica*, vol. i. p. 61, et passim.

MR. URBAN,

THE high opinion which Dr. Johnson entertained of the abilities of *Mrs. Lennox* is well known to the readers of *Boswell's Life*; indeed I think that there is one passage in which she is placed at the head of all the female writers of her age; it was, therefore, without surprise (knowing how grateful the mind of Johnson was for any acts of kindness, and how strong his expressions of regard concerning those whom he looked upon as his friends,) that I met with the following praise of the *Rambler* very unexpectedly, brought in rather forcibly amid the wild romantic exaggerations of the "Female Quixote;" which book was published in the year 1752, long before the conversations previously alluded to relating to *Mrs. Lennox* had occurred.

"Nay then," interrupted Mr. Glanville, "you are qualified for a critic at the Bedford Coffee House, where, with the rest of your brothers, demi-wits, you may sit in judgment on the productions of a *Young*, a *R——*, (*Richardson*) or a *Johnson*; rail with premeditated malice at the *Rambler*, and, for the want of faults, turn even its inimitable beauties into ridicule. The language, because it reaches to perfection, may be called stiff, laboured, and pedantic; the criticisms, when they let in more light than your weak judgment can bear, superficial and ostentatious glitter; and, because these papers contain the finest system of ethics yet extant, damn the queer fellow for overstepping virtue; an excellent new phrase! which those who can find no meaning in may accommodate with one of their own: then give shrewd hints that some persons, though they do not publish their performances, may have more merit than those that do." (Vol. ii. p. 119.)

There is also another passage further on in the same volume.

P. 314. "Truth is not always injured by fiction. An admirable writer (*Richardson*) of our own time has found the way to convey the most solid instructions, the noblest sentiments, and the most exalted piety, in the pleasing dress of a novel, (*Clarissa*;) and, to use the words of the greatest genius in the present age (*the author of the Rambler*;) has taught the passions to move at the command of virtue."

When a new and better edition of *Boswell's Life* than the last is called for by the public,—when the notes, instead of containing the splenetic effusions and dogmatic assertions of a party writer, shall be framed for the purpose of elucidating the text and representing the characters of those named in their true light and colours,—then, I think, the passages which I have extracted from a work very little read in the present day, may properly be placed under that part of the text where *Mrs. Lennox's* name occurs, as explaining in some degree Johnson's partiality towards her, and as a curious instance of contemporary criticism.

I would add that it appears to me, as well from the introduction of the subject as from the style, that the whole of the eleventh chapter of the ninth and concluding book of the "Female Quixote" was written by Dr. Johnson, and to the internal evidence may be added that the title of the chapter is as follows, "Cap. XI. being in the author's opinion the best chapter in this history,"—indeed I should have no scruple in admitting this chapter among the acknowledged works of Johnson.

B—h—ll, June 1843. J. M.

#### LONDINIANA.—No. VII.

ORIGINAL SURVEY TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1548 OF THE SITE AND MATERIALS OF THE CHURCH AND PRECINCT OF THE BLACK OR DOMINICAN FRIARS, LONDON.

MY attention has been attracted to an account in your Magazine for June, p. 635, of the discovery of some remains of the architecture of the church of the Dominican or Black Friars, London. I have in my possession a transcript from an inedited original survey of the above-named church and precinct, made in the year 1548, the third of Edward VI.

It may be interesting for those who

are acquainted with localities which are distinguished in the ancient topography of London, to compare the notes by your correspondent E. B. P. of the relics recently revealed at Blackfriars with a document which records the condition of the church and attached buildings of the friary just before they were consigned to utter demolition.

A brief notice relative to the rise of

the order of Dominican-Friars, and their establishment in England, is here offered as introductory to the survey above-mentioned.

The order of Dominican or Preaching Friars, also called the Black Friars, had their rise at the beginning of the 13th century, about the year of Christ 1213.

They had the appellation of *Dominicans* from their founder Dominic de Guzman, a Spanish gentleman, who distinguished himself as a scholar, embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became a canon and sub-prior of the Cathedral of Osma.

Dominic accompanied his diocesan, the Bishop of Osma, to the court of France, whither the latter had been sent by Alphonso IX. King of Castile, to arrange a matrimonial negotiation. The death of a princess of France rendered their mission abortive; but, instead of returning to Spain, they established themselves in 1206 in Languedoc; there, in concert with certain Cistercian abbots, on whom they enforced the necessity of the most humble apparel, to labour for the conversion of the Valdenses and Albigenses, who had embraced heretical doctrines.\*

Pope Innocent III. proclaimed a crusade against these enemies to the faith, by which those who fought against them were admitted to equal privileges with those who had visited the sepulchre of Christ. Among the noble Crusaders who militated against the heretics of Languedoc, was the celebrated Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. In 1216 Dominic, in concert with de Montfort, founded the first convent of Dominican Friars at Toulouse, and in 1217 they obtained under authority of a bull of Honorius III. the church of St. James at Paris, where they were styled, from that circumstance, Jacobins. Establishments of their order were soon formed throughout Europe; in England, at London and Canterbury.

Their first monastic residence in London was erected in Holborn, about 1221, near the Old Temple, and in 1276, through the intervention of Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, they obtained a grant from Gregory de Rokesby, mayor, and the barons of

London, as the aldermen were then often styled, of the ground between two lanes near Baynard's Castle, and of the site and materials of the tower of Montfitchet; these fortresses are pointed out by Fitzstephen as *duo castella munitissima*,\* and it is highly probable that while the Conqueror erected the Tower of London on the eastern wall of the city, for his own fortified palace and residence, those two powerful nobles, Montfitchet and Baynard, raised their castellated mansions on the western. The elevated site of the Tower of Montfitchet, which flanked the city wall at its south-western angle, afforded an eligible and conspicuous site for the church of the Dominicans.

These newly constituted preaching friars gained a popularity which exalted them above the venerable monkish societies of the earlier ages. Pope Gregory IX. and Pope Innocent IV. recommended them to the peculiar favour and protection of all ecclesiastical authorities, and their exhortations to the attention of all Christian people.†

This preference for pretenders to extraordinary sanctity and mortified life is denounced with indignation by the honest monk of St. Alban's, Matthew Paris, who says, under the year 1246, that

"About this time the preaching brothers, however lately they professed to be the very outcasts of humble poverty, aimed now at ascending the highest grade of spiritual influence; they affected to be revered and held in awful respect by the prelates of the Church, and not only maintained themselves to be preachers, but also confessors, usurping to themselves the office of the ordinaries of the Church, and causing them to be held in contempt as insufficient in learning or authority to rule the people of God, and hold the reins of Church government. Whence to every discreet and thinking person it appeared that the order of the Catholic Church, confirmed by the holy apostles and the sacred fathers of the Church, was scandalously disturbed, and it is notorious that the order of St. Benedict, or that of the blessed Augustine, for the space of many ages, had not run into such excess as that, whose scions had scarcely been thirty years transplanted into Britain."‡

\* Fitzstephen.

† Matt. Paris in ann. 1246, p. 694.

‡ Matt. Paris.

\* Moreri Dict. Historique.



So it has been and ever will be in all future time with fanatic teachers of novelty in religion; the useful, quiet, and unpretending portion of the Christian Church are borne down and consigned to obscurity by charlatans in doctrine. To the construction of a new church at the Blackfriars, on the site which has been described, Edward I. and his distinguished consort Eleanor were great benefactors. The latter was indeed accounted the foundress of the building, and when she died her heart reposed within its consecrated walls. There also was deposited the heart of her son, the Prince Alphonso. A long list of noble personages whose mortal remains were entombed at the Blackfriars church is given by Stow, of whom a few may be here particularised.—Margaret, sister to the King of Scots, who died in 1244, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, both translated from the old church of the fraternity in Holborn,—Isabel, wife of Roger Bigod, Earl Marshal,—Alice, daughter of Earl Warren, afterwards Countess of Arundel,—the Earls of March and Hereford,—Elizabeth, Countess of Arundel,—Joan, first wife of Guido de Brian,—the Duchess of Exeter,—Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester,—Tutchet, Lord Audley, (both beheaded for treason),—Courtenay, titular Earl of Devonshire, &c.

At the suppression of monasteries Sir Thomas Cawarden, of Blechingly, had a grant of the church and precinct of the Blackfriars, London, and of the parish Church of St. Ann within the same. He was at the siege of Boulogne with Henry VIII. and held the offices of Keeper of the Royal Tents and Toyles and Master of the Revels; the properties for the maskings and mummeries of the court he appears to have kept within the walls of the Blackfriars, for we find in the survey mention of a hall "where the king's revels lie." Cawarden having demolished the Church of St. Ann, Blackfriars, was obliged to find the parishioners a church, and appropriated to them a chamber in the precinct described by Stow as situate above a stair—it was, perhaps, that hall described as adjacent to the buttery in the Survey. A memoir of Sir Thomas Cawarden will be found in the volume of Loseley MSS. Cawarden died 25 Aug. 1559. Sir William More, of

Loseley, was his executor, to which circumstance is probably owing the preservation of the survey of the site and buildings at Blackfriars, which was found among several documents of Sir Thomas Cawarden's, preserved at Loseley House, the greater part of which have been printed in the volume before cited, and which relate to the revels of the English court.\*

The following is a copy of the survey which appears to have been made under authority of the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations of the Crown Revenue.

A survey there taken by me, Hugh Losse, Esquire, the King's Mat<sup>ty</sup> surveyor, as well of his highness lands and possessions within the countie of Middlesex, as also within the cite of London, as well of the scite and soyle of the late church of the late Black-friars, within the cyttle of London, as also of the churchyard, cloyster, leade, tile, slattes, tumber, stone, yron, and glasse, with certen aleis, (alleys,) edifications, and buildings thereunto belonging, the 4th daie of January, anno 4to. Regis Edwardi Sexti, by virtue of a warrant from the right worshipful Sir Richard Sackefeld, Knight, Chauncelor of the King's Mat<sup>ty</sup> Court of the augmentacons and revenues of the same, as hereafter ensueth.

The scite or soyle of the said late church called the Black-friars within the cite of London, with the two ilcs, chancell, and chapell to the same belonging, conteyning in bred (breadth) from the north church yard to the south cloister 66 fote, and in length from the lodging of John Barnet, Gent. on the west ende of the same church to the garden belonging to the mansion or tenement belonging to Sir Anthony Ager, Knt. on the east ende of the same church, 220 feet. The church yard on the north side of the body of the same church containeth in bred from the said church unto a certain brick wall, the houses, tenements, and gardens in the tenure of Peter Hesiar and Mr. Holte on the north side of the said church yard 90 fote, and in length from the houses and tenements of Mystres Partridge, Mr. Southcote, and the Anker's House† on the west ende unto a certen walle adjoining to the Kings highwaie on the east end 200 foote. The soyle of the cloyster being on the south side of the body of the said church, conteyneth in bred from the

\* Loseley MSS.

† This was the cell of an anchorite or hermit, a common appendage of monastic establishments.

body of the said church to the lodging of the Lady Kyngston on the south side of the same cloyster 110 foote, and in lengthe from the walle belonginge to the lodgyng sometyme Sir Frances Braye's, and now Sir Anthonis Ager's, Knight, and Mr. Walsingham's on the east parte, to the lodgyng of Lord Cobham or John Barnet on the west parte 110 fote.

The Chapter House being on the west end of the said cloyster containeth in lengthe 44 foot, and in bred 22 foote, which all the said soide or grounde is valued in the hole (whole) to be worth by the year 2*l*.

The stones of the arches of the body of the said church, with the windowes, walles, buttresses, and towres, of the same church, and the stones of the quere, and of one chapell over the north side of the said church, and also the paving and frestone of the southe cloyster, valued in the hole at 66*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

The sclatts (slates) and tiles of the east dorter (dormitory) and of the south dorter, with the tiles that covereth the ruf of a chamber now in the tenure of Sir Thomas Cawarden (Cawarden), over the olde kytchin, in the south end of the Lord Cobham's lodgyng, valued in the hole at 11*l*.

The glasse of the same church, as well within the bodie of the seide church as also within the quere, chappell, and cloyster, valued in the hole at 48*l*.

The contents of the hole lead of the body of the church, of the two isles of the lead of the ruf of the vestery, the lead covering of the staires out of the church to the dorter, the lead of the hole south cloystere, and a cesterne of lead in the old kytchin, containing 112 fother dim (and a half). The hole contents of the lead covering the frater (fratry), parcell of the seid friars, and the lead covering a shed adjoining to the sayd frater, amounteth to 16 fother dim—every fother of the said lead valued and rated at 110<sup>s</sup> amounteth in the whole to 609*l*. 10*s*.

The rent or ferme of a certen tenement within the precinct of the seide late Blackfriars, called the Anker's house, late in the tenure of Sir Morris Griffith, Clerk, Archdeacon of Rochester, and renteth yearly 40*s*.

The rent or ferme of a litle tenement within the precinct of the late Blackfriars, situate and being against the tenement of Sir Thomas Cheynye, Knight, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the tenure of Sir Robert Kyrkham, Knight, and renteth yearly 20*s*.

One void ground, with a decayed gateway therein, with void romes (rooms) thereunder, wherein old tiabre and cart

wheles lieth, containing in length 98 foote, abutting against Bridewell dyche, on the west side, being in brede at that ende 74 foot, abutting to the common highwale and lane that guideth to the common staires to the Thames side, on the east side, being in bred at that end 94 foot, abutting to Mr. Harper's garden, and also Frances's garden at the north side, and to Sir Christopher Moore's garden, on the south side. One kytchin yard and old kytchin, an entry for passage wyning\* to the same, containing in length 24 foot, abutting to the lane aforesaid on the west side, being in bred at that end 74 fote, abutting to Mr. Portinarie's parlor, next the lane on the south side, and to the Lord Cobham's brick wall and garden on the north side.

One old buttery and an entry or passage, with a gate and staire therein, with cellars therunder, with a haule place at the upper end of the staires, and an entry there to the frater over the same buttery, all whiche containeth in lengthe 93 fote, and in brede 36 foote, abutting to the cloyster on the east side, the kytchin on the west side to the Lord Cobham's house on the north side, and on the south side to a blind parlor that my Lord Warden did clayme. One house called the upper frater, containeth in length 107 foote, and in bred 52 foote, abutting southe and east, to the Lady Kingston's house and garden north to a haule whear the King's revells lieth at this presents, and west toward the Duchy Chamber, and Mr. Portinarie's house. A voyde rome being an entry toward the litle kytchin and coal house, conteyning in lengthe 30 foote, and in bred 17 foot. One chamber called the Duchy Chamber, with a dark lodgyng therunder, containing in length 50 foote, and in bred 16 foote, abutting against the north end of the said frater, and abutting west upon Mr. Portinarie's parlour.

All whiche premisses be valued to be worthe by the year 66*l*. 8*s*.

From this interesting old document the following particulars may be extracted concerning the Blackfriars. The church was in breadth 66 feet; in length 220; the lead which covered it and the adjacent buildings was valued at upwards of six hundred pounds, a very large sum at that period, and representing by comparison at least 4000*l*. of our present currency. The cloister on the south side appears to have surrounded an area the sides of which

\* *i. e.* Wending, going towards, from the Saxon *penban*.

measured each 110 feet. There was a chapter house west of the cloister 44 feet in length by 22 in breadth. There was a frater or common hall over the buttery of the noble dimensions of 95 feet by 36, and doubtless of proportionate height. In this spacious chamber several parliaments were held in the year 1529. Cardinal Campeius, the Pope's legate, with Cardinal Wolsey, held their court in it to determine on the validity of the marriage between the King and Catharine of Arragon.

In the fourth scene of the fifth act of Henry VIII. the stage note for the scene describes a hall in Blackfriars, and the entry of Campeius and Wolsey into it with great ceremony; in no ordinary chamber could such a splendid forensic pageant have been displayed.\*

The precinct of the Blackfriars was bounded on the western side by a way which ran along the left bank of the river Fleet, in the Survey called Bride-well ditch. Here appears to have been a gateway opening into a court

\* King Henry VIII. Act. 2, Scene 4.

*A Hall in Blackfriars.* Enter two vergers with short silver wands; next them two scribes in the habits of doctors; after them the Archbishop of Canterbury alone; after him the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, Rochester, and St. Asaph; next them, with some small distance, follows a gentleman bearing the purse with the great seal; then two priests bearing each a silver cross; then a gentleman usher bare-headed, accompanied with a serjeant-at-arms, bearing a silver mace; then two gentlemen bearing two great silver pillars; after them side by side, the two Cardinals Wolsey and Campeius, two noblemen with the sword and mace; then enter the King and Queen and their trains, &c. Hall, from whom Shakspeare derived much of the above, notices the place of the sitting of the Court of the Cardinals in this way: "In the beginning of this yere (21 Henry VIII.), in a great Halle within the Black Friars of London, was ordeined a solempne place for the two legates to sit in, with two cheyers covered with cloth of gold, and cushions of the same, and a dormant table railed before like a solempne courtes, all covered with carpettes and tapisseray; on the right hand of the court was hanged a clothe of estate, with a chayer and cushions of riche tissue for the King, and on the left hand of the Court was a rich chayer for the Queen," *Ac. Hall*, p. 757.

ninety-eight feet in depth; this was probably the principal approach to the monastery, its church, and other buildings. The Emperor Charles V. on his coming to England in 1522 was lodged in the Blackfriars; and after the surrender of the monastery it became, from its pleasant situation, overlooking the river, a favourite residence for many distinguished persons attached to the court.

London, by the suppression of monasteries, and the destructive conflagration with which it was visited in the century succeeding that great ecclesiastical revolution, was indeed shorn of its ancient architectural splendour. The pointed style is peculiarly adapted to church architecture, and noble were the edifices which our forefathers erected in that mode of building, in honour of Almighty God. The genius even of Wren has not been able to compensate for the loss we have sustained of the gothic churches of London of the middle age. All know the church of St. Saviour's Southwark, of which one half remains; but the other a barbarous feeling has within our recollection destroyed. Of similar dimensions\* was the church of the Black or Dominican Friars, possessing this advantage over the Priory Church in Southwark, that it stood elevated on the rising ground chosen in the earliest ages for the site of London. The Blackfriars' sacred edifice has been laid low, the ashes of the noble dead which it contained scattered to the winds, and chance has now revealed the few architectural and sepulchral fragments connected with it which have found their last refuge in the Gentleman's Magazine. How truly is the press a sanctuary against the utter annihilation of many historical monuments!

A. J. K.

\* The reader may compare the following dimensions of the church of St. Saviour, Southwark, with those of the Blackfriars church given in the survey. They were taken by myself before the fine old nave of St. Saviour's church was demolished. Length from the west door to the ancient altar-screen 211 feet, width of the choir with the side aisles, 61 feet 10 inches. The length of the Lady Chapel is 41 feet, the breadth 60 feet 6 inches. These are interior measurements.

## THE PORTRAITS OF VERSAILLES.

## No. II.

AMONG the portraits of personages of note in the same room to which our last notice was confined, and placed near to where we left off in our remarks, is a good copy of an original picture in the collection of the Chateau de Beaugard, the portrait of Charles, Duke of Orleans, the poet, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Azincourt. The portrait of Claude de Beauvoir, Seigneur de Chastellux, Maréchal de France, a copy of an original, would hardly be worth noticing, were it not for an inscription which it bears, and which commemorates a very strange privilege. It states that he "acquired for himself and his posterity the dignity of Senior Hereditary Canon of the cathedral church of Auxerre, with the right of being present at all the offices in a surplice and an amice, with his sword by his side, booted, spurred, and a hawk on his fist, for having liberally remitted to the chapter of the said church the town of Cravant, after having sustained the siege of it for six weeks at his own expense, and after having gained the battle of Cravant, when he took prisoner, with his own hand, the constable of Scotland, General of the besiegers."

A copy of a small picture is all that we find to commemorate the beauty of Agnes Sorel, the patriotic mistress of Charles VII. If this be a faithful delineation she must have been a woman of agreeable features, but not of very striking beauty. There is, however, a decided expression of sweetness visible in her countenance.

We now come to another picture mentioned by Montfaucon, who states it to have been copied from one in the collection of M. de Gagnières (afterwards in that of the Marechal D'Estrees), and to have been made of exactly the same dimensions. The subject is Charles le Téméraire, Duke of Burgandy, holding a parliament. That learned antiquary conjectures this assembly to have been held between A.D. 1471 and A.D. 1475, and the editors of the catalogue of the gallery hint that it may possibly represent the parliament held by the Duke when he

was about to undertake the war against the Swiss, in the course of which he was killed at the siege of Nancy. The Duke of Burgundy is represented sitting on his throne under a canopy or dais, in the middle of one side of the hall of the Parliament, and his name is inscribed over his head

*Carolus Dux Burgundie.*

He is dressed in a suit of armour, and over the cuirass wears a long cloak lined with ermine; upon his head is a crown or coronet, and in his left hand he holds a roll. Three steps lead up to the throne, and on the second of them is seated a seigneur uncovered, with a sword in his right hand. The name of this personage is not recorded in the picture, but it is presumable that he was the Duke's Marshal or Grand Equerry, the Dukes of Burgundy of the second race, as Montfaucon observes, not having the office of Constable established in their court. At the bottom of the steps are the mace-bearers standing with their maces on their shoulders. "The most honourable side of the assembly," says Montfaucon, "appears to have been on the left of the Duke: by the side of the throne we first see this inscription, *Chancelier Chef du Conseil*. The Chancellor is named G. Hugonet, who was appointed to that office in 1471, and decapitated by the inhabitants of Ghent in 1476, shortly after the death of Duke Charles. Over the heads of the three officers who sit next we read the word "*Presidens*." The last of these was advocate-fiscal, as there is written on his robe in Flemish, *Advocaet-Viscael*, and these four personages are all in long robes with caps. The next inscription is *Quatre Chevaliers*. Two of them in the middle wear the full habit of the order of the Golden Fleece, with the hat and grand collar; the two others are in robes like the other members of the Parliament; but wear the decoration of the order suspended from the neck by a ribband. Above the heads of the next eight members are written their names, with the designation of *Huit Conseillers d'église*. On the right hand of the

throne are seated six masters of requests and twelve lay counsellors, their names being all written over their heads. The robes of all these officers are red; but the toques of the former are red, like their dress, while those of the latter are black. On the "floor of the house" are three registraries engaged in writing at a table, placed in front of the chancellor, and four procurators-general are seated on a bench with a back to it, beneath the ecclesiastical counsellors. Opposite to them, and beneath the master of requests, are four secretaries standing in front of their bench, which has no back like that of the registraries, and all are speaking to the assembly, as may be inferred from their gestures. Their bench is covered with a chequered cloth. On a bench the farthest removed from the Duke, and opposite to his throne, are seated the lower officers of the Parliament, one of whom is called *Receveur des Exploits*. Some are seated with their faces turned towards the Duke, others have their faces turned towards the spectator, and are speaking to persons "below the bar," who are come to have their causes tried. Two of these are consulting together, and one of them holds a paper in which his case is contained. Another is speaking to an officer within the bar about his cause, which is going to be called on. A woman with a black veil ending in a long point is speaking to an officer holding a rod in his hand, while another officer within the bar is taking down in writing the words of a man who is speaking to him about a cause. At the end of the bench of officers is an usher with a rod, seated, and holding a paper in his hand. The execution of this picture, which is highly interesting, from its giving an accurate idea of the judicial forms of that day, is good; the faces of the personages, though small, have the distinctive character of portraits, and the dresses and architectural details of the assembly are done with great care. It is one of the most curious pictures of the collection.

Near the fire-place in this room are two original portraits of Maximilian I. Emperor of Germany, the grandfather of Charles V. The names of their painters are not known, but

one is evidently of the school of Albert Durer; on the other is the following inscription:

Maximiliã d'Avstrice Epereur 33°  
Côte d'Hollãde et Zellãde  
Espovsa. Ladicte. Marie de Bovrgoigue  
et. Marie. fille dv Dvc. de. Milan.

Another small picture close to the above, copied from Holbein, contains the portraits of Maximilian, the Empress Maria of Burgundy, Philip I. of Spain, his sons Charles V. and Ferdinand Emperor of Germany, and his son-in-law Louis II. King of Hungary and Bohemia. A good contemporary portrait of Maria of Burgundy, and others of Philip I. and Charles V. complete the series of records of this illustrious house.

Numerous copies of portraits of royal personages are to be met with in this part of the gallery, such as those of Louis XII., Anne de Bretagne, Louise de Savoie, Regent of France, Jeanne la Folle of Aragon, mother of Charles V., &c. Of the original pictures most worthy of notice we may mention those of Jeanne de France, the first consort of Louis XII., who, after her divorce, took the title of Duchess of Berry, and received the honour of canonization at her death; a curious portrait of Lorenzo de Medici, a small one of Cardinal de Medici by Titian, and several small but not very flattering pictures of the noble families of Montmorency and La Tremouille.

We also observe here two good contemporary portraits of Francis I. and Claude his queen, but they are not of sufficient value to make a description necessary. There is a large but badly-executed picture of Henry VIII. of England, from the collection of the Sorbonne, and it is of no authority. On the other hand a picture by Cranach of John Frederic the Magnanimous, Duke and Elector of Saxony, the leader of the Protestant league of Smalkald, is a fine work of art, and of great value. By the side of this latter portrait is a good copy of Cranach's beautiful picture of Sibylla of Cleves, consort of Frederic, holding her son Frederic II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, by the hand. The costumes of these two pictures are peculiarly deserving of careful study.

Of the remaining pictures in this room which refer to royal personages, one of the most remarkable is a portrait of Mary I. of England. It is small in size, of excellent execution and colour, but does not differ in any respect as to the lineaments of the face from the portraits in this country. It makes the queen rather young, but in all respects confirms the generally received likeness of her features. No name of the painter is mentioned in the catalogue, and it is merely styled a contemporary picture. Close to it is placed a splendid three-quarter portrait of Philip II., without any name of the painter assigned. It is quite in the style of Antonin Moro, and is a first-rate picture, both as to colour and chiaro-oscuro. The king is in armour, and the treatment of the cuirass with its adjuncts is one of the distinguishing features of the picture. Three original portraits of Elizabeth of France, third consort of Philip II., and all of considerable merit, intervene between the sovereign's portrait just mentioned, and an undoubted *chef d'œuvre* by Antonio Moro, the portrait of Don Carlos, eldest son of Philip II. by Maria of Portugal, his first consort. The prince is dressed in a yellow doublet with a rich baldric, and has a black hat on his head. He is taken at a three-quarters length, and is standing. It is difficult to say which is the most admirable in this picture, the colouring or the drawing; both are perfect, and the general effect is highly increased by the extraordinary firmness of the handling. This is a picture which, not only to the antiquary but also to the artist, is of immense interest. We do not know whether it has ever been engraved, and indeed we believe that portraits of this prince, who died in his 24th year, A.D. 1568, are exceedingly rare.

Two small pictures of Francis II. of France and of his ill-fated consort (the portrait of the latter being a copy of one in the collection at the Chateau of Et) complete the royal portion of this room.

There is a small portrait of the Chevalier Bayard which is of value as being a contemporary one, and it is in harmony with other portraits of the same irreproachable chevalier. Another and a much more interesting

portrait, indeed one of the most curious in the whole gallery, is one said to be a likeness of Columbus. It is an old picture with no painter's name assigned to it, of considerable merit in point of execution, dark in colour, but fortunately untouched by repairs, and it represents the great admiral to have been a man of coarse round features, with a large vulgar nose, but with abundant penetration expressed in the eyes. Whether it be a genuine portrait or not we have no means of judging, but it is well worthy of being engraved.

A singularly unpleasant picture is assigned as a contemporaneous portrait of Michael Angelo. The copper colour of the skin and the harshness of the features, not had characteristics of the man, are sure to catch the visitor's eye; and it may be compared with a small one of Raphael being beneath it, as well as with a portrait of Muley Hassan, sovereign of Tunis in 1533, evidently an Italian picture of great vigour and warmth of colouring.

The old collection of portraits of the Bourbonne has furnished a great number of pictures to this room, and among them are to be found those of almost all the illustrious names and *littérateurs* of the 16th century, but we do not know what reliance to place on their authenticity, and therefore omit noticing them in detail; observing, at the same time, that they are scarcely all respectable as works of art, and that they should not be omitted in the inspection of a careful connoisseur.

A contemporaneous picture of Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the order of Jesuits, by an unknown hand, deserves a remark. It represents the saint as a man of about 30 years of age, with a well-formed ruddy countenance, in armour, and apparently free from those ideas that afterwards led him to adopt the strict course of life which ended by the establishment of the order. On the lower part of the picture, which is of great merit in every point of view, are the words, *Vere effigies S. Ignatii de Loyola*, and in another part is inscribed, *Dignatus Loyola*. A spirited portrait of Calixtus, by an unnamed artist of his day, is suspended near the above, and close to it is one of Luther. Neither of these three pictures do we recollect to

have ever seen engraved, a desideratum which, we should hope, will not long exist.

The portrait of a personage of very different character, Diane de Poitiers, is in this part of the gallery, but it does not do justice to her great beauty, and will not bear inspection after having seen her bust and statue by Jean Cousin.

A fine portrait of William I. of Nassau, the great founder of the independence of Holland, by F. Porbus, sen. and several portraits of members of the illustrious houses of Montmorency, La Rochefoucauld, and Coligny, are the most remarkable that remain to attract attention on the walls of this room. This apartment, as we have already observed, is one of the largest in the series, and the preceding brief selection of the more prominent pictures in it, may suffice to give an idea of the nature and value of its contents. We have often wiled away hours of most satisfactory meditation within its walls, and have always left it with regret.

MR. URBAN, *May 8th.*

AMONG the rules laid down in Hyginus, relating to the castrametation of the Romans, he says, (with reference to the choice of ground for a camp,) "Those defects which our ancestors called *novercæ* (mothers-in-law) ought always to be avoided; such as a hill commanding the camp, by which the enemy can descend in attack, or see what is done in the camp; or a wood where the enemy can lie in ambush; or ravines or valleys by which they can steal unawares on the camp; or such a situation of the camp that it can be suddenly flooded from a river." Improbable as it may seem, yet it can be demonstrated that these defects (these *novercæ* of the Romans) are at this day to be traced, by nearly the same name, in the vicinity of the sites of ancient camps in this country: for, although these places are now called and written *NOWER*, *NORR*, and *NORK*, yet such may have been the vulgar modes of pronouncing *novercæ* among the Roman soldiery. Whether this were so or not, it is certain that there are very many places called *Nower* and *Nore* in this island; but

no one has, I believe, ever accounted for the name, or attempted to do so. I will mention three instances in demonstration of my views upon this subject.

Upon that eminence, near Dorking in Surrey, called *Bury-hill*, (at the foot of which is the mansion of Charles Barclay, esq.) there was, undoubtedly, a Roman camp. There are other proofs of such being the fact besides the name. Another and a higher part of the same eminence (lying nearer to the town of Dorking) is called "*The Nower*," and it commands, as it were, that part of the elevation which is known as *Bury-hill*.

At Headley, in the same county, there is, on very high ground, a wood called the *Bury* (and frequently *The Old Bury*) where there certainly was, heretofore, a camp. An adjoining and overlooking eminence is called *The Nore*, and, as frequently, *The Nower*.

*Burgh* House at Bansted, in Surrey (not far from Epsom Downs), also stands upon the site of a Roman camp. Of this being the fact there can be no question, as discoveries have been there made indicating its Roman origin or character. Close to this (now merely separated by a road) is somewhat higher ground, called *Nork*, upon which stands the mansion called *Nork House*.\*

In each of these three instances one of the disadvantages or defects pointed out by Hyginus existed. The *Novercæ* (*Nower*, *Nore*, or *Nork*) appears to have overlooked its adjoining bury or camp. At *Burgh* (in *Bansted*) the Romans evidently endeavoured to counteract the imperfection they had thus to contend with, by raising a large barrow or tumulus at the extremity of *Nork*, and in such a position as therefrom the camp and the adjacent country could be watched.† [*Tumuli*, says Dr. Clarke, were raised by the Romans in their camps and citadels; certainly for reconnaissance. Vide Fosbroke.] As some proof of the Roman origin of

\* *NORK* was the seat of the late venerable Lord Arden; and *BURGH* that of the present lord, who is also Earl of Egmont.

† This barrow is planted with fir trees.

this barrow or tumulus, and of the Roman names of places having descended to these times, is the fact, that the field where the barrow is goes by the name of Tumble Field, (a corruption of *Tumulus* or of the British word *Тумратн*); and the adjacent farm is called Tumble Farm.

Nore, Nower, and Nork, although thus slightly varying in orthography, can, it is plain, equally claim Noverca for their parent.

That many other instances of the proximity of Nower and Bury (as applied to places) exist in this country I am convinced; and I trust I shall see such communications to you (induced by the present one) upon the subject, as will strongly confirm my hypothesis. Do not the same coincidences exist in France, and in other countries which the Romans occupied, as well as in Britain?

There are, I feel persuaded, more remains of the language of the Romans in the names of places, in this island, than have been generally imagined. To evince this I will shortly trouble you with another communication on the subject.

Yours, &c. J.P.

"Est, Est, Est."

MR. URBAN, *Atheneum*, April.

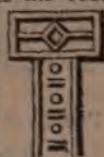
SOME light has lately been thrown on the remarkable inscription commencing with the above words, well known to all travellers who, on their route from Florence to Rome, pass through the town of Montefiascone. In a work entitled "*Comentario su l' origine della Citta di Montefiascone*," published in that town in 1841, is given an engraving of the monument of the German, commonly said to have been a prelate, who died there of a surfeit caused by indulging too much in the wine for which that place is so celebrated. The tomb is in the church of St. Flavian, and contains the following inscription, as given in the above work:—

"Est, Est, Est, propter nimium  
Est hic Jo: Deuc Dominus  
Meus mortuus Est."

Above it, is represented the figure of

which are a well known object, being visible for many miles.

a person in flowing robes, with a kind of coronet on the head, and a broad facing to his robe in this fashion extending from the breast downwards; on each side of the head is what is commonly called a wine-glass, though it has, I think, in the engraving, as much the appearance of an hour-glass; and a shield of arms.



It is not easy to decide what animal the rampant figure is intended to portray. There is on the monument no representation of crosier, ring, or mitre, so that it is not

probable that the person was a prelate; if he had been so his title would probably have been given in the inscription. "*La Cronaca dei Curati*" dates the event in the year 1113.

The victim of the good wine of Montefiascone left "*il ricco suo equipaggio*" (said to have been worth 13,000 crowns) to the "*commune*," to be applied to pious and useful institutions: and the revenues are now employed in the support of a seminary and a hospital. In the work which contains this account is printed, for the first time, a sonnet, by Casti, on "*Est, Est, Est*."

Among other circumstances regarding Montefiascone, it is stated that Thomas (Cantilupe), bishop of Hereford, died there in 1287, when on his way from Rome to England, and that his flesh was interred there, his bones being sent to his native country, where so much blood miraculously dropped from them that the bishop's great enemy, the Earl of Gloucester, was converted by the miracle, for which and other prodigies the bishop was canonized by Pope John XXII. It may be remarked that this date and place of his death do not agree with other accounts—the date certainly appears to be incorrect.

James "the Third" was married at Montefiascone, September 1st, 1719, to Clementina Sobieski, by the bishop, who, on the last day of the following year, baptised their son, "the Prince of Wales," at Rome, whither he was



called for the purpose. Some church ornaments presented by James and his wife to the bishop are, I believe, still preserved at Montefiascone.

Some doubt, which appears to exist regarding the name of the unfortunate

German, may be decided, perhaps, by some of your correspondents acquainted with the arms of the ancient families of Germany.\*

Yours, &c. W. C. TREVELYAN.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MS. DIARY OF P. LE NEVE, NORROY KING OF ARMS.

*From the original MS. in the possession of Geo. A. Carthew, Esq.*

*Continued from Vol. XVIII. p. 267.*

1710, March.—Guiscard, Marquis, al. dict. the Abbat De la Bourlie, stabbed Mr. Harley in a Committee of Council 8th instant, March, about 4 afternoon, as he was under examination at the cockpitt, with a penknife, and was himself run thro' by the Duke of Ormund. Mr. Harley recovered—he sent to Newgate—dyed of a mortification in one of his wounds Saturday morning 17th of March, in Newgate, so of the bruises given him by the messenger in resisting him.

1712.—Royall Society—memorand. that on Thursday the 27th of March 1712, I was sworn a member thereof, or on the Thursday the 20th of that month.

*Verses on Queen Anne.*

Quod sit fœminii generis nunc dicere nemo

Ambigit, ad pacem fœmina pandit iter.  
Armorum laude impensis fatiq. volenti  
Que Bellona fuit jam Dea pacis erit.

By a Spanish Phisitian, in Postboy, Saturday, 11 of Oct. 1712.

1715. March.—Bollinbroke, Viscount, went over to Calais in a disguise this month.

Kneller, Sr Godfrey, Painter, K<sup>t</sup>. was created Baronet by Letters Patent dated day of April, 1715.

Steel, Richard, formerly writt the Spectator, knighted then.

Ormund, Duke, impeach'd, and Viscount Bollingbroke—y<sup>e</sup> Duke went to France the beginning of August—landed at Deip Wednesday, August , with one serv<sup>t</sup> Renauld—bills of attainder brought against them and attained.

Rowe, Nicholas, esq. Poet Laureate in room of Nat. Tate, who dyed 12 of August, took the oaths.

Ormund—Bolinbroke—M<sup>d</sup> this 14 of Sept. 1715, the house of Lords ordered that the Earle Marshall should take care that the titles of the late

\* We add the following extract from Misson's Tour through Italy:—"As we drew near to Montefiascone, a little town seated on a hillock, eight miles from Viterbium, the children came out to meet us, asking whether we would see Est, Est, Est. Perhaps you have already heard the story, but it is so singular, that I am resolved at all adventures to give you an account of it. A certain gentleman, or perhaps an abbot or archbishop, as you will afterwards perceive, travelling from Germany into Italy, used to send his servant before him, says the tradition, to taste the wine in all the taverns on the road with orders to write the word Est over the door where he found the best liquors. Now it happened that the Muscatello of Montefiascone pleased Mr. Taster's palate to such a degree, that he thought it deserved a triple encomium, and therefore wrote three Ests over the door; and it seems the master was no less pleased with it than the man, for he drank so much of it that he fell sick, and died on the spot. We went to see his monument in St. Flavian's church, about 200 paces from the town, where he is represented with a mitre on his head, and on each side of him are two scutcheons, (quarterly in the 1st a lion, in the 2nd two fesses, the shield is not blazoned, his name, according to tradition, was John de Fucris; this is the name of one of the greatest families in Ausburg,) with as many drinking glasses. At his feet are these words in worn and half Gothic characters, Est, Est, Est, propt' nimium Est, Jo. de Fucris, D. meus mortuus Est; that is, Est, Est, Est, for taking too much Est my master, Jo. de Fucris, lost his life. It is plain that this epitaph was made by his servant. I remember seeing it quoted in three or four places, but never without some error." Misson's Voyage to Italy, 1695. This gives the bishop a name materially different from our correspondent's reading. Edrr.

Duke of Ormund and Visc<sup>t</sup> Bolinbroke should be strook out of all Rolls of the nobility, which was done the 17 by order of the Earle Marshall by me, P. L. Norroy.

1716.—Ormund, Duke, his atchievement taken down and spurned out of the church, the sword first, banner next, helmet, crest, and lambrekins after, by Garter nominated, Norroy, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, Richm<sup>d</sup>, Lancaster Heralds, and Portcullis pursuivant, after morning prayer—after went to the subdean's, where they drunk the King's health, princes, &c. and arrived at London that night. [No date, but between entries of 6th and 12th July, 1716.]

Leibnitz, aged 86, born 1630, Godfrid Wilhelm, Historiographer in Hanover, a great mathematician and philosopher, dyed of an appoplex, or rather of the gout in his stomach, Saturd. night, 14 Nov. n. stile and 3d old stile; deposited in the Church in the New town at Hanover till the King orders—his relations at Leipsyk, where he was born—no will—unmarried.

Sunday, 29th of July, 1716. I went to Hampton Court by water. Mr. Stebbing Somerset with me in the boat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  after 5 in morn. Hazy—reacht Hampton Court at (before) 11—at 12 kist y<sup>e</sup> Gardian's hand.\* At one the Gardian and Princess (came after) went to chappell attended as the King, 4 serjeants at arms, the band of Pensioners, the Lord Longvile carried the sword, and returned in the same manner. She dined publicly. All persons of the meanest rank suffered to crowd in—both served on the knee, the Gardian by gentlemen cupbearer, carver, and sewer, with the assay; the princess by 3 ladsy cupbearer, with the assay, carver, and sewer, with the essay,—returned tow<sup>ds</sup> London at 5, arrived at London at 11 that night.

[Marginal mem.] Peter Leneve kist the prince's hand that morning on account of goeing to Hanover with the Habits of the order of Garter, to invest Prince Freder<sup>k</sup> and Duke of York.

1717.—Segar, Symon, esq. dyed

\* His Royal Highness George-Augustus, Prince of Wales, was appointed Guardian of the Realm, and Lieutenant within the same, July 5, 1716. (Beatson.)

day of March 1716-17 without issue male, great-grandson of S<sup>r</sup> Will. Segar, K<sup>t</sup> Garter—one D<sup>r</sup> left—buried at . . . A damnable rake, but his head turned to Heraldry.

Palliotti, Ferdinando Marquis, brother to the Dutchess of Salop, tryed and condemned for the murder of his servant—a wild boar, a lyon, not fitt to live in the world, having killed 17 severall persons—hanged at Tyborn for the same on Munday, 17th of March, 1717.

1748.—Salop, Duke, who dyed the last month, was, at the time of the death of Queen Anne, Lord Treasurer of Britain, Lord Chamberlain of Household, Lord Leif<sup>t</sup> of Ireland, which never before happened.

Installation of the Prince Frederick, the Duke of York and Albany, St. Alban's, Montagu, and Newcastle, with the Earl of Berkley, celebrated at Windsor 31 of April 1718,—the Proctor for Prince Frederick was S<sup>r</sup> Samuel Lennard, K<sup>t</sup> and baronet, who was knighted at the same time with S<sup>r</sup> Adolphus Oughton, who was proxy for the Duke of York.—Dined at the King's expense—Mr. Anstis officiated as Garter then the first time.

[Feb. 7, 1718-19.] King at the new house of Lords in the middle of Westminster hall, whilst the old house repaired, came to pass severall acts of Parliament—the state met him at his coach side at Westm<sup>r</sup> hall great gate in the new pallace yard; walkt along the west side of the hall up to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench his reteyryng room by the Treasury, King's bench, where he put on his robes—officers of arms, serients, and band of Pensioners stood at Hall gate to receive him, and walkt before him—the band halted at the steps of the first room . . . to the door of the inner room and filed off—afterwards went down to the steps of the rooms just in West<sup>t</sup> hall, from whence they attended the King to the house, turning to the left and goeing upon the left of the throne.

Titus, Mrs. one of the daughters and heirs of Coll. Titus, long since dec<sup>d</sup>, and a stale maid, liveing at Busshy in Hertf. worth 50,000*l*. married to Timothy her footman—the other sister dyed day of

Craggs, James, Esq. one of the se-

cretarys of Estate, dyed of the small pox between 3 and 4 afternoon Thursday 16 of Febr. 1720-21, at his house in Jermyn Street—buried at Westminster Abbey, Thursday 2d of March, in the same vault with Generall Monk, Marquis of Halifax, Earl of Halifax, and Secretary Addison. His epitaph, his father being a footman first, and of no family—

“ Here lyes the 2d who dyed before the first of his family.”

Craggs, James, father of Craggs the secretary, dyed Tuesday 14 or Thursday 16 of March of a dose of opium, because he would not be examined before the house of Com<sup>ons</sup>—buried at Charleton in Kent, Tuesday, 28 March, 1721.

1,200 p. ann. land.  
92,000 South Sea Stock.  
43,000 East In.  
26,000 bank.

Prior, Mathew, formerly Plenipo in the treaty with France, a most excellent Poet, dyed at Wyneld in Cambridgeshire 18 day of Sept. 1721, buried in Westm<sup>r</sup> Abbey, 25 day of September, about half an hour past 12 at noon, next Spencer's tomb, the Poet, —he wrote his own epitaph, which was handed about the town—was

Kings and nobles, by your leave,  
Here lye the bones of Mathew Prior,  
A son of Adam and of Eve,—  
Let Bourbon or Nassau goe higher.

Answered by P. L. Norroy.

They can't because your name is *prior*.

Johnson, Sr Robt., who was knighted by King Geo. and ran away to sea without paying fees for the Honor, comander of the Exeter man of war, with his 2 sons drowned in the Addison, an East Indian ship, lost at the Cape of good (and bad) hope in Africa, day of June, 1722.

Thoresby, Ralf, esq. of Leeds in Yorkshire, a very good antiquary, and my good friend, dyed there day of Sept. 1725, buried in the church there day of

Durfy, Thomas, the poet, ingenious for witty madrigals, buried Tuesday 26 day of February, 1722-3, in St. James's Church in Midds. at the charge of the Duke of Dorset.

Newport, Ld. Viscount.—On his coach his motto “ Ne supra modum

sapere.” The father of E. Bradford, a sole,—the son not over wise.

(1727) George 1st, King of Great Britain, &c. taken ill of the fatigue of his journey on the road between Holland and Osnaburgh (driving 150 miles day) dyed there in the Duke of York's Pallace on Sunday morning the 11th of June, after one of the clock, about three—aged 68, and days, since 28 of May last—13 of his reign—the news came to London by express on Wednesday 14th of June; his son and heir George Prince of Wales proclaimed on Thursday noon 15th instant in the Court at Leicester house—the Lords Chancellor, Privy Seale, Archbishop of Canterbury, and many others of the privy councill standing by the officers of arms. Garter reading y<sup>e</sup> Proclamation thereon in the middle of the Court all on foot, and after the officers of arms mounted on horse back, and garter and clarenceux proclaiming him again afore the new King—apartment without the court in the square—a party of Granadeers led the way—K<sup>t</sup> marshals men, trumpets, king serjeant trumpet, officers of arms, Richmond, Norroy, Clarenc. and Garter, each between 2 serjeants at arms. 3d Proclamation at Charing Cross, Clarenc. read, Norroy Proclaimed; so to Temple, and against Chancery lane end, Norroy read, Richmond repeated, met by Lord Maior with sword-bearer, comon cryer [with wand?] Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, Judges of City Courts, comon hunt, waterbailif, Town clerk, Attorney, all in coaches, which should not have been — Maior, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs should have been on horseback, and sword-bearer, comon crier, comon hunt, and water bayliff, with the others, all on foot, and not in their coaches.

M<sup>o</sup>. the usher of black rod ridd in a better place then Garter, and it is said within Temple bar Garter ridd afore or after L<sup>d</sup> Maior's coach.

King's Will deposited in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, read in Councill. 15,000*l*. in bank bills found in the King's closet.

Parliament met 27th of June 1727, King George the 2d came to the house of Lords, made a Speech in English which he read sitting on the throne in his Royal robes, with crown on his

head. Officers of arms who attended Garter, Clarence, Norroy, Richmond, Windsor, Lancaster, Portcullis, Blew-mantle, Rouge Croix attended. Somerset absent in person at Hull, Chester at the Bath, York and Roug Dragon came too late.

Le Neve, Peter, Norroy King of Arms, married at Sparham Church on Sunday morning 26 of July 1727, by Mr. Hunt, Rector, by licence—his wife and Sam Knolles present—to Frances, daughter of Robert Beeston, Miller, of Wychingham.

Twelf-day—waited at Court, the

*Note.*—The foregoing are all I have thought worth extracting from Le Neve's Diary, for although there are four volumes bound up of "Memoranda of Marriages, Births, and Burials of the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain, and Parliament men, with other Notable Transactions," which might be useful if indexed to the genealogist, biographer, and herald, they would not be of sufficient general interest for the Gentleman's Magazine. They are apparently the rough entries from which his MSS. in the Heralds' College were compiled. G.A.C.

MR. URBAN, *Cork.*

(Continued from p. 31.)

ESTIMATING then, in further appreciation, our author's claim of precedence for the partizans of Reform, we may ask, whether in literature, when the study of the classics constituted its leading culture, the Italian commentators, to whom, in fact, Europe owes essentially the restoration of letters, and to whom we are indebted for nearly all the originals—the *entire*, without exception, of the Latin, and, save a very few, for the Greek, authors of antiquity, were, I say, the Manutii, Victorius, Sigonius, with numerous others, surpassed in critical acumen, inferior in elucidation, or less felicitous in defining the genuine texts? And, in native productions during that century, what rivals, in the precincts of Protestantism, can be opposed to Ariosto, Tasso, Vega, Ercilla y Zuniga, (author of the epic "La Araucana,") Camoens, or Cervantes, except the single name of Spenser in England? The religion of Shakspeare is no where unequivocally announced; a silence which sufficiently, I think, establishes its character; for the profession, or inferential indications of the dominant creed would no more have been withheld by him than by Spenser and his other contemporaries; while the de-

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King and Queen went to Chappell—after 2d service, at the words for offering, the King went down and offered in 3 silk purses, inclosed in a deal box, covered with silk, gold, frankincense, and mirh; the gold was only about 12 pennyworth of leafe gold, in the 2 others about 2 pennyworth of each sort.

Woodward, Dr. Auction of Books ended 25 of Mar. 1729, the Clypeus votivus sold for 100 guineas, bought for that price by Capt. Vincent—note, a fool and his money soon parted.

claration of a persecuted faith, then, during the exasperation of the Gunpowder Plot, more especially, the peculiar object of popular odium, was scarcely to be expected, however sincere its internal persuasion may have been, even from more ardent Catholics than a stage actor, or playwright, may be considered. His father's religious belief rests undisputed on the evidence of his extant will, given by Malone, vol. I. part ii. p. 330, of his edition (1780) of the poet. The great and well-founded boast of Holland at that period, Justus Vanden Vondel, partly the contemporary, but long the survivor of Shakspeare (1587—1679), abandoned his original sect the Anabaptists, or, as they now call themselves, teleio-baptists, for the Catholic communion, in which he continued to live, and in which he died. Many, very many, features of resemblance between him and our Bard may be traced, in birth, genius, fortune, &c.; and the parallel is constantly drawn by the Dutch enthusiasts of his merits. Of him, as of Shakspeare, French arrogance has said,

"C'est un diamant brut, tel qu'il sort de la terre ;  
Mais c'est un diamant, qui, taillé, pourrait  
Même aux yeux des Français."  
U

Again, in France, of which Calvin (page 641) is declared at once the reformer of her language and morals, who does, or patiently could, read his compositions in her tongue? As well might the English student be condemned to wade through the cumbrous mass of Thomas Norton's translation of his great work, comprising, with the table, about fourteen hundred closely printed octavo pages, now before me, and bearing the date of 1578. "Philip de Comines," on the contrary, and "Amyot" are still perused with delight in their original idiom, greatly more pleasurable to read than his, to which, however, I am far from refusing merit. Indeed, his own estimate of it was by no means humble, as we learn from his "Defensio contra Westphalum (Opusc. p. 842); nor could, we may well conceive, a person of his energy of mind and dominant spirit, wield a feeble pen. Conscious and proud, therefore, was he of the talent, which is granted him by D'Alembert and Villemain, and not disputed even by Bossuet, a much higher authority, because so much more conversant with his writings, "Donnons-lui donc," says his great adversary, "puis qu'il le veut tant, cette gloire d'avoir aussi bien écrit qu'homme de son siècle," words obviously, however, more of concession, than persuasion, (Variations, liv. ix.) But, as compared with Amyot, the opinion of no inadequate judge, and his contemporary as well as Calvin's, Michel de Montaigne, decides the superiority. In his Essays, book II., ch. iv. he says, "Je donne avec raison, ce me semble, la palme à Jacques Amyot sur tous nos écrivains François, non seulement pour la naïveté et pureté du langage, en quoi il surpasse tous les autres," &c. Now, the death of Comines, of whose style the sagacious Gascon (livre ii., ch. 10) is scarcely less laudatory, preceded the birth of Calvin, between whom and Amyot there was only a difference of four years (1509—1513); and the reformer's writings assuredly had no influence on the still-admired interpreter of Longus, of Heliodorus, and Plutarch. To Montaigne himself, I may say, the French tongue owes more obligations (Gent. Mag. for October, 1838, p. 379) than to any or all the reformed writers. Calvin's

Latin diction, on the other hand, is much and deservedly esteemed; and the dedication of his "Christianæ Religionis Institutio," to Francis the First, is classed with the few entitled to distinction in that prostituted line of composition. (See Dr. Dibdin's Library Companion, p. 798). The book which he translated into French, though M. D'Aubigné preferably quotes the better Latin, and to which this dedication may be said, like D'Alembert's Preliminary Discourse to the Encyclopedia, to be, "un vestibule digne de l'édifice," is, doubtless, a very able exposition of his doctrine, yet, most certainly, raised to an absurd exaggeration of eminence by sectarian partiality, when his disciple Thurius characterized it as second only to apostolical excellence.

"Præter Epistolicas post Christi tempora chartas,  
Huic peperere libros sæcula nulla parem."

In his ardour for enlisting all faculties and celebrities in his cause, M. D'Aubigné, at page 241 of the third volume already adverted to, appears anxious to ascribe the literary value of the Port Royal productions to the fact that the grandfather of the Arnaulds had been a Protestant. By a parity of deduction, the Catholics might justifiably claim for their body the genius of Milton, whose grandfather was a zealous adherent of their creed, and disinherited his son for abandoning it; as we are assured by the poet's biographers. A less distant right would even assign them Shakspeare, whose father, as his testamentary record, above referred to, demonstrates, was a Catholic; and were not the parents of all the original reformers equally so? This, indeed, from another pen, would be viewed as an extraordinary course of argumentation, but is by no means in discord with our controvertist's mode of reasoning. It is very possible that in early youth, when following the fortunes of the arch-traitor, Bourbon, who fell at the sack of Rome in 1527, this elder Arnould may have swerved from his native faith; but he must have returned to it, we may believe, when appointed Advocate General to Catharine of Medicis; and it is beyond doubt that his son and namesake,

the second Antoine, was not a Protestant, though, from his opposition to the Jesuits, the unvarying policy or conscientious feeling of his family, he was often reported to be one—a conclusion, we may naturally suppose, not less applicable to his father. At all events, of the twenty-two children, fruits of his marriage with Catharine Marion, we know that *all* the surviving daughters, six in number, including "La Mère Angélique," and whom the impartial Péréfixe, the excellent biographer of the Great Henry, described, as "pures comme des anges, mais orgueilleuses comme des démons," devoted themselves to religious life, under vows of conventual obligation. Four only of the sons reached manhood, of whom the eldest, Arnauld d'Andilly, died a devout recluse of Port Royal; another became bishop of Angers; and the youngest, a third Antoine, eminent, I have previously stated, as "le Grand Arnauld," was, next to Bossuet, the most formidable adversary which Protestantism had then to encounter. To name his works would be sufficient evidence of the fact, "Le Renversement de la Morale de Jésus Christ, par les Calvinistes," "La Perpétuité de la Foy," &c. in proof of transubstantiation, conjointly with Nicole, and numerous others of fervent controversy. At a very early age, he was elected a doctor of Sorbonne, the highest degree of theological profession; and yet this is the family which M D'Aubigné would fain convert into allies, and force into his camp. As well might he proclaim Bossuet tributary to his cause; and, with far nearer approach to truth, would the Catholics reckon the Oxford Puseyites in their communion. History, in these volumes, little sustains, indeed, the duties and character assigned to it by Cicero, as the "testis temporum, lux veritatis," &c. (De Oratore, lib. ii. 9.)

"Out of Protestant France," adds our polemic, "arose all the cultivated portion of the French nation . . . and out of that portion arose also the society of Port Royal, a society which aimed at introducing into the catholicism of the Gallican Church both the doctrine and the language of the reformation." How far, though sternly disclaimed by themselves, the Jan-

senists' definition of predestination may assimilate to Calvin's principles, I am incompetent to determine; but a line in favour of the Reformation never, I fear not to assert, issued from Port Royal, whose inmates, in speech and letter, showed themselves, I repeat, amongst the ablest and most zealous opponents of the religious system of which they are here pronounced the advocates. And, embracing the nation at large in intellectual comparison or cultivated relation, not only did the nine-tenths of her eminent sons, in every avocation of knowledge or action, profess the Catholic worship, but received for the most part their education from the Jesuits, to whose colleges even Protestants sent their children, notwithstanding the interdict of their synods, as we learn from the Huguenot Desmaseaux, in his biography of Bayle, tome i. p. 7. Nor was it very unusual with English Protestants to place their sons in the seminaries of St. Omer and Douay for early instruction, or their daughters, with the same view, in educational convents. Yet Bayle, on the change of his religion, at Toulouse, was at once discarded and refused all support by his father. Such was the vaunted freedom of private judgment.\*

\* The deplorable catastrophe a century afterwards (1762), of Calas, in the same city, was grounded on the supposition that this Protestant father had put his son to death, for having, like Bayle, embraced the catholic creed. His innocence was unfortunately proved too late; but his family had the consolation of seeing his memory relieved from the adhering stain—a service mainly due to the influence and exertions of Voltaire. Yet, not thirty years after the event, I found, to my surprize and mortification, that many contemporaries of the deed, and otherwise not irrational, were still impressed with a belief of the father's guilt. But, though apparently a regular procedure of ordinary criminal law, that the iniquitous sentence was not free from a religious bias, or fanatical tincture, can hardly be denied, notwithstanding the boasted enlightenment of the age. Indeed, not much above sixty years before, in Protestant Scotland, in its capital, too, the modern Athens, we learn from the Appendix to Mr. Horner's recently published Life, that an unhappy youth, only eighteen years old,—otherwise,

Great and deserved renown has long attached to Port Royal; but, though the acknowledged seat of learning and piety, the persecution its members had to endure contributed in no small degree to this celebrity; for, of their numerous productions, almost the only one of surviving fame is Pascal's Provincial Letters. The literary merit of these letters no one can contest; and to their publication Voltaire refers the fixation of the French language. Still, their influence, as well as that of the society whence they emanated, on the national literature or idiom, has been greatly exaggerated by our author; for several writers, held more or less classical at this day, certainly owed to Pascal no obligation of style, such as Corneille, Molière, Quinault, La Fontaine, Voiture, La Rochefoucauld, Pellisson, St. Réal, who were all his seniors. So was Descartes, whose "Discours de la Méthode," published in 1637, or full twenty years before the sublime hypochondriac's work of genius appeared, scarcely contains an obsolete word. And so were St. Evremond, and Bussi-Rabutin, the purity of whose style is praised by Voltaire, with others. But Port Royal's proudest boast, because its direct fruit, was the education of Racine, though so far from our acknowledgements being due to his masters for those immortal productions which shine with brightest effulgence amidst the glories of that Augustan era; it is, on the contrary, certain, that every exertion of personal authority, and every denunciation of religious penalty, were urged to divert the appliance of his genius from its kindred pursuit. Madame de Sévigné, whose letters, far more than Pascal's, may bid defiance to time, for

it is acknowledged by Lord Anstruther, (a judge,) not vicious, and extremely studious, was executed for blasphemy. And in 1766, another young man equally immature in years—the Chevalier de la Barre—was condemned to a cruel death at Abbeville, for mutilating a crucifix, when, probably, reclusion in a lunatic asylum would have been the appropriate sentence of the young Scotchman, and a few months' imprisonment a sufficient lesson for the French youth. These events, humiliating to both creeds, are of no remote date.

"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale Her infinite variety,"

*Antony and Cleopatra, Act. 1. Sc. 2.*

was his junior only by a few months, and Bossuet by three years; but to neither was he a model of style, not certainly to the lady in grace, much as she admired his associates, though she could smile at their moral *galimatias*, as she terms their overstrained theory of ethics, (16 July, 1677);\* nor to the

\* Madame de Sévigné's son, and, in some degree, the inheritor of her talents, did not, however, implicitly adopt her admiration of the Port Royal writers, (with the necessary exception of Pascal,) as his correspondence with his sister shows. "Il juge mieux que sa mère le style trop vanté des écrivains de Port Royal," (see Letters of 12 Jan. and 2 Feb. 1676), remarks, in consequence, M. Grouvelle, editor of Madame de Sévigné's letters, the first of which, that of 15 March 1647, to her cousin Bussi-Rabutin, preceded the earliest of the *Provinciales*, dated the 23rd of January, 1656, by nearly nine years, but still bears the unerring stamp of her style and manner, genuine, original, and without model, as without rival. That, nevertheless, for the use or application of some expressions, she was indebted to that great school, cannot be denied, as in the words *lumineux* and *éclat*. (Letters of 27th September and 4th November, 1671.) Yet, albeit a courtly high-born lady, her thoughts and language are not always marked with the delicacy that distinguishes the works of these celebrated cenobites. Thus, on the 13th December, 1671, she relates. "Je vois arriver cet homme, (the postman,) crotté jusqu'au c. . ." But, though untranslatable in literal construction, the expression, with others not less unseemly, will be found in Montaigne, whose twentieth chapter of his first book affords ample proof of the fact. Indeed, St. Augustin, (*De Civitate Dei*, lib. xiv. 4,) is quite as plain on a particular anecdote, which his commentator, Ludovicus Vives, the preceptor of our first Mary, illustrates in a similar strain. Nor does J. J. Rousseau disguise the indecorous word in relating the death of Madame de Vercellis, (*Confessions*, partie I, livre i.); and Suetonius, as might be expected from the author and his language, for "Le Latin dans ses mots brave l'honnêteté," (*Boileau, Art Poétique*, Chant ii), hesitates not to introduce it in mentioning (cap. 32) the reported edict of Claudius. "Dicitur etiam meditatus

prelate in majesty. As for the subject matter of these letters, Father Daniel's "Entretiens de Cléandre et d'Eudoxe" (Gent. Mag. for October, 1842, p. 362,) presents an able, though little known, refutation of their impeachments against his order; but, as Voltaire (Siècle de Louis XIV, chap. 33) truly remarks, "Il ne s'agissait pas d'avoir raison: il s'agissait de divertir le public," and every Frenchman knows, because

edictum, quo veniam daret, flatum crepitumque ventris in convivio emittendi." Even the influence of Voltaire has failed in popularizing the term *impasse*, in place of *cul de sac*. But, of our own writers, see Hudibras, canto i, 832, and canto iii. 964, &c. with Swift, and many others now happily forgotten.

It has often struck me as remarkable that in Madame de Sévigné's correspondence the affectionate and familiar pronoun, *tu*, the customary and mutual address of parent and child, as well as the signal of intimacy, or superiority of position in social relations, is never to be found. Yet, in that age, we have evidence of its habitual use by Charles the First and Cromwell towards their wives and children in family intercourse, although now confined in England to the Society of Friends, or the peasantry. It was a whim of Richardson to attribute it to Lovelace and his gay companions; but in France it is universally prevalent in domestic and intimate circles at present, as it was obligatory by law during the period of terror; and Napoleon, we know, uniformly employed it to his Empresses and son, although by no means pleased when thus heedlessly accosted, after his elevation, by his old companion in arms, Lannes, forgetful of the distance which then separated them.

Contrary again to our usage, the French generally address the Deity in the plural, *vous*, as in the Lord's Prayer, which reminds me, in answer to an old inquiry of Cydweli's, (Gent. Mag. for December, 1837, p. 489), just now accidentally presented to my view, to assure him that our "lead us not into temptation," doubtless the strict interpretation of the original, as well as of the Vulgate, is always rendered in French families and schools, (*expertus loquor*.) "Ne nous laissez pas succomber à la tentation," or, as in De Sacy's version, "Ne nous abandonnez point à la tentation," a construction to which your valued correspondent, Mr. Urban, would, if I mistake not, be disposed to assent; for it surely expresses the sense, if not the letter, of the supplication.

deeply sensitive to, the power of ridicule, not in Shaftesbury's representation, as a test of truth, but as the probe of feeling.

Pascal's "Pensées," though apparently the mere rudiments of some mighty conception, not fully traceable in this unfinished outline, still, like the antique *Torso*, will be found unerringly to display those elevated faculties of mind, which constitute genius, and offer to our admiration an intellect of the first compass. The fragmentary collection was not, however, published till 1670, eight years after his death, nor even then so full as we now have it in the editions of Bossut and Rénouard. That circulated by Voltaire and Condorcet in 1776, was, with their wonted disregard of truth, and recklessness of all means of corruption, perverted in its sense by their commentaries, and estranged in the text by their interpolations. M. Cousin is now preparing an edition, I am happy to learn, grounded on Pascal's original manuscript, which I have seen in the royal library. It is singular enough that the spot consecrated in sanctity of residence and venerated recollection by the pure and pious virgins, associated in devotion and charity, under the sacred charge of Angelica Arnauld, should now be the site of a *lying-in-hospital*, the receptacle, in its distinct attributions, still more of guilt than of poverty. It is thus we see the purlieu of the Parisian palace of justice, the sanctuary of law, made the chosen habitation of malefactors. Nearly opposite, again, is the *foundling-hospital*, which covers the ground formerly devoted to the noviciate seminary of the Oratorians.

" . . . Sic rerum summa novatur  
Semper, et inter se mortales mutua vivunt."  
Lucret. ii. 72.

Both establishments are located between the Luxembourg-gardens and the observatory; and in their immediate vicinity lies the ensanguined field of Ney's execution, which, without determining the problematical question of its justice, it would, I think, redound more to our illustrious Duke's fame to have prevented than suffered.

J. R.

(To be continued.)



MR. URBAN,

MILLOT, in his Elements of Ancient History, while discussing the question whether the emperor Trajan was a persecutor of the Christians, mentions, among other predisposing causes, "la haine contre les Juifs toujours disposés à la révolte, l'idée du Judaïsme attachée à la nouvelle religion . . . c'est ce qui occasionna les supplices dans plusieurs provinces, sans qu'il y eut d'édit général contre eux." (Vol. iii. p. 5.) There is a curious instance of this confounding of Judaism with Christianity, and both with Egyptian paganism, in the letter from Egypt, ascribed to Adrian, and addressed to Servian, his brother-in-law. Not being able to refer to the original in Vopiscus, I copy the words from Crevier's translation.—"Le patriarche même des Juifs, lorsqu'il vient en Egypte, est forcé par les uns d'offrir son encens à Christ, et par les autres à Sérapis." (Hist. des Emp. Romains, iv. 393.) Whether the letter be genuine or not, the writer's ignorance is the same. That of the poet Rutilius is less gross, yet he confounds the two religions in an extraordinary manner, when he attributes the spreading of Christianity to the conquest of Judea, and the consequent dispersion of the Jewish people.

Atque utinam nunquam Judea excisa fuisset,

Pompeii bellis, imperioque Titi!  
Latus excise pestis contagia serpant,  
Victoresque suos natio victa premit.\*

The same confusion appears in a celebrated passage of Suetonius, which has been often quoted by writers on the Evidences of Christianity:—"Judæos, impulsore Chresto, [scilicet Christo] assiduè tumultuantes Roma [Claudius] expulit." (Suet. in Claudio, c. 25.)

2. In your Magazine for June, p. 587, an objection is raised by J. R. to the common version of Matt. xxvi. 61, as respects the supplementary word *fellow*. But Schleusner, under *ούτος*, says, "Ut Hebraicum חַי (Exod. xxxii.

1. et 1 Reg. xx. 7.) contemtim non-nunquam usurpatur de personis, vel ignobilibus, vel quorum nomina ignoramus, vel appellare nolumus. Sic etiam *ούτος* apud exteros, scriptores in contemtim interdum adhibetur." Dr. Jones, in his Greek and English Lexicon, gives *this fellow* as one of the meanings of the word. Tyndale and Cranmer both have *this fellow*: the English Geneva of 1557 has *that fellow*, and Beza's Latin translation has *iste*, a term synonymous with every sense of חַי and *ούτος*. Doddridge, too, who does not bind himself to the common version, retains the epithet. Our translators seem to have used it emphatically, as serving, in the minds of the Jews, to contrast the meanness of Jesus' appearance with the magnitude of his declarations. Nor have they done so without discrimination, for at Exod. xxxii. 1, and 1 Kings, xx. 7, they use the word *man* as not quite so disrespectful, since the former passage relates to Moses, and the latter to the king of Syria, though in either case the language is that of complaint. Yet if these cases are adduced by Schleusner as instances of contempt, much stronger language is justifiable in rendering the place in question. At 1 Kings xxii. 27, where the prophet Micaiah is sent to prison (a very analogous passage), the contemptuous epithet *fellow* is used. One or the other our language requires, and our translators have obviously acted on a discriminating principle. In the same way they have rendered חַיָּהוּ in Genesis, xix. 9, by *this one fellow*, the last word being supplied as if such an epithet expressed the contrast best.

There is an instance of the use of the word *fellow*, where it certainly is no more necessary than in this verse, in a contemporary writer, the Jesuit Parsons. Speaking of the Martyr Marsh, he says, "So *this fellow* being first but a husbandman, and then a minister and under-curate." (Three Conv. ii. 422, quoted in Soames's Hist. of the Reformation, iv. 406.) Here the contemptuous use of the term is strikingly exemplified.

Schleusner further observes in John xi. 47. "*ούτος ὁ ἀσθματός*, אִתּוֹ חַיָּהוּ ut etiam hodie Judæi Christum per

\* This line sounds like an adaptation of Hor. Ep. i. 156, lib. 2.—*Græcia cepta fetum victorem cepit.*

contemtum vocant." The expression *man*, "doubtless (as J. R. observes), meant in no respectful sense," differs little, if it all, from *fellow* in this connection. Schleusner refers to Cartwright, and to the genealogical work entitled *Juchasin*; to which may be added the *Chronicles of Rabbi Joseph*, recently published by the Oriental Translation Committee. The Jewish chronicler speaks of Luther as a believer in *that man*, and the whole passage is so remarkable, as exhibiting a learned Jew's opinion of a famous period in Christian Church history, that the insertion of it can hardly be superfluous. Such a passage will, perhaps, make amends to some of your readers for the dryness of the previous philological argument.

"And it came to pass, when the Pope Julius began to build the great high place which is in Rome, [St. Peter's], that he sent the Franciscan friars into all the districts of the uncircumcised. And he gave them to bind and loose, and to deliver souls from perdition. And they departed and cried with a loud voice, saying, 'Take off the ear-rings of your wives and daughters; and it shall come to pass when ye shall come, that ye shall save the souls of your children from perdition.' And it came to pass, after the death of Julius, that the Pope Leo sent again, and they went as before unto the cities of Ashkeaz [Germany]; and they were lifted up. And it came to pass, whenever the Germans would speak, saying, 'How could ye say this thing, and how could the Pope do it?' they answered them proudly, saying, 'Ye shall be cursed if ye do not believe, for there is no faith in you, and ye shall be an abhorrence to all flesh.' And there was one Martin Luther, a monk, a skilful and wise man; and he also said unto them, 'Why are ye not ashamed when ye let your voice be heard on high, speaking such dreams?' And the priests could not give an answer, and they behaved with madness after their manner. And they anathematized him in the year one thousand five hundred and eighteen. And the wrath of Martin was kindled; and Martin opened his mouth, and preached with a loud voice against the Pope, and against the dreams and the abominations of the Popes; but still he delighted in *THAT MAN*, and many gathered themselves unto him. And he made them statutes and ordinances, and spake revolt against the wise men of the Church; and he would explain after his own heart their law, and the words of

Paul; and they went not after the precepts of the Popes; and their laws are two different laws unto this day." (Vol. i. p. 431.)

3. J. R. has candidly mentioned *Chauffepié's* vindication of Zuinglius on the salvation of the heathen, to whom may be added *Basnage, Hist. de l'Eglise*, vol. ii. p. 1489, where it is shewn that the sentiments of the Swiss Reformer are not conceived in greater latitude than those of some of the Fathers; for instance, *Clement of Alexandria, Justin Martyr, and Chrysostom*. The subject is one of acknowledged difficulty, and, unless the mind withdraws from it, must be viewed in either the wide or the narrow extreme. From its difficulty it requires the utmost caution in language, and here those who have treated it chiefly err. The Church of Rome has taken the very narrowest extreme in the Creed of Pius IV., which is her present standard of belief. "Hanc veram Catholicam fidem, *extra quam nemo saluus esse potest*, . . . profiteor et veraciter teneo." (*Sylloge Confessionum*, Oxon. 1827, p. 5). Yet, according to *Blanco White*, the language of the Creed is departed from in English Catechisms, as to cases of *invincible ignorance*, a phrase extended even to *pagans and savages*. (*Practical Evidence*, 1st edit. pp. 50, 51.) The language of Zuinglius or Jurieu, (whom J. R. has also candidly guarded from misrepresentation) cannot go beyond this. There is a great beauty in the term, *the uncovenanted mercies of God*, which some divines make use of, when speaking of those who hold error in righteousness, or who have never known the truth.

4. In quoting a sentiment of *Selden's*, on the words *scrutamini Scripturas*, (John v. 39.) J. R. has not observed that the text is strangely misunderstood. The words were not addressed, as *Selden* represents them, to *disciples*, but to *the Jews* (see verses 18 and 40), a general expression, but certainly implying the opponents of Jesus at least. *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus* (*Hor. Ars Poet.* 359.) and *Selden's* error shows the danger of quoting from memory.

When M. Constant says, that the Protestant Church "desires her fol-

lowers to examine, but to believe as if they had not examined," his words are more specious than solid. They are those of an extreme liberal, not well affected (I fear) to vital religion. If a person professes to belong to a community, and that community has its standards, he should either hold with them or leave it; for he has no right to remain within it and inveigh against it.

With regard to the question of "good works," which your correspondent has introduced, though often professing to dislike controversy, there is a passage in the Epistle to the Ephesians, which pronounces most clearly what they are, and what they are not. Thus, at chap. ii. verse 9, it is declared that salvation is "not of works, lest any man should boast," and at the next verse, that we are "created in Christ Jesus unto good works, that we should walk in them." They are a test, but not a cause, unless a test be so called, in an inferior sense, which indeed there is great danger of overstraining.

5. It is a matter of history that Luther had his dreams as well as Loyola; so too had Zuinglius, for he himself has related that a cogent theological argument was first made known to his mind in a dream. (See Basnage, vol. ii. p. 1490, in answer to Bossuet, and Scott's Contin. of Milner, vol. ii. p. 518.) John Newton is another instance, in the last century, of minds being singularly acted upon by a dream; nor is there anything unreasonable in it; for, since our faculties may be awake while the body sleeps, (as is evident from common dreams,) what is to prevent their being influenced from above, in that state, as well as in a waking one? Of *visions* we have a memorable instance, also occurring in the last century, in Colonel Gardiner, De Feller, however, admits that with respect to visions, "Les Saints peuvent s'y tromper," referring to the article on Ste Catharine de Sienna. (See his Table at the end of vol. viii.) Here I must observe, that the comparison of Luther and Loyola is the same, both in the *unphilosophical* D'Aubigné and in the *philosophical* Ranke. Both writers regard the mind of the one as scriptural, and that of the other as visionary. This character

of Loyola's mind attracted the formidable notice of the inquisition, a circumstance which I had meant to point out, while unaware that Ranke had adverted to it. He was arrested at Salamanca in 1527 as a fanatic and an *alombrado*, (as one of the sect of *illuminati*,) and, though he recovered his liberty in less than a month, he was forbidden to qualify mortal or venial sins, till he had studied theology for four years. His second successor, Borgia, was also denounced as an *alombrado*, and only saved himself from the prisons of Valladolid by quitting Spain when he learned that his trial had commenced. His treatise on Christian works was twice placed in the Index Expurgatorius, in 1559 and in 1583. (Llorente, p. 371-3; Ranke, part i. p. 50, Kelly's translation). The chapter of Llorente (the 30th) is entitled, "Of the prosecution of several saints and holy persons by the Inquisition."

The text of Llorente, as it stands in the English translation of 1826, contains a blunder, *taurini generis*. It says that Francis de Borgia "escaped from the Inquisition, but he had the mortification of seeing his work twice placed in the Index, in 1559 and in 1583." As he died in 1572, this latter date must be a misprint, or the sentence involves what is called a bull. To the last edition of Miss Edgeworth's "Irish Bulls," is appended a list of foreign blunders, and the clause just quoted, if not a mere typographical error, may be added to the number.\*

6. The quotation of Mosheim from the writings of S. Eloi, which your correspondent censures, and not unjustly, as a partial exhibition of facts, had already been investigated by Dr. Coote, in the edition of Mosheim, which he superintended in 1826. "His general impartiality we readily admit; but he did not, on this occasion, strictly attend to that duty." (Vol. ii. 160.) The character of Mosheim should apparently exculpate him from the charge of deliberate misrepresentation, but on the most lenient view of the case he cannot be acquitted of failing

\* An Index of the date of 1583 is mentioned at p. 108.

in accuracy, where a little more industry would have secured it. He might have mentioned the great stress laid by S. Eloi on externals and formalities, and yet have allowed the moral requisites which occur in the same page. But substitution is a worse offence than suppression, and this is what the editors of the Memoirs of Louis XIV. have committed, in leaving out what he had said in censure of the clergy, and in justification of the Protestants, while other passages, of a contrary nature, have been inserted in their room. Such is the statement of Rulhière, who had access to the MS. (Scott's Reformation in France, p. 51.)

J. R. accuses "a late Calvinist historian" (M. Sismondi) of "resorting to a disreputable artifice," stating, from Mr. Faber,\* that this eminent writer, after narrating "the story of Pope Boniface the Eighth's suicide as if true, and yet in a garbled way, puts a reference to Muratori at the foot of the page, where Muratori quotes the story, and dismisses it with an *insanum mendacium*, which comment Sismondi conceals. Such is the fairness (observes J. R.) of these boasted writers." Now it is possible that M. Sismondi may have committed an oversight, just as he classes Penelope with Briseis and Andromache, the slaves of a conqueror. (Hist. of Litt. iii. 333, Roscoe's translation.) He may have drawn an erroneous inference in the act of quoting, or he may have accepted Muratori as an authority for the prevalence of the story, without choosing to be bound by his opinion of it. But the best indication of Sismondi's fairness is to be found in himself; for in his later and smaller work on Italian Republics (published in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia), he passes over the supposed suicide altogether, and says, that "Boniface died a few weeks after [his arrest] of rage and humiliation" (p. 107), a statement which agrees exactly with that of Romanist historians, for instance, Macquer,—"*il mourut de chagrin.*" (Ad an. 1303.) Here then

we see that Sismondi had reconsidered the point, and given the mildest verdict. But as J. R. has drawn attention to one false report, he will allow me to mention another. Constantine Ponce de Fuente, almoner and preacher to Charles V. of Spain, was confined in one of the foulest dungeons of the Inquisition, for nearly two years, on a charge of Lutheranism. "Constantine (says Llorente) fell sick, and died of a dysentery; it was reported, when the *auto-da-fé* [of 1560] was celebrated, that he had killed himself to avoid his punishment," (p. 221; and see *Mc Crie*, Ref. in Spain, p. 266, for the particulars.) But this disappears amid the various mendacities, to borrow a word from your Correspondent's vocabulary, which that tribunal practised on the largest possible scale. "This holy office, veiled by secrecy, unhesitatingly kept back, falsified, concealed, or forged, the reports of trials, when compelled to open their archives to popes or kings." Such is the assertion of their secretary and historian. (Preface, p. xvii.) When we consider how easily innocence might be sacrificed under such a system, and how hopeless it rendered even a posthumous reparation of character, acknowledgment actually suffocates for the moment, while reading or reflecting on it.

The omissions of Mosheim and Sismondi may be paralleled from the writings of the late Mr. Charles Butler. In his Book of the Roman Catholic Church he gave a translation of the Creed of Pope Pius IV. omitting the last and most important clause. He stopped at the words, "to hold and profess the same whole and entire, with God's assistance, to the end of my life. Amen." (Eandem integram et inviolatam, usque ad extremum vitæ spatium constantissime. Deo adjuvante, retinere et confiteri.) But he left out the words which promise that the believer will procure, as far as in him lies, that all who are under him, or of whom he has the charge by virtue of his office, shall hold, teach, and preach the same." (Atque a meis subditis, vel illis quorum cura ad me in munere meo spectabit, teneri, doceri, et prædicari, quantum in me erit, curatorumque eo

\* Mr. Frederic Faber, not the author of *Horse Mosaicæ* and the *Difficulties of Romanism*.

idem N. spondeo, voveo, ac juro.) The work appeared in 1825, when the *Emancipation* question was on foot; and such a clause was a material part of the question, as it involved that of ascendancy, the desire of which the Romanists were anxious to disclaim. The character of Mr. Butler, as I have observed of Mosheim, should apparently exculpate him. One thing, however, is clear, that if so erudite a Romanist quotes imperfect documents, his assertions may prove to be rash in other respects. When Blanco White exposed the omission in the *New Times* newspaper of April 5, 1825, Mr. Butler gave no explanation of its origin.

Concerning Gregorio Leti, I may add, that Llorente, while he pronounces his conversations of Charles V. with Carranza unauthentic, says, "it must be confessed that his recital is otherwise very exact" (p. 172), and praises his historical judgment, on the submission of Philip to Paul IV. in 1557. "Gregorio Leti is right in attributing all the evils that have since arisen from the excessive authority which the priests have arrogated over laymen, to this conduct of Philip II." (p. 185.)

However, the errors and defects which occur in Leti have gained for him the appellation of the Italian Varillas, a name which will be best understood by citing the admissions of De Feller respecting the latter writer, of whose *History of Heresies* Dryden had projected a translation.

"Quelque bonne que fût sa mémoire, il étoit difficile qu'elle ne le trompât pas souvent; et c'est là une des raisons qu'on peut rendre du nombre de fautes qu'il a faites; noms propres défigurés, faits évidemment faux, chronologie inexacte. Il a quelquefois cité des mémoires qui n'ont jamais existé; mais il est à croire que sa mémoire sa trompoit dans les titres. Il rapporte des anecdotes qu'on a jugées fausses, parce qu'on ne les trouvoit écrites mille part: reste à savoir s'il ne les tenoit pas de bonne source."

The *Dictionnaire Historique* (which bestows his name on Leti in the way of comparison) says,

"L'histoire des herésies fut attaquée à sa publication par Burnet et Larroque, et son auteur resta convaincu de plagiat et d'inexactitudes. Dès-lors Varillas perdit la réputation presque européenne qu'il s'étoit acquise par son *Histoire de France*, et ne trouva plus de libraire qui voulût se charger de l'impression de ses ouvrages."

Few literary reputations have declined so quickly and so decidedly.

De Feller, obliged as he is to censure Varillas, apologises at every step for his faults, and the defectiveness of his eye-sight ought certainly to be allowed in the account; but, when he speaks of Leti, his language is that of unmitigated censure. "Plus soigneux d'écrire des faits extraordinaires, que des choses vraies, il a rempli ses ouvrages de mensonges, d'inepties et d'inexactitudes." The anecdote which he relates of Leti, as saying, when asked if all in his life of Sixtus V. was true,—“Une chose bien imaginée fait plus de plaisir que la vérité destituée d'ornemens,”—only shows that he classed himself among romance-writers, and St. Real and Vertot are no more.\* But Sabatier allows Varillas no better character. "La fureur de sacrifier l'essentiel à l'accessoire, le desir de bien dire, plutôt que celui de dire vrai, lui ont obtenu le premier rang parmi les historiens infidèles." To come down to writers of our own time, as regards credibility in history,—Mr. Keightley, after observing that "it is impossible to conceive any thing more absurd than the accounts given by the Irish historians and antiquaries of the ancient policy and civilisation of their country,"—adds, "Yet even Mr. Moore is not ashamed to repeat these fables." (*Hist. of England*, i. 158, note.) Nor is this an Englishman's jealousy or scepticism, for Mr. Keightley is an Irishman.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

\* If such was the case, why have Romanist writers admitted the story of Sixtus V? It must have come from another source, for Leti was a Protestant, and it is not on such authority that Romanists decry their dignitaries.

MEMOIR OF MAJOR-GEN. THOMAS DUNDAS, AND THE EXPEDITION TO  
GUADALOUPE IN 1794: BY HENRY J. BRADFIELD, ESQ.

DURING my residence in Trinidad as a Crown Magistrate, a Mr. James Ross, master mason of the capital of Port of Spain, was directing the removal of some loose rubbish and stones from a yard in Edward Street, when the labourers employed acci-

dentally stumbled on a marble slab, which, on a more minute inspection, turned out to be a marble urn and tablet, and on cleansing them from the particles of earth adhering thereto, were found to bear the following inscription:



It is worthy of remark that the spot on which this tablet, &c. were found, is near to a house once occupied by an *ordnance store keeper* of the name of Edwards. Two broken screws of brass were found sticking in the holes of the tablet, by which it would appear this memento had been already *somewhere* suspended; some pieces of stone or wall were also found adhering thereto.

With reference to the memorial

itself, the urn was found to be in a perfect state, while the tablet, it would appear, had a small piece detached from the corners by accident, and one of the pilasters is unfortunately missing. It is, however, hoped these trifling deficiencies can be without difficulty replaced, and that in testimony of the services of the gallant and lamented General it will find a place in the Protestant Cathedral of Trinidad or (what would be more con-

sonant to the feelings of the Dundas family, so memorable in the annals of their country for "deeds of arms," that this tributary relic to the warrior be brought over to the mother country, and find a niche among the other revered memorials of our illustrious dead, or near the tombs of his ancestors.

With his heroic companions in arms, General Dundas (the immediate subject of this memoir) sailed for Guadaloupe\* under the Commander-

\* The Island of Guadaloupe has lately been the scene of a terrific earthquake, by which the whole island has been laid desolate. The loss of life has been computed at about 10,000 souls, while the property destroyed amounts in value to about 120 millions of francs.

To relieve the present wants of the unfortunate inhabitants, the French government have agreed to advance 10 millions in the shape of a loan, while the nation has contributed between two and three millions in the form of subscription. The people of the neighbouring islands have also largely contributed to the assistance of their unfortunate brethren, the little hospitable island of Tobago alone having forwarded 8000 dollars for that purpose.

To attempt a description of the horrors and devastation consequent on this awful catastrophe would be impossible; the following extracts, however, from the report of Messrs. L'Abbé Bertin and Jobity, appointed to convey pecuniary and other assistance from the island of Trinidad, will afford some idea of the painful situation of the unfortunate inhabitants, where the rich and poor are now commingled in one mass of misery.

"On the 17th of March, at 8 o'clock A.M. after a passage of six days, we arrived in sight of the ruins of Point à Pitre. (*See the Plate.*) It is impossible for us to express to you the emotions we felt at landing on its deserted wharfs, once so crowded, and indicative of so much opulence. In vain we looked for a single house or hut; our eyes met every where but one vast heap of ruins, to which the action of fire had given a sombre hue, resembling the venerable relics of some city of antiquity, overthrown many centuries since.

"The first person who presented himself to us was Mr. Pakan, the harbour master, who immediately introduced us to the Mayor and his adjoints. The office temporarily occupied by these gentlemen is a miserable-looking building, of which another portion is occupied by the

in-chief General Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Sir John Jervis, all of whom (because he could not conquer in fair fight) that democratic tyrant and wor-

officers of the municipal government, and the remainder contains the provisions and other articles, which are daily distributed to *all* the inhabitants; for many who yesterday were possessed of large fortunes, and held the highest places in society, are now reduced to the level of the very lowest, with whom they are obliged to appear every day at the place of distribution, holding out their hands, each in his turn, to receive the daily allowance of bread, salt-fish, rice, &c. distributed to them. The sight of such misery was, indeed, heartrending. After a few minutes' conversation Mr. Chamby, Mayor of Point à Pitre, whose name, immortalised by his generous and disinterested devotedness, and that true piety which makes the relief of human suffering its chief object and care, will always remain connected with this terrible disaster, here introduced us to Mr. Jules Billecoq, the Director of the Interior, or Adjoint Governor; who, in the name of his excellency the Governor, then absent, received us in the kindest manner. The worthy Abbé Dupuis, who, since the memorable 8th of Feby. has never ceased adding to the zealous, courageous, and charitable acts for which so many heroes of humanity have distinguished themselves, gave us shelter in his dilapidated dwelling, which has been from the day of the earthquake an open house, where all are welcome, but more particularly those in distress. We met there every day the first men in the colony, from whom we learned many particulars of the heart-rending scenes, of which their country had just been the eventful theatre.

"Our thirty trunks of clothes were of inappreciable benefit to those unfortunate people. We beheld many persons, not a few days ago enjoying all the luxuries which fortune could command, coming to beg of us a pair of shoes, or some trifling article of raiment. After confiding to the Mayor 200 doubloons for distribution, we distributed the remainder of the sum confided to us to sundry persons pointed out to us, and whom shame prevented from exposing their misfortunes.

"It would be in vain for us to attempt to describe the frightful misery in which the awful event of the 8th of February has plunged the *whole* of the unfortunate inhabitants of Guadaloupe, for the entire colony has suffered. Nearly all the mills and sugar works are thrown down. In

SECRET

SECRET





*Entrance of the Harbour of Pointe à Pitre.*



*Fort Fleur d'Épée.*



*Engraving by Agostino del.*

*Bridge over the River Gathon, from Fort Matilda.*

VIEWS IN GUADALOUPE.

thy prototype of Robespierre, Victor Hugues, sought to vilify with aspersions on their fair fame, and who seem to have been the subject of his vilest vituperations.

At this distant period of time it were idle and useless to enter into a defence of the characters of those who have long since gone to the graves of their ancestors, and whose bright names are immortalised in the annals of their country; but, as there are parties now in existence claiming descent and kindred with the hero of this memoir, and who are anxious to obtain information as to *how* and *when* this said "monument" or memento could have found its way to Trinidad, it may not be irrelevant or uninteresting to enter into a short detail of events antecedent and subsequent to his lamented death. The

#### EXPEDITION TO GUADALOUPE

sailed April 9th, 1794, from the Bay of Port Royal, Martinique, under Admiral Sir John Jervis, having the

the journeys we made into the interior we saw in many places large tracks of land which had sunk away from the remaining land around it for many feet; we beheld here and there rents and fissures of immense depth, and from eight to ten inches in width; we saw also whole sides of hills from whence the upper strata of the earth, and all the vegetable productions thereon, had fallen away; the land which has thus slipped off from the sides of the mountains is estimated at 1000 quarrées or 2500 acres. Nearly all the wells and rivers throughout the country had dried up. As to the crop, it is impossible that even a third can be taken off—but the disasters of Point à Pitre still absorb the greatest share of public attention. Of these, imaginations the most fertile cannot form a correct idea, the pen the most habituated to description cannot trace a tittle of the reality. From the appearance of the ruins a stranger would be inclined to compute the victims at one moiety of the population. Up to the present date, however, (March 17th) the ascertained deaths amount only to 5000; but each day, in digging among the ruins, numbers of corpses, charred by the subsequent fire, are found. It would be difficult indeed to fix the time or calculate the expense at which the town might be rebuilt, and equally difficult to ascertain the total pecuniary loss by the catastrophe."

Commander-in-chief on board; it consisted of

The Boyne,	The Ceres,
The Irresistible,	The Blanche,
The Veteran,	The Rose,
The Winchelsea,	The Woolwich,
The Solebay,	The Experiment, &
The Quebec,	The Roebuck,

accompanied by transports with troops, the ordnance and hospital ships, and victuallers.

The Admiral detached Captain Rogers in the Quebec frigate, Captain Faulkner in the Blanche, Captain Ingleton in the Ceres, and Captain Scott in the Rose, to attack a cluster of small islands called the Saints, between Dominique and Guadalupe, and which were carried in gallant style on the 10th.

About one o'clock on the morning of the 11th the General landed the 1st and 2nd battalion of grenadiers, and a company of the 43rd, together with 50 marines and 400 seamen, detached by the Admiral under the command of Captain George Grey of the Boyne. The French opened a severe fire upon them from the fort "Fleur d'Épée," and a three-gun battery, which latter was, however, effectually silenced by Lord Garlies in the Winchelsea, who bravely laid his ship within *half musket shot*; the men were driven from their guns, and, although every shot from the battery hit some part of his ship, his Lordship was the only man wounded.

More troops having landed, and Sir Charles Grey perceiving the French in considerable force at the strong post of Fort Fleur d'Épée, he resolved on attacking them immediately. The 1st division, commanded by H.R.H. Prince Edward, consisted of 1st and 2nd battalions of grenadiers and 100 men of the naval battalion to attack the post of Morne Mascot. The 2nd division, commanded by Major-General Thomas Dundas, consisted of 1st and 2nd battalion of light infantry and 100 men of the naval battalion, to attack the Fort of "Fleur d'Épée" in the rear, and cut off its communication with Fort Louis and Point à Pitre. The 3rd division, commanded by Colonel Symes, consisted of 3rd battalion of grenadiers, 3rd battalion of light infantry, and remainder of the naval battalions, &c

proceed on the road by the sea side, and co-operate with Major-General Dundas.

In the attack the soldiers were directed not to fire, but to trust solely to the bayonet, while the seamen, commanded by Captains Nugent and Faulkner, were directed to use their pikes and swords; which orders were strictly obeyed.

The march began at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and such was the simultaneousness of the manoeuvres and impetuosity of the attack that Fort Fleur d'Épée, Hog Island, and Fort Louis were captured with the trifling loss of 54 English killed and wounded, while the loss of the French amounted to 250.

In this attack the conduct of a brave seaman of the Boyne was remarkable. Having expressed a wish he might have an opportunity of lowering the French flag and hoisting the British, and being a remarkably fine fellow, he was appointed to carry the union flag for that purpose; accordingly it was wrapped in folds around him, and he was to defend it as well as he could. When he approached the fort the first object which attracted his notice was the flag staff, and, regardless of every danger, he rushed forward pike in hand, and having once got into the fort away he ran to the desired spot, "the height of his ambition;" he had already struck the tri-coloured flag, and was in the act of disengaging himself from the wrapper in order to hoist the British ensign in its stead, when some soldiers coming suddenly round the corner of a building, and taking him for one of the enemy, in an instant attacked him, and he fell severely wounded before they discovered their mistake; he, however, afterwards recovered.

Captain Faulkner, who so eminently distinguished himself in the capture of Fort Louis at Martinique, also had a narrow escape on this occasion. Having led his men on to the assault with his usual gallantry, he was encountered by a French officer, whom he instantly struck at with his sword, which falling on the epaulette on his shoulder did not penetrate; the Frenchman closed with him, and, being the stronger man, threw him to the ground, and wresting the sword from

his hand, was in the act of plunging it through his body, when, fortunately, a seaman belonging to the Boyne, seeing the danger his gallant leader was in, with his pike pinned the Captain's adversary to the earth.

On the 13th, the 43d regiment were landed to garrison Fort Prince of Wales (lately "Fleur d'Épée") the tower of Point à Pitre, (the capital of that part of Guadeloupe, called Grand Terre,) and the other fortified posts in the vicinity.

On the 14th, at twelve o'clock, the fleet sailed for the other side of the Bay, and in the afternoon landed the grenadiers and light infantry under Prince Edward, at a village called Petit-Bourg, where many of the principal people of the Island were assembled, and received H. R. H. and the Commander-in-Chief, with the greatest demonstrations of joy. A party of sailors from the Quebec also landed under the command of Captain Rogers.

On the following morning the General landed at St. Mary's, where he found Colonel Coote with the 1st battalion of light infantry.

On the 18th, at daybreak, the General stormed the battery of D'Anet, every man being either killed, wounded, or taken, while not one man was even hurt on the part of the British.

On the night of the 17th the enemy, in the town of Basse Terre, set fire to it, destroying much valuable property, and,

At one o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the Commander-in-Chief, at the head of his troops, advanced to attack a formidable chain of batteries on the heights of "Palmiste," extending about a league, and which were the principal defences of the enemy. The grenadiers were commanded by Prince Edward; the light infantry by Colonel Coote. At five in the morning the attack commenced by the light infantry advancing to the assault of the highest and most formidable battery, which, though well defended by nature and art, was soon obliged to yield to the superior activity and bravery of our troops, who, with their bayonets, forced the works, killing thirty of the enemy.

These with other strongly fortified posts being taken, the Governor, Monsieur Collot, sent a flag of truce



&c. afloat and on shore, at St. Pierre and Port Royal, Martinique, (both which places were literally so taken,) as justly liable to forfeit and confiscation.

About this period, many of the West India traders had carried on an *illicit* traffic to the French Islands before they were captured; and, in consequence of it, had at the time of the capture immense sums still due to them. Apprehending therefore the payment of the contribution (in lieu of confiscation,) might retard or even endanger the discharge of their own debts, they joined heartily in every scheme for defeating this just and prior claim. *They encouraged the French in their opposition, they misrepresented the facts to England, they attempted to blight the laurels of the commanders, and became clamorous against the cruelty of plunder, and illegality and impolicy of confiscation, in order that they might enjoy the reward of their own treason.\**

While this plot was secretly carrying on, and a heavy storm brooding over their heads in Martinique, the general and the admiral were proceeding in their expeditions, little suspicious, till the despatches from England discovered the success with which the artful stories of this party had been attended; and thus was the unparalleled good order and discipline, with which the army and navy had abstained from plundering, rewarded.†

The capture of Guadaloupe being now added to our previous conquests, the army (originally too small) was

divided into three parts, to garrison the conquered places; and by that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, which now began its ravages, together with the loss sustained in the several actions in the campaign, not one of the islands, nor indeed a single post on each, could be called properly defended, in case the French should send an armament to the West Indies; while if, as soon as the news of the capture of the first island had reached England, a strong reinforcement had been sent out, and repeated on the conquest of each succeeding place; the small body of the enemy (who made their attack on Guadaloupe, and stole in at the moment when the gallant governor General Dundas was breathing his last, and where every post was reduced to extremity by sickness,) would with ease have been repelled, and perhaps their whole party taken.

#### *Recapture of the Island by the French.*

On the evening of the 3rd of June, the lamented governor of Guadaloupe, General Thomas Dundas, died from yellow fever, after only three days' illness. By his death, the West Indian army suffered an irreparable loss, and the service one of its brightest ornaments; amiable both in his public and private life, brave and generous, possessed of that true courage which never exceeds the bounds of humanity, he justly gained the love of the army, and fell lamented by all who knew him.\*

On the following day, he was interred with military honours, on one of the highest batteries of Fort Matilda, (vide Plate) which from that circumstance was called Dundas's battery, and "a stone with a suitable inscription was placed over his remains," and the command of the fort devolved on Lieut.-Colonel Blundell, 44th Regiment.

(To be continued.)

\* Admiral Rodney used to say of these people, that "they were *smugglers* in peace, and *traitors* in war," an opinion confirmed by repeated experience.

† During the time Fort Bourbon, Martinique, was besieged, the British sent a summons to the town of St. Pierre, when the general's aide-de-camp, bearing the flag of truce, was *grossly insulted*. About a fortnight after, the place was taken by storm, without any capitulation, consequently subject to plunder, by the laws of war; but so far from any irregularity being suffered, a *drummer was hung*, by order of General Dundas, for attempting it, and such quiet behaviour and exact discipline was maintained by the troops, that the shops were opened the day after the capture.

\* In a letter to Mr. Dundas received at the Horse Guards, Aug. 12, 1794, from Sir Charles Grey, (dated Guadaloupe June 11, 1794,) is the following passage:

"In him His Majesty and the country lost one of their bravest and best officers, and a most worthy man. I too feel severely the loss of so able an assistant on this arduous service, and a valuable friend ever to be lamented."

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Personal History of George the Fourth, &c.* By Rev. S. Cruly, LL.D. 2 vols. 2nd edition.

AS this work has reached a second edition, it is quite unnecessary for us to enter into any examination of its merits, which appear to be allowed by its success. It is written throughout with great animation and elegance, and contains many light and pleasing sketches of the characters of those men whose great qualities of mind and heart made those days illustrious in England's annals. In some few of the estimates he has formed of the persons connected with the times of George the Fourth, we may differ from the biographer. We think he might have said more of Markham's scholarship—we are sure that his opinion of Hurd is far too low—and we could have given him information on Cyril Jackson which would have raised that very remarkable person much higher in his opinion. But these are but the lesser stars of glory; and we leave them for the still more illustrious names of Pitt and Fox and Burke, of Thurlow and Sheridan and Canning, of Gratian and Flood and Curran, all of whom appear in the historic narrative in their various degrees of celebrity, and who are characterised always with force and freedom of style, and often with precision, in Dr. Cruly's narrative. We find room for a specimen or two, which will exhibit both the author's manner of writing and the success of his portraiture.

Fox (p. 108):

"With Fox all was on the bright side of the picture. His extraordinary powers defied dissipation. No public man of England ever mingled so much personal pursuit of every thing in the form of indulgence with so much parliamentary activity. From the dinner he went to the debate, from the debate to the gaming table, and retired to his bed by daylight, freighted with parliamentary applause, plundered of his last despicable guineas, and fevered with sleeplessness and agita-

tion, to go through the same round within the next twenty-four hours. He kept no house, but he had the houses of all the party at his disposal, and that party was the most opulent and sumptuous of the nobility. Cats and Antony were not more unlike than the public severity of Pitt and the native and splendid dissoluteness of Fox. \* \* \* \* \* Fox's life is a memorable lesson to the pride of talents. With every kind of public ability, every kind of public opportunity, and an increasing and indefatigable determination to reach the summit in all things, his whole life was a succession of disappointments. It has been said that on commencing his parliamentary course, he declared that there were three objects of his ambition, and that he would attain them all: that he should be the most popular man in England,—the husband of the handsomest woman,—and prime minister! He did attain them all—but in what diminished and illusory degree! How the juggling feat kept the promise to the ear, and broke it to the hope, is long since known. He was the most popular man in England, if the Westminster electors were the nation; his marriage secured him beauty, if it secured him nothing else; and his premiership lasted long enough for him to appear at the levee. In a life of fifty-six years, Fox's whole existence as a cabinet minister was but nineteen months; while Pitt, ten years his junior, and dying at forty-seven, passed almost his whole life, from his entrance into parliament, at the head of the country. \* \* \* Fox was more celebrated for fulness of conversation, for the outpouring of an abundant mind, than for piquancy of phrase. His animation was unequal, and there were periods when a stranger might have pronounced him even taciturn; but these times were generally brief, a sudden influx of ideas would seem to fertilise his mind, and he then overbore every thing by the richness and variety of his conceptions. Yet the chief remembrances of Fox, in private society, are some little poems, thrown off with the carelessness of the moment, and deriving their principal value from his name. The Duchess of Devonshire once applied to him for a charade. On what subject? said Fox. The happiest of all subjects—myself, was

the laughing reply. Fox took his pencil, and on the back of a letter wrote the following lines, so often since made the property of wits and lovers in distress:

My *first* is myself, in a very short word,  
My *second*'s a plaything,  
And you are my *third*.

## IDOL.

"His lines on the Rose are pretty and pathetic.

The rose, the sweetly blooming rose,  
Ere from the tree 'tis torn,  
Is like the charm which beauty shews  
In life's exulting morn.

But ah! how soon its sweets are gone,  
The rosebud withering lies;  
So, long ere life's pale eve comes on,  
The flower of beauty dies.

But, since the fairest Heaven e'er made  
Soon withering we shall find,  
Be thine, sweet girl, what ne'er shall fade,  
The beauties of the mind.

"The well-known lines on Poverty, and on Mrs. Crewe, are of a higher order. But all these things are trifles which might be produced by any pen, and which can be given only as instances of the occasional lightness of a great and powerful mind. Fox's triumphs are all parliamentary. But his conversation when he was 'i' the vein,' is always spoken of as leaving us only to regret that so little of it is recoverable. One evening, at Devonshire House, some remark happening to be made on the skill of the French in emblems, the duchess playfully said, 'that it would be impossible to find an emblem for her.' Several attempts were made with various success. The duchess still declared herself dissatisfied. At length Fox took up a cluster of grapes and presented it to her, with the motto, 'Je plais jusqu'a livresse;' his superiority was acknowledged by acclamation. Burke was contending, in his usual authoritative manner, for the possibility of raising Italy to her former rank, and instanced that several nations which had sunk under the sword had risen again. Fox argued, that her ruin was irretrievable, and that the very tardiness and tranquillity of her decay made restoration hopeless. 'The man (said he) who breaks his bones by being flung from a precipice may have been mended by his surgeon, but what hope is there when they have dissolved away in the grave?' &c.

Such anecdotes of ordinary persons would be amusing, but when connected with names like those of the

illustrious statesmen named, they command double interest and attention. We shall give as a *pendant* to the above, a page or two on another man, though much unlike the former, of splendid genius and most eccentric mind, we mean Erskine, and then we must reluctantly close our quotations, but recommend the reader to a work in which he will find much to entertain and instruct him; and we are doubly sorry that we cannot extract the remarks which Dr. Croly has made on the subject of *Reform*: remarks based on the most undeniable and the most neglected truths, and which we are grateful to Dr. Croly for having brought forward and enforced; having ourselves been long convinced that the errors, the disappointments, the misfortunes, the want of success, in the important measures of later days, have been owing to this, the main material being deficient in the political edifice. Yet it was not unseen by an acute statesman of the last age. "The shopkeepers (said Mr. Wyndham) are calling out for Reform—let them first reform themselves." But to return to our biographical memoir.

"Erskine, like many other characters of peculiar liveliness, had a morbid sensibility to the circumstances of the moment, which sometimes strongly repelled his presence of mind. Any appearance of neglect in his audience, a cough, a yawn, a whisper, even among the mixed multitudes of the courts, and strong as he was there, has been known to dishearten him visibly. This trait was even so notorious, that a solicitor, whose only merit was a remarkably *vacant* face, was said to have been often planted opposite to Erskine by the adverse party, to yawn when the advocate began. The cause of his first failure in the House, was not unlike this curious mode of disconcerting an orator. He had been brought forward to support the falling fortunes of Fox, then struggling under the weight of the Coalition. The 'India Bill' had heaped the king's almost open hostility on the accumulation of public wrath and grievance which the ministers had, with such luckless industry, been employed during the year in raising for their own ruin. Fox looked abroad for help; Gardner the member for Portsmouth was displaced from his borough, and Erskine was brought into the House with no slight triumph of his

party, and perhaps some degree of success on the opposite side. On the night of his first speech, Pitt, probably intending to reply, sat with pen and paper in his hand, prepared to watch the arguments of their formidable adversary. He took a note or two as Erskine proceeded, but with every additional sentence Pitt's attention to the paper relaxed, his look became more careless, and he obviously began to think the orator less and less worthy of his attention. At length, whilst every eye in the House was fixed upon him, he, with a contemptuous smile, dashed the pen through the paper, and flung it on the floor. Erskine never recovered from this expression of disdain; his voice faltered; he struggled through the remainder of his speech, and sank into his seat exhausted and shewn of his fame. . . . There were times when his efforts in the House remind us of the finest efforts at the bar. Yet these were rare, he certainly felt that his place was not in the Legislature, that no man can wear a life for more than one kind of employment, and except upon some party emergency, he seldom spoke, and perhaps never with much expectation of public effect. His later years raised his fame. By his retirement from active life, he and the talents formed upon him by professional and public life, and transactions he wandered through society to the close of his days, a pleasant story, still the gentleman and the man of every well-bred society, to wonder what has become of the great orator; in what corner of the world the man of careless modest and winning conversation had shewn the private faculty which in better days shined with such force and brightness; what court had absorbed the language which had once alike penetrated and warmed the heart of the British nation. Ever the well-known habit of talking of himself when brought the jest of the table spoken. He was thus some parodying of his own humanity: "there, he said, the doghouse is my dog, I wish it to be happy in this life, I wish it to be happy in the other. Like the Indian, I wish that whatever I may go, my faithful dog shall be of my company."—And a confirmation we may say dog he would be!—returned dog. All the London world was amazed by Mingay's report upon Erskine in face of these fits of isolation. The trial was on some trivial question of a patent for a shoe buckle. Erskine held up the buckle to the jury, and harangued on the extraordinary ingenuity of an invention which would have astonished and delighted past ages. "How would my ancestors," added he, "have looked upon this specimen of

ingenuity? From the walls of caves in a wilderness, or the workshop of a savage, was produced by the inventive skill and cunning of his species with—Erskine, you have heard a great deal to-day of my learned friend's discourse, and of their probable improvement in his own hands, and perhaps, I can assure you, their improvement would have been made as great in his hands and workshop. I think that Erskine had a certain understanding of history, and that he was correct in such matters; powers well known. But the enormous volume of the English language sometimes shows the ignorance of a single subject. Erskine's name was once scarcely mentioned, and Erskine asked, "What is said of Erskine?"—But of himself was Erskine's constant interruption. "Sitting—Erskine asked of Erskine?—By the Holy Trinity is a great deal—by the Holy Trinity is a great deal—of Erskine's name, Erskine is a man of an Erskine's name, but Erskine's name is Erskine's name. Like all great men, he shows the strength of his reputation, and will never consent to speak in praise of his own reputation, or to speak of his own reputation in a public way—By the Holy Trinity is a national name, and it is the business of an inferior man to stay by the fire and the increase. You will never see me engaging in an Erskine's name in the Erskine."

THE next day the Hall, which contained the Hall, was filled with people, and the whole assembly of the English people, which we should say, was a great deal.

#### History of Women in England, By Elizabeth Lawrence, 1841.

THE first book of this kind that we have seen, and we hope looking forward to the next volume, is a very valuable and interesting work, and one that will be read by all who care to read and agree to a woman. We extract the following passage, showing the manner in which the author and her steps towards the history of the people and the people.

"The first of the Roman law, which is the first of the Roman law."

THE author's name, however, is not the first of the Roman law, and the work is dispersed by the same fact, that all a single word or stream bears a Roman name; and a single Roman expression has been handed down among the people; not a single allusion to classical mythology, or even to Roman influence, can be found



among the British remains; and that scarcely had the Romans finally departed, ere the kingdoms with British names, governed by princes also having British names, and who appealed to codes of ancient British laws, arose, and an energetic, imaginative, but uncivilized people held possession of the land, until a rude but more energetic race chased them away."

P. 187. On the Norman Conquest, the following just observation is made:—

"Whatever were the popular rights, whatever were the rights conceded to women by Saxon jurisprudence, and they were important, the turbulence, the lawlessness, of this latter period rendered them well nigh nugatory. The right of the strong hand was the only law recognised by the Leofrics, the Algars, the Godwins of that day, and as vainly might the wife and mother of kings, as the poor tiller of the ground, demand justice or seek redress from those whose will was the whole law. Oppressive and cruel were the results of the Norman conquest, that just retribution, as the Norman chroniclers believed it, on England for the cruel massacre of the peaceful Danes; still, at the distance of about eight centuries, that conquest may be viewed as a severe but necessary remedy. To the land, after a period of fierce struggle, it brought rest and civilization. Its effect on the condition of women we shall trace in the next chapter."

P. 220. "Well nigh crushed down by Norman power, Saxon energy at length aroused itself after a slumber of centuries, and now prepared to break the bonds which a more powerful foeman had imposed. A less energetic race would have slumbered on in hopeless bondage even as the natives of India have slumbered on through each successive conquest; but the spirit that aroused Hengist with his handful of men to maintain a permanent settlement in England, that compelled Cerdic year after year, and battle after battle, to hold on until his conquest over the united British chieftains was achieved, still dwelt in the breast of the rude but degraded Saxon. And thus Norman luxury and refinement awakened Saxon improvement; Norman scholarship aroused Saxon intellect; and Norman prowess stimulated Saxon valour. The mere rivalry, began under the pressure of scorn and insult, gradually became a generous and ennobling feeling, and the Saxon held on in the career so reluctantly opened at first to him, until the Norman power, the Norman language, even the

Norman name, became merged in the power, the language, and the prouder name of England."

The entire chapter (vii.) on the convent-life is very well composed, and presents a very agreeable picture of the life which maiden meditation so loved to lead. The tables in the refectory seem to have been well served, and the figs, raisins, almonds, and rice which the nuns claimed during Lent, was a very lady-like fare. And it appears that through the postern-doors, while the aged females were taking their *meridian* or noon tide sleep, the younger nuns would occasionally glide to catch a glimpse of the guides of the world, and endanger the otherwise unbroken tranquillity of their hearts. Miss Lawrence says on this head,— "The injunction, therefore, of Dean Kentwode to the convent of St. Helen, Bishopgate, within the city, that 'some sadde woman and discrete, honeste and wel-named, for shuttingt the cloyster-dores', should be appointed, was not unneedful." We shall look forward with pleasure to the continuation of this work.

*Bernard Leslie; or, a Tale of the Last Ten Years.* By Rev. Mr. Gresley, *Preb. of Lichfield.*

FROM Mr. Gresley's writings we always derive instruction, coming to us in a pleasing dress. He understands the art of composition, and can impart his knowledge in a lively, dramatic form, without weakening its effect, or impairing the dignity of his subject. As we agree generally speaking in his views as a Churchman, it is hardly necessary to say now whether we think he has successfully in the present work made evident their correctness, and has illustrated them with perspicuity and elegance. The work is supposed to be written by a clergyman, and to contain his history as far as is connected with his spiritual character and duties, from the time of his ordination till he is married and endowed with a rectory. During this period, most subjects connected with the leading doctrines of Theology come into discussion, as the writer comes in collision with those who hold them. Thus the view which is taken of the

Sacraments—of Regeneration—of Justification—imputed Righteousness—reward according to works by the Evangelical clergy, is considered, and their great and leading errors on these subjects pointed out. The opinions of the Oxford writers and the Tracts for the Times are ably and dispassionately defended. The case of the Dissenters, as regards their spiritual situation, and the duty of Churchmen towards them, is considered; and other important subjects are brought in such a manner under fair and open discussion, the arguments being briefly but ably handled, so that a sufficient knowledge of them will be obtained by the readers of the volume, and Mr. Gresley's opinion, with its supporting arguments, fully understood. How the Evangelical clergy will meet the statements that are made in it we are curious to see; for Mr. Gresley's exposition of their doctrines, and confutation of them, we consider to be among the most valuable points in the work. We are sure they must get a better advocate than Mr. Flavell,\* but we doubt whether they will find any one at all more successful. In making one or two short extracts from different parts, we are aware that we are leaving behind all the spirit, the character, and clearness of the composition; but how are we to transfer it to our pages? and why should we? The book is itself easily attainable, and should be read in the entire and unbroken form in which it is composed. Now for the Pastoral Aid Society.

P. 62. The *ostensible* object of the Pastoral Aid Society is to provide curates in populous places: while the *actual operation* is to provide curates of certain opinions, and secure to an irresponsible committee of private clergymen the patronage of all the most important curacies in the country. I am afraid that some of the leaders and promoters of these schemes cannot escape the imputation of a culpable knowledge of this double object; but the generality of the subscribers and supporters of the system are no doubt quite innocent of any such design."

P. 63. On regeneration in baptism as held by the Evangelicals.

\* A character in the work, forcibly drawn, but not at all over-coloured.

"We suppose that the Church in her service speaks in the language of charity, and in *that sense* we may use the service without danger; yet we should willingly see some alterations," &c.

P. 82. To the story of the clergyman who preached at the Archdeacon's Meeting against the Tracts of the Times, *without having read them*, we could bring a similar instance within our own knowledge. When certain of the clergy talk against the *Tracts of the Times* they really mean *certain extracts and passages in the Christian Observer*.

P. 139. "The school-room lecture involves a departure from the spirit and, as I conceive, the letter of church discipline."

P. 286. "The Evangelicals assert that Church principles are reviving under their auspices. If the all but accomplished triumph of dissent and radicalism in Evangelical times be a proof of the revival of Church principles, the Evangelicals may be right, for it was to this state that England was reduced."

P. 292. "Nothing shall induce me to retract my fixed opinion that the tract writers (taking their writings as a whole) are the ablest and truest maintainers which our Church has had for many years. They have raised the tone of feeling in the Church and country, and have revived principles and doctrines respecting the Church, for which I think that even you, Mr. Flavell, will acknowledge they have done good service."

P. 304. "It has often been my lot to hear Evangelical preachers, and I never yet heard one of them preach the doctrine of reward according to works, very seldom that of the last judgment, at least as it is revealed in Scripture, and as to the important doctrine of the baptism for the remission of sins, and 'the Holy Catholic Church,' I don't remember to have ever heard them allude to them."

P. 308. "The charge of Popery and disaffection to the Church is the most unjust, I might add the most impudent, thing imaginable in men who are notoriously guilty of the most unaccountable deviations from both the letter and spirit of the Church service, and approximation to the habit of Dissenters. What would be said of a clergyman who introduced into his service hymns taken from the breviary? and yet the Evangelists use without scruple the compositions of Dissenters. What would be said of a clergyman who employed in his parish members of the Roman Catholic Communion who had not been formally reconciled to the Church? And yet the Evangelists cer-

tainly avail themselves, both in their schools and district visiting societies, of the services of persons who go alternately to the Church or Dissenting Chapel? What would be said of a bishop who stood on a platform with Popish priests and declared that he saw no great difference in their views, and cordially united with them in the propagation of the Catholic faith? And yet we know that the meetings of the Bible Society are continually bringing some of the heads of our Church into contact with Dissenters. Will it be said that there is greater danger from contact with Popery, and that some have gone over from high church principles to the Romish faith? I infer that not some few only, but thousands, nay millions, have gone over from the low church and puritanical views to dissent. *All the Dissenters now in Ireland, or their fathers, were once Puritans or Evangelicals.*"

P. 332. "The Church holds out to such as fall from their baptismal grace the hope of repentance, a boon equivalent to that conversion which constitutes the chief part of the Evangelical scheme. The Churchman, like the Evangelical, preaches his awakening sermons, and makes his earnest appeals to those who have fallen from grace, accompanied by vivid manifestations of God's love, through Christ, to even the worst sinner. The difference is that whereas the Evangelical makes this the whole, or by far the most prominent part of his scheme, the Churchman looks on it rather as a supplement, or last resort, and builds his principal hope on the preservation and carrying out of baptismal grace, according to the scheme so plainly marked out in the services of the Church. Such appears to be the broad and essential difference between the Church scheme and that of the Evangelicals. The Evangelical dwells almost entirely on *conversion*; the Churchman preaches *baptismal regeneration*, and to those who have fallen *repentance*, &c. In a word, it is to be feared that Evangelicalism has so obscured the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and so unscripturally mouthed the way of repentance, that multitudes have been beguiled to their destruction. Multitudes have been destroyed, not so much by what the Evangelists teach, as by what they leave untaught."

The author then proceeds to mention several other doctrines in which the teaching of the Evangelicals\* is

\* The term "Evangelical," it has been by some observed, is a misnomer, as by them the *Epistles* are exalted above the *Gospels*. See also p. 54 of this work.

decidedly at variance with the words of Scripture, or the formularies of the Church.

"All Evangelicals are unsound in the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and in the doctrine of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church. Not only here and there but *all*. All confound the doctrine of the visible Church with the Communion of Saints, and all refuse to receive in its true and natural sense the doctrines of the Church respecting baptism. All more or less exalt the doctrine of justification by faith to the disparagement of other great doctrines, though some more than others. All cry down ordinances, and more or less neglect the fasts and festivals of the Church. It is these characteristics that constitute the Evangelical party."

The author observes that it may appear to some that these accusations are penned in a spirit of harshness.

"I trust not," he says, "and yet I acknowledge that I feel some indignation. I used once to respect the Evangelicals, . . . . but their popularity has spoiled them, as it has done thousands before them. They have now stood forward in a new light. They are no longer contending for the souls of men, but struggling to maintain a waning popularity. They see grow up around them a zealous and laborious body of men, who have devoted themselves to the restoring the ancient purity and energy of the Church. These men are gradually regaining an influence over the public mind, to the prejudice and annoyance of the Evangelicals. Hence their rage against them. The effrontery with which these men accuse their brethren is marvellous. The daily newspapers and monthly magazines have been filled with foul charges and injurious reports against those who are endeavouring to raise the tone of religion. There has sprung up amongst the Evangelicals a bitter hostility and ungenerous jealousy. They bar the kingdom of Heaven against them. They neither go in themselves nor suffer those that are waiting to go in. And not only is the public mind prejudiced by the press, but even more objectionable means than these are resorted to, and the low arts of political partizanship are called into operation. I have at this moment before me a speech made by an Evangelical—

"The whole Church scheme," says Mr. Flavell, "lies in a nutshell. You should stick to the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans. If you do not know a word of Scripture besides, that would be enough," &c.

cal clergyman at a large dinner party composed of the tradesmen of St. Ruth, which, for violence and ill feeling, goes beyond what one is accustomed to hear even at a gathering of democrats, and in which the holiest truths are treated with a contempt which must have rejoiced the heart of an Infidel. To such a state of mad excitement were these men brought by the spirit of partizanship."

Mr. Greasley gives a specimen of this speech in a note. The reverend speaker asks, speaking of what he calls Puseyite, "If we are to have the oil and chrism, are we to have the spittle and salt? are we to have our children spit upon, and salted, and pickled?" Who this gentleman is we are not in charity informed; and we sincerely hope that his language, his temper, and his piety, are something peculiar to himself, something quite individualised, and do not extend throughout the whole brotherhood.

*Papers of Regnault. Edited by William de Barry.*

THERE is no want of cleverness in this volume, nor of poetical talent, but a marvellous lack of that care and attention which should labour at making its productions as perfect as it can before it is given to the public, for their delight or instruction. We give two specimens, the latter might have been worked up into an entertaining and amusing poem.

## SONG.

Canst thou not stay a little longer,  
Till fruit is sweet 'neath autumn skies;  
Now every day our tie grows stronger,  
And dearer still each hour that flies.

For jasmine on the wall is scenting,  
And evening sun on peach is red;  
And orchard grounds the winds respecting,  
With many a breaking bough are spread.

Now daylight's parting beam is deeper,  
Now nuts grow brown and shadows blue,  
Gay sounds the carol of the reaper,  
Thou must not, could not, say adieu.

In vain the year its tides revolving,  
Revives to life its seasons dear;  
If, as it rolls, it is dissolving  
Those bonds for which we chiefly care.

Thus do we part—thus unavailing  
The garden leaf—the last blown rose—  
Thy absence is but the recalling  
Of former ills, forgotten woes.

But time that fatal hour is bringing,  
Oh! leave thine image on my heart;  
So when the clock's cold tongue is ringing,  
We'll say, adieu! farewell! and part.

## THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

Hark! the town is working,  
Hammering, weaving, building, shoeing,  
He alone is shirking,  
Nothing, nothing, nothing doing.

In his easy chair he sits  
Safe and sound by others wits.  
Why is this? since work he can?  
Why? he is a gentleman.

Hark! all hearts are leaping,  
Laughing, loving, drinking, eating,  
He alone is weeping,  
Nothing hoping, nothing getting.

In his lonely room he stays,  
Void of pleasure, void of praise.  
Why is this? since stir he can?  
Why? he is a gentleman.

Hark! the world's in riot,  
Fighting, fuming, bursting, cheating,  
He alone seems quiet,  
Nothing fearing, nothing hating.

In his hall he doth abide,  
Feels no avarice, lust or pride.  
Why is this? since brawl he can?  
Why? he is a gentleman.

*Winslow's Remains, with Notes, &c.*  
By Right Rev. George W. Doane.

THIS volume will be read with deep interest in the subject, and feelings of affection and respect to the memory of him whose character it records, and some of whose writings it has preserved. Prefixed to the remains of the author is a sermon by the Editor, in which will be found such an account of the life and character of his deceased friend, as will enchain attention and awake emotions of the tenderest kind in every reader's heart. This affectionate tribute by the Bishop of New Jersey, to the memory of him whom he calls "a true Catholic churchman in his life and in his death," is followed by the sermons of Mr. Winslow, and by some poetical pieces. The former are in our opinion correct in doctrine, speaking the authentic voice of the Church on the points of Christian belief and duty. The poems are the productions of an accomplished mind, and are elegantly and correctly written. From these we must give one specimen.

## THOUGHTS FOR THE CITY.

Out on the city's hum !  
My spirit would flee from the haunts of  
men ;

To where the woodland and the leafy glen  
Are eloquently dumb.

These dull brick walls which span  
My daily walks, which shut me in,  
These crowded streets, with their busy din,  
They tell too much of man.

Oh ! for those dear wild flowers,  
Which in the meadows so brightly grew,  
Where the honey-bee and blithe bird flew,  
That gladdened boyhood's hours.

Out on these chains of flesh !  
Binding the pilgrim, who fain would roam  
To where kind nature hath made her home,  
In bowers so green and fresh.

But is not nature here ?  
From these troubled scenes look up and  
view

The orb of day, thro' the firmament blue,  
Pursue his bright career.

Or where the night dews fall,  
Go watch the moon, with her gentle glance,  
Flitting o'er that clear expanse,  
Her own broad starlit hall.

Mortal the Earth may mar  
And blot out its beauties one by one,  
But he cannot dim the fadeless sun,  
Or quench a single star.

And o'er the dusky town  
The greater light that ruleth the day,  
And the heavenly host in their bright  
array,

Look gloriously down.

So mid the hollow mirth,  
The din and strife of the crowded mart,  
We may ever lift up the eye and heart,  
To scenes above the earth.

Blest thoughts, so kindly given,  
That, tho' he toils with his boasted might,  
Man cannot shut from his brother's sight  
The things and thoughts of heaven.

*My Bee Book.* By W. C. Cotton, A.M.

WITH some curtailments and alterations this might be made a very delightful and instructive volume. It is written with all the zeal of an amateur, with poetic taste and feeling, and in a truly Christian spirit, but as the subject as well as the book have been very successfully discoursed on in a late number of the Quarterly Review, it will be the less necessary for us to follow the bees in their flight, or to pry into their secrets, but to descend from our altitudes and come to matter of fact. We observe in this and

other Bee books, how strenuously the cottagers are exhorted to study hives and their inmates, and what golden treasures are promised to their industry. Indeed a calculation mentioned in the Quarterly Review extends to several thousand pounds from a certain number of hives. Now in the country in which we live there is no encouragement of this sort held out to the apiarian cultivator for the profits of his "*unshepherded flock*;" for there is great difficulty in finding sale for the honey, even at the low price of sixpence in the pound, and it is often brought back from the markets and towns unsold, and used up at home. The wax indeed is a more certain commodity, and goes off at better prices. We must give a Greek epigram on the subject of bees, a favourite *bird* with the Greek poets, we presume by the author, though signed *anonymous*.

Δὲ ἂ Ἀπιάριος οὐ θέλω εἶναι.

"Απίδος οὐ σέβομαι τελετὰς, οὐδ' ὄργια  
Νείλου·

"Αγγλικὸς ἀρθροδοκῶν Ἄριον οὐκ ἄγαμαι.  
Καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' ἄρ' ἐγὼ γ' Ἀπιάριος οὐ θέλω  
εἶναι.

"Ὅς ναῖο γαίαις τήλοθεν ἐξ Ἄπειας.

*Bells and Pomegranates, Nos. I.—IV.*  
By Robert Browning.

OF Mr. Browning's poetical powers and philosophical knowledge of the mind of man, we have a very high opinion, and on some of the eloquent and powerful passages in his former productions we have been delighted to dwell. His Paracelsus was a *noble monster*; but as regards the present work, we take it that Mr. Browning in poetry, as Mr. Turner in the sister art of painting, being self-delighted with the exercise of his acknowledged powers, writes for his own gratification and to his own will, without much regard to the approbation or applause of his readers. His mind is full of imagery, and all fancies quaint and noble; a copious flow of language is at his command; he is master of the passions that sway the human heart; and thus conscious of his powers, he mounts his steed, turns the magic peg in its ear, and instantly shoots aloft, and goes careering along in the high regions of the empyrean,

hardly visible to ordinary mortals. Of his four numbers we like best his first, *Pippa Passes*. The scene between the wife Olivia and her paramour Sibald, though wild and fantastic, is very poetically drawn; and so is the sketch of the Poor Girls who sit on the steps near the Duomo of S. Maria. In the second tragedy, King Victor and King Charles, we confess the ability, but consider the result inadequate. In "The Return of the Druses," we did not feel at all interested. The dramatic lyrics are very clever in parts; but the following is perfect as a whole, as an excellent companion to the best of the spirited old political ballads and garlands.

## CAVALIER TUNES.—I. MARCHING ALONG.

1.

Kentish Sir Byng stood for his King,  
Bidding the crop-headed Parliament swing,  
And pressing on troops unable to stoop,  
And see the rogues flourish and honest men droop,  
Marched them along, fifty score strong,  
Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song.

2.

God for King Charles! Pym and such carles,  
To the devil that prompts 'em their treasonous parles.  
Cavaliers up! lips from the cup,  
Hands from the pasty, nor bite take, nor sup,  
'Till you're (*Chorus*) marching along, fifty score strong,  
Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song.

3.

Hampden to hell! and his obsequies knell,  
Serge Rodyard, and Fiennes, and young Harry as well.  
England, good cheer! Rupert is near,  
Kentish and loyalists keep we not here.  
(*Chorus*) Marching along, fifty score strong,  
Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song.

4.

Then God for King Charles! Pym and his snarles,  
To the devil that pricks on such pestilent carles,  
Hold by the right, you double your might,  
So onward to Nottingham, fresh for the fight,  
March us along, fifty score strong,  
Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song.

The Cloister (Spanish) is the next best, in our belief, but we have not room to extract it.

1. *Satanic Agency and Mesmerism, a Sermon.* By Rev. Hugh Mac Neile.
2. *Mesmerism the Gift of God. A Letter by a Beneficed Clergyman.*

THE manner in which the power called "Mesmerism" is engaging public attention is well known, as well as

the great proportion of talent and science engaged in the investigation of its nature and properties, and in the endeavour to connect its unknown powers with those with which we are already acquainted. These investigations have assumed a scientific character, and are pursued according to the most approved methods of philosophy; while the natural powers which the art itself is able to call forth and command, are applied most successfully to the treatment of disease, both as auxiliaries to the established plans of treatment, and as successful where they have failed. The art itself is still in its infancy, but is daily under patient and persevering investigation, unfolding more and more of its character and properties, exhibiting new and interesting phenomena, and offering the most flattering prospects of removing disease that has resisted all other methods of cure, and of alleviating the suffering and agony that are attendant on the operations of surgery. As we have said, the art is in its infancy;—yet it has already proved its claims, both on the belief and the gratitude of mankind. The stubborn and dreadful disease of epilepsy has been removed by it—nervous diseases of the brain and the heart, of the most dangerous kind, have been arrested in their fatal progress—amputations have been performed, even of entire limbs, without the patient being conscious of the operation, or in any degree affected by it—it has been applied beneficially in the treatment of insanity, and the tranquillization of the disordered mind—it is in the hands of men of singularly active minds, of habits of philosophical investigation, and extensive acquirements—its evidences are fairly and openly submitted to the most educated and enlightened part of the public—it is altogether separated from the lower and obscure provinces of quackery and deceit—it is the subject of the most rigorous investigation both in public and private, in conversation, in open debate, in pamphlets and reviews—it has been adopted, after examination, by a considerable portion of the medical world, and the circle of its teachers and believers is steadily extending both at home and abroad. Now, while the matter stands thus, there arises a preacher, a Mr. Mac Neile,

of Liverpool, in whose name is published a sermon, called "*Satanic Agency and Mesmerism.*" This we have had the misfortune of reading. As far as we can recollect the reasoning runs in this manner. 1. There are fallen angels; these are permitted to be tempters to fallen man; they appear in the shape of wizards, enchanters, and act through witchcraft. Such is the testimony of the Old Testament, and of the gospel; and, further, the devil still retains his ancient power and domination. Among the Arabs, for instance, he appears acting in the "*Sin of Witchcraft;*" he also appears in the *Mystery of Iniquity*, the Church of Rome; and he appears "with powers, and doing signs, and mingling lying wonders." We must therefore be prepared to be assailed by power working with men who dwell with familiar spirits. Mesmerism is a power—is it real or supernatural power, or fraud? The preacher must judge by hearsay on this point, not caring to be a present witness himself. Grant that it is real, then let the teachers of it give us the science in a scientific manner, opening to us the law, and stating the uniform action of the properties, *not confining themselves to experiments in a corner, upon servant girls hired for the purpose.* Let us have the law of the science, if it be a science; and if it be not a science then what is it? It is either a falsehood or a supernatural thing. The supernatural thing is the power over the flesh of man's body; but who do we read of as having taken possession of man's flesh?—the devil. Therefore, says the preacher, I suspect this pretended science is of the devil, and this suspicion is strengthened and supported by Lord Shrewsbury's cases, because they belong "to the *Mystery of Iniquity,*" and also because the *philosophic* advocates and teachers of the pseudo-science are covetous men, like Balaam, and seldom go to church. Therefore to lay hold of them is an exploit worth of the devil. Lastly, the members of the medical profession are the last persons fit to judge of the truth of this work, if it is supernatural, because the devil cannot be found by the knife that divides the joints, or by the medicine which divides the pores. Therefore the preacher advises all me-

dical men "to ask God Almighty to show them the spiritual world." To conclude, he says, let no Christians go to such exhibitions, for they may be of the devil in more ways than one. Nature acts *uniformly*, the devil *capriciously*; and if this art works *capriciously*, then there is some mischievous agent at work; besides, "no science can save a soul." Clasp your bible, and go not after idle vanities. Now to, &c. Such is the discourse of the Rev. Mr. Hugh Mac Neile, of Liverpool. Fortunately this piece of foolery fell into the hands of a person styling himself a benefited clergyman, and who we believe is the Rev. G. Sandby, of Suffolk; and who answered it in the article, the name of which we have prefixed to these observations. It was lamentably necessary that some notice should be taken of this absurd discourse, for not only had thousands of copies been bought by weak and fanatic persons, but persons had been absolutely deterred from adopting or witnessing the curative effects of Mesmerism, through scruples of conscience raised by this contemptible piece of sacred declamation. Mr. Sandby's pamphlet is written throughout in that calm and temperate manner that became a person investigating a subject of philosophy. The facts adduced are judiciously selected—the reasonings are logically stated—the present state of the mesmeric science is fairly represented, and Mr. Mac Neile's absurdities are exposed and his flimsy reasoning irresistibly confuted. At p. 11 Mr. Sandby has answered his demand, "that the laws of this science be stated clearly and in a scientific manner;" which, in other words, signifies: "While you are employed in making such experiments as may hereafter enable you to comprehend and unfold the laws to which they are subject, you must explain these laws to me before I believe in your experiments;" he has considered Mr. Mac Neile's sensible demand, "that the laws of this science should act *uniformly,*" that is, that a power should act with steadiness and uniformity on a substance (that is "the animal economy of various patients) which is *never uniform.*" He might as well require that a dose of rhubarb, senna, or other purgative stuff, should

act uniformly on his own bowels, or on those of the virtuous and venerable spinsters who form his congregation. Would not those respected practisers of domestic medicine inform him, of the *capriciousness* of castor-oil, of the uncertain issue of the pilula composita, and of the disappointment they endured, hour after hour, while eagerly waiting the expected operation of the colocynthine aperients; but Mr. Sandby's remarks on this head, which commence at p. 12, are so just, so full, and so decisive, that they require no assistance from any other hand.

"The nature of *electricity* (he says) is not so perfectly known that a law could be laid down, by general reasoning, so as to foretell of a certainty the manner in which electrified bodies would act in *any position* in which they might be respectively placed. Do we therefore say that there is *no* uniformity? or, as Mr. Mac Neile might say, that there is no electricity, or, rather, that the whole is determined by the accidental caprices of Satan? No! we answer that the distance of the *positive* and *negative* bodies being known, and no disagreement arising from other or accidental causes, their uniformity of action is certain; but we add, that, as philosophers could not determine a just theory of all this from the physical principles of electricity, it was necessary to proceed by observation, and comparison of phenomena, *before* the law of variation could be established; and so it is in animal magnetism, it will be by observation, by induction of various and numerous particulars, as exhibited in individuals of various constitutions and habits, that any approach to a consistent theory of action can be established. All this will require much time and many and tedious experiments, &c."

Mr. Sandby lastly brings forward a positive case of cure in his own family by Mesmerism, after all the ordinary appliances of medicine had failed, and hope itself was all but gone; and in this case, instead of seeing any marks of "diabolical capriciousness," it acted "by a gradual, steady, and progressive improvement, attended by circumstances of relief which no language can express." To this we should add that Mr. Mac Neile's argument of capriciousness appears to us to be altogether wrong. When medicines are applied to the removal of disease they seldom act with uniformity,

they require constantly to be modified, mixed, or changed; but all this time the disease may be steadily diminishing, and symptoms of health more and more appearing. The *end* may be obtained, though by a perpetual change and variety in the *means*; so the cures performed by Mesmerism may be certain, though the effects of mesmeric application may vary in power from day to day, according to the bodily constitution of the patient, or of the operator—according to the state of the mental faculties at the time, and of the nervous system—according to the dry or moist nature of the weather, and so on; but, if the purpose or end in view is generally obtained, then the uncertainty of the *means* (miscalled *capriciousness*) is not to be regarded, being a defect which necessarily belongs to the application of all art that, like medicine, is founded on experiment and observation. We now consider Mr. Mac Neile's claim to the attention of the public to be altogether destroyed. He may go on in his own chapel alarming his congregation, whenever a mesmeric physician arrives in Liverpool, by crying out from the pulpit,

'By the pricking of my thumbs

Something wicked this way comes;'

but the sensible portion of mankind will look for something better than vituperation, declamation, illogical reasoning, and interpretations of scripture misunderstood and misapplied.

*The Suburban Horticulturist; or, an Attempt to teach the Science of the Kitchen, Fruit, and Forcing Garden.*  
By S. C. Loudon. pp. 732.

WE have read this volume with care, and pronounce it to be executed in such a manner as does credit to the writer's knowledge and industry, and we are sure it will be of the greatest utility to all who, possessing gardens, have them cultivated under their own management and inspection. The noble and the rich have it in their power to engage gardeners of great skill and good education who relieve them of all trouble but that of eating the fruits and inhaling the odours of the flowers; but the person of small fortune, possessing alike with the rich man a love of nature and of cultivation, yet not



being able, on account of the expense, to place his land in the hands of a scientific gardener, he must either cultivate it according to his own confined knowledge, or entrust it to the hands of those who are little better than labourers of the field, and under whom no success could be obtained. To give, therefore, instruction to the ignorant in a commodious form and intelligible language, has been the intention of the author of this volume; and we certainly cannot point out any part of his subject which is not treated with the fullness it requires, and the correctness that proceeds from a long and intimate acquaintance with every branch of horticulture. To the country clergyman and to the retired tradesman this volume is peculiarly adapted, and with this book on their table they will be able so to direct the operations of a common labouring gardener, as to cultivate their grounds with satisfaction and success. The work is divided into different parts and sections, each embracing a portion of the general subject. The plants themselves are named and classified. The soils, manure, and atmosphere, suited to their growth and maintenance are enumerated, as well as the diseases and accidents to which they are liable, and the insects and animals that infest and injure them. The proper implements, utensils, and structures of horticulture are mentioned, and the best mode of construction is pointed out. Thus by attention to these points, which no inexperienced person could be able of himself to effect, many mistakes will be avoided, disappointment obviated, and money will not be uselessly spent. The different methods of propagation by seed, cuttings, layers, budding, and grafting, are given in the succeeding parts; the proper mode of cropping, with the whole rotation of crops, is detailed; the culture of fruits under glass as well as in the open borders, with the different methods of forcing, and copious catalogues of the proper fruits and culinary vegetables which are to be preferred. It is intended to follow up this volume of "*Suburban Horticulture*" with another on "*Suburban Floriculture*," thus completing the whole cycle of information on that subject; in the meantime an excellent substitute for the latter will be found

in Mrs. Loudon's *Companion to the Ladies' Flower Garden*. In conclusion we may observe that all the latest discoveries in agricultural chemistry have been applied in this work to the subject of gardening, and the introduction of all the newest fruits and vegetables noticed. Satisfied of the utility of the present volume we now look forward to the next with eager expectation, as Pomona and Flora ought always to be companions, and fruits and flowers should lend a charm and lustre to each other, as Van Huysum and all great flower painters afford us the example in their works.

*On the Laying out, Planting, and Managing Cemeteries, &c.* By J. C. Loudon.

THIS very useful and well-written treatise may be considered as being divided under two heads,—the useful, the ornamental. The former showing the best means of preventing the evil consequences that arise from the common methods of burial, in the overcrowded state of churchyards and cemeteries, the want of attention to drainage, and other causes which endanger the health and safety of the living; the second, which comes under the province of landscape gardening, affording information for the ornament and decoration of large public burial grounds and churchyards, agreeably to good taste and to the preservation of the proper and peculiar character of the places. On both these points Mr. Loudon has given much valuable instruction, and such as we trust will awaken the public attention; for, though certainly much has been done in discouraging interments in churches and recommending the selection of burial grounds away from the hearts of crowded cities, and in the suburban grounds suitable for the purpose, yet it appears that before all the objects are attained which are requisite to protect the health of the persons employed in the sepulture of the dead, or of those residing near the cemeteries, much still remains to be amended; as, for instance, the practice of leaving coffins in open vaults, merely closing the cell with ironwork (p. iii.) and of interring a number of bodies in the same grave without having a sufficient depth of earth over each to absorb the

greater part of the gases of decomposition. In these and other like instances Mr. Loudon has judiciously observed, that the improvement in the mode of burying has been very trifling, and that a thorough reformation is required; and he adds, "Unless this takes place, it is not difficult to foresee that new cemeteries will soon cease to be wholesome places of recreation, more especially such as are on level ground, or are surrounded with high walls and thick belts of plantation, which exclude the action of the wind on the interior surface." The reformation which Mr. Loudon recommends is to seal up all coffins deposited in catacombs and vaults hermetically with Roman cement, and to leave a stratum of six feet of earth over every coffin, covered with a protecting stone. To show how complete this treatise is, and how every branch of the subject is considered, we shall add that the plan is in its divisions as follows: 1. The use of cemeteries. 2. The laying out, building, and planting cemeteries. 3. The working and management of ditto. 4. The innovations suggested relative to the selection of ground, mode of performing funerals, &c. 5. Design for a cemetery of moderate extent, exemplified in one now being formed at Cambridge. 6. Design for a ditto on hilly ground. 7. The present state of the London cemeteries, considered chiefly as cemetery gardens. 8. Country churchyards, their present state and means of improvement. 9. List of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants adapted for cemeteries. This last division is as full and perfect as it could well be made, and occupies about twenty pages; the suggestions given in it are very judicious, and demand the attention of those to whom the designing and planting cemeteries is entrusted. The cemetery at Kensal Green requires great alteration and improvement in this respect. There are no less than sixty engravings in the volume, and we wish to point out one, p. 68, giving a view of the South Metropolitan Cemetery as it now stands, and the succeeding one, in which Mr. Loudon has suggested the alterations which the character of the place requires, as calculated to decidedly prove the good taste and good sense that he has brought to the sub-

ject. As regards trees proper for the decoration of these repositories of the dead, we have only to express our wish that the old yew tree of our forefathers should still retain its situation of honour, notwithstanding the introduction of so many other evergreen trees from foreign countries of late years; because, in the first place, it is most suitable in character; secondly, because of all evergreen trees it best bears transplantation, even when several centuries old; thirdly, because of all European trees it attains the greatest longevity; and lastly, because it is not so subject to be uprooted and blown down in high winds and tempests as the cedars of Lebanon and the pine and fir tribe. We do not recommend it exclusively, but we wish it to retain the foremost and favourite place, and still to preserve the appellation of "the tree consecrated to the dead."

*A Selection of Papers relative to the County of Lincoln, read before the Lincolnshire Topographical Society, 1841, 1842. Small 4to. pp. 114.*

LINCOLNSHIRE is a county respecting which but little has been published in comparison to its magnitude and importance; and the city of Lincoln itself, once one of the principal cities in England, forms a subject of local history so worthy of attention, and so certain to reward the labours of a skilful and diligent investigation, that, sincerely as we should welcome in every direction an effort to advance the topography and particular history of our country, we receive with peculiar satisfaction this evidence of some interest being taken in such matters in this too long neglected field.\*

\* We find the following lamentable admission in Mr. Nicholson's paper in this volume: "Formerly discoveries (made in and near Lincoln) were recorded in the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society; but it is a remarkable fact that, for upwards of forty years, not one communication has been made from Lincoln of any of the innumerable objects of local antiquity which have been discovered, and have almost invariably been destroyed, during that period." We may add, however, that the Gentleman's Magazine has not been so entirely deficient in preserv-

The papers contained in this first publication of the Society, are seven, namely.—

1. An opening Address, by E. J. Willson, F.S.A.

2. The Geology of Lincoln; by the late Mr. William Bedford.

3. The Malandry Hospital for Lepers; by W. D. Cookson, M.D.

4. Leprosy of the Middle Ages; by the same.

5. Temple Bruer, and its Knights; by the Rev. George Oliver, D.D.

6. The advantage of recording the discovery of Local Antiquities; by W. A. Nicholson, F.R.I.A.

7. Tattershall Castle; by the same.

The most elaborate and original papers appear to be those by Dr. Cookson, and they will be found generally interesting in illustration of a subject which attaches itself to innumerable other sites throughout the country.

Of the ruins at Temple Bruer, where was one of the Round Churches, a plan is given: the roof of the church was supported upon eight columns, as at Cambridge (see the plan accompanying Mr. Essex's paper on Round Churches, in the *Archæologia*, vol. vi. p. 173.)

Four plates accompany Dr. Oliver's account of Tattershall Castle. We cannot say, however, that we think the engravings, on the whole, particularly attractive; and, without in any degree suggesting the sacrifice of utility to decoration in this particular, we shall be glad to find improvement in the Society's next work.

*The Order of Daily Service, the Litany, and Order of the Administration of the Holy Communion, with Plain-tune, according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland.* sm. 4to.

THIS is one of the most splendid and at the same time most original works of its kind which has issued from the press for a long period. In design and execution it is equally ex-

cellent; indeed as a specimen of typography it may be said to be almost unrivalled. It is printed throughout in red and black; all the capitals and first letters are in red, and the musical lines as well; the form of the capital letters also is very ornamental. Each page is surrounded by a wood-cut border of very elegant design, printed in black, the effect of which is at once striking, and, from the contrast which it presents, very pleasing to the eye.

The volume contains the whole musical service in plain-tune, as generally used in the different cathedrals at the present time, and in addition some other parts of the musical notation, which, although not all generally adopted, are nevertheless interesting in an antiquarian point of view. This musical service is taken from two works, (with the necessary alterations in order to adapt it to our present ritual,) the first of which appeared in 1544, under the authority of Henry VIII. entitled, "An Exhortacion unto Praier thought mete by the Kynge's Majestie and his Clergie to be read. Also a Litany with Suffrages, to be sayd or sung, T. Berthelet, 1544." To this Litany the musical service published in the present volume, and which is still used in our cathedrals, was set. The second of these works was published in 1550, shortly after the issue of the first service-book of Edward VI. containing a manual of plain-tune for the performance of matins, even-song, the office of the Holy Communion, and the Burial of the Dead, compiled by John Marbeche, for the use of the chapel royal, and entitled, "The Book of Common Praier noted."

The preface to the present work is drawn up by the editor, Mr. William Dyce, in a very ingenious manner, and displays much research and information. Mr. Dyce has given a very good and clear account of what is called plain-tune, which will be more intelligible perhaps to those of our readers who are not learned in music, under the name of chanting. Plain-tune appears to be of four kinds: it is a mode of intonating, chanting, and singing in the church, which implies an adherence to certain rules, and, to a great extent, the use of certain well-known melodies that are severally ap-

ing such records, and we may refer particularly to the interesting view of the Roman Western Gate, given in our number for June, 1836, to a timber house in that for June 1839, and to Roman inscriptions in those for Jan. 1840 and Oct. 1842.

propriated to particular parts of the service. There is, in fact, one species of plain-song for such parts of the offices as are read, another for those that are chanted antiphonally, a third for anthems, the creeds, and hymns in prose, such as the "Te Deum," "Gloria in excelsis," &c. and a fourth for metrical hymns. The first two kinds may be termed chants or intonations, in which there is, more or less, a perpetually recurring burden; the latter two may be termed melodies. The former differ from one another, as well in the sounds employed as in manner of their use—the use of the one being mainly regulated by the real punctuation and the sense of the words; that of the other, by the artificial division of the psalms into verses and half-verses. Of the one kind of intonation there are five principal sorts; of the other eight—or, if the chants for litanies be included under the second head, several more. The third and fourth species of plain-song are characterised by the want of the continually recurring endings peculiar to the intonated manner of reading and chanting; being, in fact, airs or melodies that follow the course of the words, whether in prose or verse, and which are accordingly sung to those words only. Some of these melodies are of great antiquity, as for example, that of the Te Deum, attributed

to St. Ambrose and Augustine; but it has been the custom of the Church to allow composers of every successive age to exercise their skill in the parts of her offices to which these two kinds of plain-song are appropriated; and this license, Mr. Dyce observes, must be understood to apply to the melodies in the present work.

We understand the Psalter, which will complete this unique work, is nearly ready for publication. With this is to be given (together with an explanatory preface) an appendix, comprising the burial service, as noted by John Marbeche, together with the Benedictus, and other portions of ancient music contained in his book. The work will thus comprise all the music of Marbeche's publication (which was adapted to the first Prayer Book of Edward VI.) and will likewise be a complete edition of our present Church service.

We cannot conclude without expressing our earnest hope that the spirited and enterprising publisher, who has done so much for sacred literature, will meet with such a reward for his exertions in bringing out the present work, as may stimulate him to produce other publications distinguished by equal correctness and elegance of design, and admirable execution.

*Immanuel; or, God with us. A series of Lectures on the Divinity and Humanity of our Lord.* By R. Bingham, M.A. Curate of Trinity Church, Gosport. 8vo. pp. xi. 410.—This volume, as its title intimates, embraces a variety of subjects, and may serve as a compendium to such readers as have not time or means for an extensive course. The quotations which are given from other writers, Fathers, Reformers, and modern divines, will increase its value in that respect. In a didactic point of view, it is useful, and in a critical one, respectable. The topic on which the greatest diversity of opinion will be found among its readers, is the descent into hell, the author's views of which incline to those of Bishop Horsley. We learn from the preface that he is descended from the celebrated writer on Christian Antiquities of the same name, a circumstance too interesting to be omitted. The following passage in the preface is worth

the attention of students in general; when speaking of his numerous other occupations, the author says, "I have effected my purpose, I trust, under the Divine blessing, by *never being idle*, by making use of the shreds of time and the passing of hours, which were chiefly devoted to regular and stated avocations. Perhaps the more we have to do the more we are able to accomplish, and those who have but little time, know best how to value and redeem it." (p. v.)

*Collectanea Antiqua. No. I. Etchings of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages.* By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., one of the Secretaries of the Numismatic Society, &c. 8vo.—Eight plates, containing, 1, 2. Roman glass vessels, in the museum at Boulogne sur Mer; 3, 4. Bronze fibulae, &c. and pottery, found at Etaples, Pas de Calais. Four of the

pots are inscribed, one with AVE, Hail! another with BIBE, Drink! the third with IMPLE, Fill! and the fourth apparently with VIVAS, Your good health! Plates 5 and 6 are British and Roman coins found in Kent; 7, Gold British or Gaulic coins found at Bognor and Alfriston in Sussex; and 8. a Gallo-Roman votive altar, now the baptismal font in the church of Halinghen, Pas de Calais. The inscription on this extraordinary relic is,

EIDEO IOVI  
VICVS  
DOLVCENS  
CVVITALIS  
PRISC.

which has been variously interpreted by

different French antiquaries. The word EIDEO is apparently the name of a local deity associated with Jupiter, and it is remarkable that three altars have been found dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, which name has some apparent connection with the word DOLVCENS. As, however, we are unable to elucidate the matter, we will refer the curious antiquary to Mr. Smith's own description, in which he has discussed at length this subject, as well as those of his other plates. The having been at the pains to make these etchings with his own hands, is characteristic of his usual zeal and perseverance, and the antiquarian world may well wish that they possessed more members equally active with Mr. Roach Smith.

## FINE ARTS.

### THE COMPETITION CARTOONS.

The Cartoons prepared in pursuance of the directions of the Commissioners of Fine Arts are now exhibited to public view in Westminster Hall; having been visited on the 20th June by her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, &c. The judges were the Marquess of Lansdowne, Sir R. Peel, Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. R. Westmacott, Mr. R. Cook, and Mr. W. Etty; and their award is as follows. It will be seen that, although several academicians have competed, none are included among the fortunate competitors. The undermentioned classes constitute the only gradations of merit upon which the judges have been called upon to determine:

#### Prizes of Three Hundred Pounds.

Cæsar's First Invasion of Britain. Mr. E. Armitage, George-street, Adelphi, and Prestbury Mansion, Cheltenham.

Caracatus led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Mr. G. T. Watts, Robert-street, Hampstead-road.

First Trial by Jury. Mr. C. W. Cope, Hyde Park Gardens, Kensington-gore.

#### Prizes of Two Hundred Pounds.

St. Augustine preaching to Ethelbert and Bertha, his Christian Queen. Mr. John Calcott Horsley, Kensington Gravel-pits.

Cardinal Boucher urging the Dowager Queen of Edw. IV. to give up from Sanctuary the Duke of York. Mr. John F. Bell, School of Design, Manchester.

The Fight for the Beacon. Mr. H. J. Townsend, Blandford Cottage, Brompton.

#### Prizes of One Hundred Pounds.

Una alarmed by the Fairies and Satyrs. Mr. W. E. Frost, Poland-street.

Joseph of Arimathea converting the Britons. Mr. E. T. Parris, Grafton-street.

Boadicea haranguing the Iceni. Mr. H. C. Selous, Camden-street North.

Alfred submitting his Code of Laws for the approval of the Witan. Mr. J. Bridges, Charles-street, Berners-street.

Eleanor saves the life of her husband, afterwards Edward I., by sucking the poison from the wound in his arm. Mr. J. Severn, 21, James-street, Buckingham-gate.

The Commissioners have subsequently selected the ten following subjects as entitled to a reward of 100*l.* each.

Una coming to seek the assistance of Gloriana; an allegory of the Reformed Religion seeking the assistance of England.—Spencer's Faery Queene. Mr. Frank Howard, jun.

The Seven Acts of Mercy. Una and the Red Cross Knight led by Mercy to the Hospital of the Seven Virtues. Mr. G. V. Ripplingille.

The Death of King Lear. Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, jun.

The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam.—Milton's Paradise Lost. Sir W. Ross, R.A.

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The Brothers releasing the Lady from the Enchanted Chair. Milton's Comus. Mr. F. R. Stephanoff.

The Brothers driving out Comus and his Rabble. Mr. J. C. Waller.

St. Augustine preaching to the Britons. Mr. W. C. Thomas.

Alfred, putting on the habit of a harper, went into the enemy's camp, where he was everywhere admitted, and lent the hammer to play before their prince. Having thus acquired a great knowledge of their situation, he returned in secrecy to his nobility. Mr. Marshall Claxton.

Plague of London, A.D. 1349. The bishops and clergy are at St. Paul's Cross, praying for the cessation of the pestilence. Mr. E. Corbould.

*Sculpture.*—At a sale, last month, at Christie's, an Amorino, by Canova, late belonging to Lord Cawdor, was sold for 230 guineas. A Sleeping Beauty, by Gott, for 125 guineas. A bust of Nollekens, by Chantrey, 81 guineas. Bust of Horne Tooke, by the same, 30 guineas.

The Neapolitan sculptor, Persico, has just completed a marble group, the execution of which was intrusted to him by the Congress of the United States, and

which is destined for the Capital at Washington. It consists of two figures, one of Columbus, the other of an Indian woman turning away from him with a look of shy curiosity. It is spoken of in Naples as a work of great merit.

The model of the statue of the late Very Rev. Dr. Wood, Dean of Ely, and Master of St. John's college, Cambridge, has been placed in the ante-chapel of the college, for the purpose of a site being selected for the statue itself, which will be transferred to its final destination on the closing of the exhibition of the Royal Academy in July. The late venerable head of St. John's is represented in a sitting posture, and the simplicity and earnestness of character which distinguished him has been caught and happily expressed by the sculptor, Mr. Baily, R.A. He is clothed in the robes of a Doctor of Divinity, and is in the attitude of teaching earnestly from a book which he holds. The artist receives for his work one thousand guineas, subscribed by members of the college.

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June 29. The following gentlemen were elected to the Hebrew Scholarships:—

Kennicott,—Charles Frederick Secretan, B.A. of Wadham college.

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The subject for the Ellerton Theological Essay for 1844 is "The Contrast of Scripture Prophecy with the Oracles and Divinations of the Heathens."

The subjects for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year:—

For Latin verse, "Triumphus Pompa apud Romanos."

For an English essay, "The principles and objects of human punishments."

For a Latin essay, "Literarum humanarum utilitas."

Sir Roger Newdigate's prize, The Battle of the Nile.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Members' prizes for the present year are adjudged as follows:

Bachelors.—1. R. R. Walpole, B.A. Gonville and Caius; 2. G. Nugée, B.A. Trinity. Subject.—"Principiorum Juris Publici apud Græcos et apud Romanos comparatio."

Under-graduates.—1. C. Bristed; 2. ———. Subject.—"Quibusnam de fontibus T. Livius historiam Primi Libri sui hauserit, et quatenus historia ista vera sit habenda?"

#### KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The arrangements of the Philosophical museum at this institution, which includes that formed by King George the Third at Kew, having been completed with judgment and good taste, the opening of it to the public was made the occasion, on Thursday, June 22, of a grand ceremony. The whole of the rooms in the college, the several valuable museums, the capacious and well-furnished Marsden library, &c. were thrown open to the visitors. On every side were objects of interest; and the professors of Natural Philosophy, Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Comparative Anatomy, &c. were in attendance to answer questions, and to explain the history, character, construction, or application of the numerous specimens, inventions, productions, or preparations. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the occasion by his presence. He was received on his arrival by the principal and professors, complimented by a Latin address, and greeted with "God save the Queen" by Hullah's pupils, arranged in the great entrance hall. The royal instruments and apparatus, Wheatstone's electrical inventions, and Babbage's calculating machine, were the principal attractions of the day.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

July 1. The annual distribution of prizes in the Faculty of Arts and Laws took place in the Theatre of this College. The chair was taken by Mr. Wm. Dougal Christie, M.P. Professor Malden, Dean of Faculty, read the report, which gave an account of the proficiency attained by the pupils in literature, science, and other departments of study. The number of students in the Faculty of Arts and Laws is now 163, being a considerable increase upon that of the preceding year.

## CHELTENHAM PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

June 22. One of the noblest meetings ever known in Cheltenham was held on the occasion of the opening of the new Proprietary College. Three years have not elapsed since it was projected, and only two since the school was opened. There were 244 boys present, and most of the clergy of the town and neighbourhood. The college is an elegant Gothic building, 250 feet in length, with a tower 80 feet in height, and has a noble appearance. The great hall is capable of containing 1500 persons. It was designed by Mr. Wilson, of Bath, and erected by Mr. Davis, of Frome. The Rev. Francis Close, M.A. took the chair, and addressed the assembly in a very effective speech. The Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Phillips, introduced the Examiners, the Rev. Mr. Hodson, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Oxford. The reverend gentlemen passed the highest encomiums upon the boys for their proficiency in the classics, mathematics, and general literature, and expressed themselves on the certainty of their success in the Universities, whither they were proceeding. From the report it appeared that the receipts of the year had been 3,439*l.* covering all current expenses, and leaving a surplus of 300*l.*

## KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

The following appointments have been made in this new Canadian University. The Rev. Dr. John M'Cauley, late Principal of Upper Canada college, Vice-President of the University (the Bishop of Toronto being President by the royal charter). Besides discharging the duties of Professor of Classical Literature and Belles Lettres, on this gentleman will devolve the general management and superintendence of the whole system. The Rev. Dr. Beavan, of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, Professor of Divinity. Richard Potter, esq. M.A. a Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, and late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in University college, London, Professor of the same branches of knowledge. William Hume Blake, esq. barrister, of Toronto, and a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin, Professor of Law. Henry Croft, esq. Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry. Drs. John King and Gwynne, both gentlemen standing deservedly high in their profession, fill respectively the chairs of Practice of Medicine and Anatomy. Henry Sullivan, esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, has been appointed Demonstrator and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum. The University

already possesses a valuable collection of books, to which large additions are about to be made; and full apparatus for the illustration of the lectures in Chemistry, and all the branches of Natural Philosophy, is to be selected in England by the Professors in those departments.

## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this influential Society has been held this year at Derby. The pavilion, in which the dinner of the Members took place on Thursday, July 13, was of capacity to contain 2000 persons. A large number of implements, had arrived on Tuesday, when a preliminary trial of some of them took place on some land at Mickleover, three miles from the town. In the evening of that day, the council of the society dined with the Mayor at the Royal Hotel. Among the company were Mr. W. Miles, M.P. (Steward of the Implement department), and Sir Chas. Morgan, Bart. On Wednesday the Judges awarded the prizes, and the Council of the Society held their public dinner in the County Hall. On Thursday the cattle and implement yards were opened to the public, and the grand dinner took place in the Pavillion at 4 o'clock.

## LIBRARY OF J. S. HAWKINS, ESQ. F.S.A.

The sale of the library of the late John Sidney Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. took place on the 8th May, and eight following days, at Fletcher's Rooms, Piccadilly. The collection was not especially rich in fine or rare books, but was essentially a learned library, and included some very curious articles, both printed and manuscript. Mr. Hawkins seemed to have a most singular fancy for collecting several copies of works where the author or the subject engaged his interest, even if they were of the same edition. Of his own edition of Ignoramus there was an unsold remainder of twenty-seven copies, and of his Essay on the Origin and Progress of Gothic Architecture, no fewer than two hundred. A fine copy of Weaver's Funeral Monuments, in large paper, produced 18*l.* 5*s.*; the Latin Bible of Koberger, Nuremberg, 1478, 2*l.* 15*s.*; Bateman's Bartholemæus de Proprietatibus Rerum, Lond. 1522, 3*l.* 3*s.* The sale concluded with a few curious manuscripts; of which the most remarkable were,

A Latin chronicle, on vellum, 4to. from Brute to 16 Hen. VI. compiled by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester. Sold for 33*l.* 12*s.* to Payne and Foss.

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A 4to vellum MS. of *Legenda Aurea*, which belonged in 1397 to a priest of the church of Margneavale, in the diocese of Soissons (erroneously ascribed in the catalogue to Merevale, in Warwickshire), the age of the MS. itself being about 1300. 4l. 5s.

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Another copy of the same, 5s. 6d.

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A new Dictionary for the Orthography, Pronunciation, and Etymology of the English Language, a MS. by Joseph Ritson, formerly belonging to Mr. Heber. 5l. 7s. 6d.

A MS. translation of the whole of Sir John Chardin's Travels in Persia and the East Indies, in five vols. folio, of which the first only was published. 2l. 2s.

A MS. Alphabet of the names and arms of the Nobility and Gentry of England, about 1620 (formerly belonging to the library at Northcourt, Isle of Wight, and afterwards to J. Walwyn, esq. of Longworth, Ledbury). 6l. 10s. Boone.

A Common-place book of Historical Treatises, temp. James I. and Poetry. 4to. 4l. 4s.

The produce of the nine days' sale amounted to nearly 1,400l.

#### THE WILSON MANUSCRIPTS.

On the 29th June were sold by auction at Fentonville, near Sheffield, amongst other property, the effects of Wm. Wilson, esq. (besides as many antiquities as would have formed of themselves a museum, and ought to have been added to the stores of that already existing in the town), a great number of very curious documents, transcripts and originals, relating chiefly to the history of Sheffield and the neighbourhood, which were collected by Mr. Wilson's grandfather, John Wilson, esq. formerly of Broomhead Hall. These curious documents were largely used, and are generally acknowledged by the able author of the History of Hallamshire, one of the most elegant, accurate, and interesting works of its class, and which contains a beautifully engraved portrait of Mr. Wilson, by Scriven, with an interesting biographical notice of the worthy collector and his family. There is also some ac-

count of the collection itself, and of its principal curiosities, at pp. 275—277 of that work. Mr. Hunter, however, compiled in 1806 a more detailed catalogue of the Wilson manuscripts, &c. as then existing at Broomhead Hall. This document (in manuscript) accompanied the collection, which the describer separates into four principal divisions—the first containing all that immediately relates to the town of Sheffield, and the district of Hallamshire. These of course, to persons resident in this town, formed the most interesting part of the collection, and have, as might be expected, yielded more than their essence during the process of their examination by Mr. Hunter, who, however, after all has hardly been indebted to them exactly to the extent implied by the terms "a great portion of his Hallamshire" in the preceding quotation. The second division contains all that relates to Bradfield, and some of the places in the neighbourhood of Broomhead Hall. The latter, a mansion built some years ago, situate near the Moors, at the head of the Yewden Vale, overlooking the ancient residence of "Moor of Moor Hall," and confronting the still more conspicuous Wharnclyf Lodge, wood, and rocks, the scene of the celebrated ballad of the "Dragon of Wantley." To this neighbourhood, as comprising the residence of himself and his ancestors, the attention of Mr. Wilson seems to have been especially, indeed naturally directed, and Mr. Hunter expresses a regret, in which many will join, that from these stores of information, and from his own recollections and observations, which must have been no less valuable, Mr. Wilson did not compile such a history of the places in the vicinity of his family residence as should have been a standing memorial of his industry and his intimate acquaintance with the subject. The documents in this division are described under upwards of one hundred heads, comprising bundles, separate papers, and volumes, many of them very curious. In the third division are described such papers as are illustrative of topography or general history; and although of less directly local interest than the rest, were, in many respects, illustrative of general facts, or it might be valuable for their rarity. Under the fourth division, Mr. Hunter classes various miscellaneous matters, exclusive of numerous ancient deeds and family evidences. The more bulky portion of the papers appear to have remained, during their custody by the late possessor, stowed away in boxes: the deeds, charters, and smaller original papers were deposited in a cabinet, consisting of thirty-two drawers,

each labelled with the name of the sovereign under whose reign the documents bore date. The collection was sold in one lot, in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Hunter, a letter from whom, recently written to Mr. Wilson, was read, in which he remarked: "I cannot but express a wish that some means could have been or could be adopted, to keep together so curious and interesting a collection. Surely there is some person who, for the honour and benefit, I may say, of Hallamshire, will come forward and make such an offer as would induce you not to suffer the collection, at least the Yorkshire part of it, to be dismembered. It should be deposited in some public library, and bear the name of the *Wilson Collection*, in honour of him who formed it. It has happened to few parts of the kingdom to owe so much to any private person as Hallamshire does to Mr. Wilson. I wish I could myself afford to buy them, and keep the Yorkshire part together."

The biddings were commenced with twenty guineas by Mr. Thorpe, the London bookseller, and up to fifty pounds, we believe, there was a competition on behalf of a member of the family of the original possessor; beyond this, the contest lay wholly between Mr. Thorpe and William Younge, esq. the latter gallantly contesting the prize, until his competitor bid one hundred and sixty-five guineas, at which price the collection was knocked

down to Mr. Thorpe, who the same night carried the whole with him to London. It was subsequently purchased by Mr. Newman, the bookseller, of Holborn. Thus have the men of Hallamshire allowed to leave the neighbourhood, and to be dispersed beyond recall, this curious and valuable collection, and this for a sum that ought surely to have appeared trifling, had a dozen or a score gentlemen united for the realization of Mr. Hunter's suggestion. As it is, the next and future generation will probably feel more thankful than the present, that the elaborate History of their birth-place was compiled by that gentleman before the dispersion of those precious and ir retrievable materials. Mr. Younge purchased for 5*l.* 10*s.* one of the ancient copper plates, which were found on the Stannington side of the Rivelin in 1761. It contains the names and other particulars, supposed by antiquaries to concern the manumission and enrolment of soldiers as citizens of Rome, and is described by Hunter, p. 18. Two of these plates were found; but the more ancient one, of which this was believed to be a duplicate, and which was presented by the Duke of Norfolk to the Society of Antiquaries, is no longer in existence. Six old portraits of the Macro family were sold for thirty-three guineas, and a portrait of the Duchess of Portsmouth, by Sir Peter Lely, for fourteen guineas.

## ARCHITECTURE.

### OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

May 24. A letter was read from Joseph Clarke, esq. Architect, on some peculiarities which he has noticed in the mode of jointing the stone-work in the tracery of the windows in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. It has been frequently observed, that lead was used in the joints by the old masons, but it has been generally supposed to be sheet lead cut to the mouldings; in this instance, however, it was evidently molten lead poured into grooves prepared to receive it, in the same manner as is now practised by plumbers for soldering iron railings.

Another communication was read from the Rev. R. Jackson, of Wreay, Carlisle, respecting the tower of Newton Arlosh, in Cumberland, showing some reasons for presuming these ruins to be Roman, and bringing evidence to prove that the Romans used battlements to their towers. The Chairman was acquainted with these ruins, and considered them as of very early character, but had not seen any proof of their being Roman. The situation and

circumstances mentioned gave probability to it; but the fact could only be decided by an examination of the masonry of the ruins by competent judges.

The President of Trinity mentioned the receipt of a letter from A. W. Pugin, esq. on the subject of Spires, alluded to at the last meeting. Mr. Pugin distinctly re-asserts as a matter not of theory but of fact, that every early-English and Decorated tower either had or was intended to have a spire upon it. The President still retained his own opinion that Mr. Pugin over-stated his case, and could not agree in the universality of his conclusion. Although many instances of spires being destroyed, or not completed as designed, are well known, it does not follow that all the hundreds of towers in these styles that we find without spires were designed to have them. The Principal of Brasenose was inclined to think Mr. Pugin likely to be right, and observed that in those districts where there are no spires the towers are generally all Perpendicular. A good deal of discussion followed, and a hope

was expressed that Mr. Pugin will communicate the grounds upon which he has arrived at this *general* conclusion.

The fourth annual meeting of the Society took place on the 27th of June, the Rev. the Rector of Exeter College in the chair, who, after a brief address on the objects of the Society, which are expressed in its title, "to promote the study of Gothic Architecture," with a view more especially to improve the taste and character of the ecclesiastical edifices of this country, read the report of the committee for the year. The progress and prospects of the Society continue to be cheering, the number of its members to increase, and the interest evinced in its objects is unabated. Several plans for new churches, and proposed restorations of old ones, have been submitted to the inspection of the committee, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that with very few exceptions they have met with their approval. An application has been made to this Society for a design for a church to be erected at Colabah, near Bombay, which is now preparing by Mr. Derick, with the assistance of the local experience of Captain Faber, of the Madras Engineers.

The publications of the Society during the year have been:—

1. Working drawings of St. Giles's Church in this city, by James Peak Harrison, B.A. of Christ Church.

2. The first part of an Architectural Guide to the neighbourhood of Oxford.

3. Several single sheets of working drawings of open seats and stalls, the recesses of an altar, &c. from ancient examples; several other sheets of this series are in hand.

4. Other sheets of the tracery of windows from Mr. Rickman's sketches, etched and presented to the Society by Thomas Harper King, esq. of Exeter College.

Drawings of Minster Lovell Church, near Witney, Oxfordshire, by John Pritchard, esq. Architect, and of Shottesbrooke Church, near Maidenhead, Berks, by William Butterfield, esq. Architect, are also in hand.

The continuation of the Architectural Guide is preparing, and the further assistance of the members is solicited.

Mr. Parker proposes to publish a new edition of Mr. Rickman's valuable work on Gothic Architecture, which is still the only systematic treatise in our language; and the elementary portion is scarcely, perhaps, capable of improvement; but in the description of churches, in their respective counties, there is room for much additional information, and with the view of making this in some degree a topographical

dictionary of all the old churches remaining in England, the assistance of members of this Society, and of the other societies in connection with it, is earnestly requested in supplying church notes of their respective neighbourhoods. Considerable additions have been made to the collection of casts of details during the year, particularly some very beautiful specimens from Lincoln Cathedral; and several valuable books have been added to the library of the Society—of which a catalogue is printed in the annual report, together with a list of Mr. Rickman's drawings, which will be found very valuable, as pointing out where good examples are to be found of the various parts of churches in all the styles of Gothic Architecture. In conclusion, the committee observe with pleasure the decided improvement in taste and design that has taken place, and is still progressing; and as favourable instances, which have been completed during the year, would mention the restoration of the Temple Church in London, and the Monumental Cross in this City.

A letter was then read by the secretary, addressed to the President of Trinity College, by Mr. A. W. Pugin on the subject of Spires; the object of which was to prove the truth of his assertion, that every tower in the early-English and Decorated styles of Gothic Architecture was originally terminated by a spire, or designed to be so. He cited numerous examples in support of his views, and explained that by a spire he means a spiral termination of any kind, including a low pyramid, or even a gabled roof,—any roof that is not flat. Another paper was read by Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College on Spires, with a particular reference to those of Northamptonshire. The spire seems to have originated in the low pyramidal capping of the Romanesque steeples, employed also frequently in the Gothic styles. There are several forms employed abroad which are rarely met with in this country, where the octagonal form is almost universal. Mr. Pugin's theory of all early and decorated towers requiring the spire, is correct as to the ideal perfection of the style, but appears far from correct as a matter of fact. The spire is often met with earlier, but seems to have come into general use in the time of Edward I. of which date are most of the fine spires between Northampton and Peterborough. On the other hand, the same county offers several earlier Gothic towers without spires, some of them apparently with the original parapet. Spires may be generally divided into two kinds, the broach with or without pinnacles, used in



the early-English and early Decorated, and that furnished with a parapet, belonging to the later Decorated and Perpendicular styles. Of the former, Northamptonshire has many noble examples, as Ichester, Wolverton, Raunds, the latter a good modern restoration on an ancient and magnificent tower. Christ Church Cathedral and Witney are also very fine examples. The other form with a parapet, commonly embattled, is very frequent during the Decorated time; with the Perpendicular style, the embattled tower, a feature hardly inferior in beauty to the spire, became more common, but there are some fine spires of this period, especially about Birmingham. St. Michael's, Coventry, one of the most beautiful steeples in the world, is also of this style. An intermediate form is when the spire rises from a cluster of pinnacles, as the early Decorated steeple of St. Mary's. The taste for spires never became quite extinct, as we find them even with Italianised details. There are also some excellent restorations of Gothic spires in the seventeenth century, as the central one of Lichfield Minster, and that of Higham Ferrers Church. The paper was illustrated by several pen and ink sketches of the spires alluded to from Northamptonshire and other districts, and also by some etchings of Mr. Petit's furnished by Mr. Parker.

#### PROPOSED CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The localities and directions of several new streets projected by the Corporation Committee have been laid before Parliament. It may probably be some years before the whole will be carried into effect; but there is every likelihood of an early beginning, and, as it is not yet known which improvement will be commenced first, we begin westward, to go over the whole proposed. Middle Row, Holborn, although just without the boundary of the City, is marked for removal; also some projecting houses at Holborn Bridge. The first new street commences at No. 25, Holborn, five doors before we come to Fetter Lane. It thence takes direction S.E., passing through Bartlett's Buildings, by Thavies Inn, to the end of Great New-st. leaving St. Andrew's burial-ground on the left, through New Street Square and Spottiswode's printing-office to the top of Stonecutter Street, near Farringdon Market. Here it is joined by another new street, which originates near St. Dunstan's poor-house and to the back of Rolls Buildings, where the Red Hart inn now stands, crosses Fetter Lane, which, by the way, is to be considerably widened by the demolition of the eastern side, and

runs along Neville's Court, Middle and Little New Street, to the junction at Stonecutter Street. The united street then goes on to the corner of Harp Alley, across Farringdon Street through the Fleet Prison and Prujean Square, across the Old Bailey to Amen Corner and Ave-Maria and Warwick Lanes, there opening St. Paul's; a few houses in Ludgate Street, the whole of the south side of Paternoster Row to Cheapside; and the corner between the Row and Newgate Street, now obstructing the view of the General Post-Office, to come down. This is the chief, and will be a grand improvement. There is another new street westward, but on a smaller scale; it commences at the Temple, and consists of the desirable widening of Temple Street, Fisher's Alley, Crown Court, Tudor Street, to New Bridge Street. The next is from the end of Earl Street and the corner of St. Andrew's Hill to Great Knightrider Street, widening that by the removal of the houses on the north side, across Sermon and the end of Little Carter Lane to Great Distaff Lane, with an opening there to St. Paul's, and then continuing on, by the pulling down of the south side of Great Distaff Lane, Little Friday Street, and Basing Lane, to Bow. Thence it proceeds in a straight line through Little St. Thomas Apostle to Cannon Street; but also in a north-east direction across Watling Street, Size Lane, and Bucklersbury, to the Mansion House, corner of the Poultry; the north side of which from Old Jewry to the Bank is to be removed. An improvement also in connexion with this street is the widening of Queen Street by the demolition of the eastern side from Watling Street to Queen Street Place. The next in order of direction from westward is from Smithfield, at the end of Duke Street, in a direct line to Aldersgate Street, and opposite Jewin Street, with a branch to the right through Bartholomew Close, Great Montague Court, Albion Buildings, and Trinity Court, to Aldersgate Street, and opposite Falcon Street. There are marked out two other short new streets, the one from King William Street, and at the lower end of Gracechurch Street, to Fenchurch Street, and opposite Lime Street, which is to be widened; and the other a continuation of Old Broad Street northwards, through New Zealand House, across Half-Moon Street, Sun Street, and Skinner Street. By-the-by, there is another short one, connecting Bury Street with Leadenhall Street. The remaining proposed improvements are here and there widenings, the principal of which are Lower Thames Street and Aldgate Street.

*New Street from Piccadilly to Holborn.*—Orders have been issued by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take down forthwith the whole of the houses on the west side of Upper St. Martin's-lane, between Long-acre and Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven Dials. This street will be a continuation of the improvements intended to take place by the formation of the new street from Coventry-street to Long-acre, and which, when finished, will form a direct line from Piccadilly to the west of Holborn.

#### NEW CHURCH.

*April 23.* The Bishop of Salisbury (officiating for the Bishop of Bath and Wells) consecrated a new church at *Bishport*, near Bristol, about three miles from Redcliffe Hill, on the old Wells road. This is a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture, but it is hoped that at no distant period the tower will be carried to its proper height, and that it

will have a peal of bells. The church has no pews, the seats being all open and free. On the pillars are inscribed appropriate texts in black and red letters, the expense of which was borne by Christopher George, esq. The lessons will be read from an eagle, carved in oak, being an exact representation of one found in the lake of Newstead Abbey. The late Miss Phippen, of Bedminster, was the donor of this elegant ornament. The painted windows were presented by Robert Phippen, esq. and his lady has given the sacramental plate. The church is called St. Peter's Church in perpetuation of the name of a chapel standing in the time of Edward VI. The hamlet of Bishport, it is found in ancient records, was formerly *Episcowerde* or Bishop's land; whence it came to be called Bishporth; and it is suggested that the latter title, instead of the corruption Bishport, be now restored.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

#### DISCOVERIES AT COLCHESTER.

It having become necessary to remove the North Bridge at Colchester, in order to erect on the site one more suited to the increase of traffic, arising from its being the only thoroughfare to and from the town to the Eastern Counties Railway Station, upon removing the north abutment (built scarcely 70 years ago), it was found to be placed between the foundation of a wall of Roman character, which appeared to have been divided purposely for the reception of it. Under this foundation were discovered several earthen urns, apparently Roman, some of which fell to pieces upon exposure to the air; two only were got out whole, one of them made of red, and the other of a coarse black earth. The latter was inverted on a Roman tile about eight inches square, and is of a form rarely met with here. Several coins have been found as the works proceeded, but they have consisted of monastic counters, tradesmen's tokens of the 17th century, and a great number of halfpence of George the Second and Third. From some peculiarity in the soil in which they were embedded, they were quite bright when first discovered, which induced the workmen to imagine they were gold. So corrosive was the nature of the soil, that one counter was eaten in the thinnest part quite through, as if filed out purposely.

In another part of the town some workmen, employed to remove a quantity of earth preparatory to the erection of a building, discovered a week or so ago several Roman urns, one of

which, about 18 inches high, fortunately was got out whole, and contained a deposit by cremation, the mouth being covered by the bottom of another urn. At the same time a smaller one was discovered, used probably for a drinking cup; this the workmen broke accidentally. It is formed of a whitish earth, and covered with a black composition resembling some that came from Pompeii.

Another was dug up at the same place of rather a curious shape, about 6 inches high, indented it is supposed to hold it: this is covered with a light brown glaze. There was found at the same time an earthen lamp, an ivory pin, a ribbed blue bead, and various fragments of glass and earthen vessels, in particular of the Samian ware, bushels of which are found in this town.

A short time ago a man, ploughing in a field on the common land at the rear of Beverly Lodge, turned up a small brass figure of Jupiter, about 4 inches high. W.

#### THE TANKARD, IPSWICH.

We are sorry to have to record the complete demolition of the Tankard public-house, in Tacket Street, Ipswich, a building for many years an object of interest to the lovers of ancient architecture. The original front had long disappeared, but the building contained a room of large dimensions, having an highly ornamented ceiling, with projecting beams and bosses. The fire-place of the same apartment (of which an engraving will be found in our Magazine for Jan. 1831,) contained cu-

rious carvings of a mythological character. Some old coins and foreign tokens were found between the floors, but none of any interest.

#### TUMULUS AT ROUGHAM, SUFFOLK.

An interesting discovery, illustrative of the funeral customs of the Anglo-Romans, has been made in the parish of Rougham, in Suffolk, on the estate of Phillip Bennet, esq. At the corner of the two roads leading to Hessett and Bradfield Manger, and within a few feet of the highway, stands the half of a hill called Eastlow hill, and a slight distance therefrom were two semicircular mounds, between 50 and 60 feet in diameter, covered with herbage and shrubs. The men belonging to Mr. Levett's farm were engaged in clearing away one of these mounds, to lay the soil upon the land; when, on the 7th of July, having come to the centre, they broke into an oven-shaped cist or cavern, containing sepulchral remains. A hole, between three and four feet square, appears to have been first dug about three feet below the general level of the surface. Four rows of red hollow tile bricks, each 11 inches long, about 6 inches wide, and 7 inches deep, and nearly an inch thick, and having a circular hole in the middle of each end, were then placed on the soil, and covered over with large flat tiles. The whole was arched over with tiles, forming a chamber of about 2½ feet square and 2 feet deep; open at one end. Each tile is ornamented with two striated bands, placed diagonally from angle to angle, and crossing in the centre. In this chamber was a large square causter-shaped urn of emerald green glass, with a handle on one side. It was nearly 16 inches high and 8 inches wide; and was about half full of burnt bones. By the side of the urn was a large plain iron lamp, of the accustomed form, in length, from the wick-chamber to the handle, nearly a foot. Unfortunately, from the ignorance of the man who made the discovery, the cist was opened so carelessly that the fine and curious urn was broken. This part of the country must have been extensively occupied by the Romans, for *pateræ*, and pieces of pottery, swords, spurs, and other articles of iron, have been frequently, and for many years, discovered within two feet of the surface in this part of Rougham, and within the adjoining parish of Welnetiam. The land was common till within the last thirty years; and so many human bones were found, it is said, on removing part of the Eastlow Hill, that the then owner of the estate (Mr. Kedington) refused to permit any more of the hill to be cleared. Adjoining to the

tumulus which has been opened is another, as yet quite undisturbed; and near to them are the pits or trenches where it is probable the soil was procured to heap up these simple and long-enduring resting places. Whether Mr. Bennet will sanction the removal of the remaining tumulus is not known; it is to be hoped he will forbid it.

#### ROMAN VILLA IN NORMANDY.

In September, 1838, a valuable piece of mosaic, representing Orpheus and Ceres, with her attributes, was discovered in the forest of Brothoune, in Normandy. Since then the Archæological Society of Caen have extended the researches, and found a long suite of Roman apartments, and several baths. One of the rooms is splendidly decorated, and on the walls are the finest specimens of mosaic work, representing various aquatic birds. On one side is a large stove, with flues to convey the heat, and on the hearth were charcoal and ashes, as fresh as if newly brought there. Another room was entirely paved with mosaic, but unfortunately only a few fragments remain entire, the rest having been crushed by the falling in of a wall. There were also found coins, with the profiles of Nero, Antoninus, Gallienus, Claudius, and other Roman Emperors, with bricks, tiles, double-headed nails, vases of terra cotta of different colours, pieces of stone, marble, and glass, and several articles in iron, bronze, and ivory, beside many stags' horns, boars' tusks, and bones of animals.

#### ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

There has lately been discovered in the ground excavated for the Northern Railroad, between St. Leu d'Essevens and Montalaire, a girdle of solid gold, wrought to imitate a cord, having a hook at each end. The weight of this object is 342 grammes, and the gold is valued at 880*l*. It was found within two feet and a half of the surface, and no other article was discovered near it. H. Haubigant, member of the Council-General of the Oise, paid the workmen handsomely for giving it up to him, with a view to having it deposited either in the Museum of Beauvais or the Bibliotheque Royale at Paris. It is supposed to belong to the Gaulish period.

The dredging machine, employed in clearing the bed of the Saone at Chalons, has brought up many interesting remnants of antiquity. Among them are some coins of Charles, Cardinal de Bourbon, of great rarity—a small brass plate, on which appears a Christ on the cross; with symbolical animals at the four corners, and some Gothic characters

which have not yet been deciphered, apparently a work of the earliest part of the middle age—some amphora and cinerary urns in good preservation. But the most valuable prize is a beautiful vitrified cup. It is shallow and broad like a dish, but the outside is enriched with wavy and spiral ornaments in relief; affording a new proof that the art of moulding in glass was well known in ancient days, and indicating the residence of the Romans at Cabilonum, after the Eduens and previously to the Burgundians.

#### REMAINS OF NINEVEH.

M. Botta, the French consul at Mossoul, commenced, twelve months since, making excavations on the site of an ancient city, situated on the Tigris, opposite the present town of Mossoul, and supposed to be the vestigia of Nineveh. The walls are still traceable, as also some huge piles of bricks, which served as foundations of the palace of the kings of Assyria. In one of the piles he found the remains of a palace, the walls of which are covered with bas-reliefs and inscriptions in cuneiform characters. This is the more important, as no sculptured Assyrian monuments have been hitherto discovered. The French Government has sent M. Botta a sum of money to forward his undertaking.

A correspondent of the Literary Gazette states, however, that these ruins cannot be those of Nineveh. The distance is too great. Certain it is that it was a fort or city on the highway from Resen (Nimrud) and Nineveh to Amadiyah, the Ecbatana of Assyria.

#### ALGERIAN ANTIQUITIES.

A very fine mosaic pavement having been discovered in the neighbourhood of Constantine, on the left bank of the Rhummel, in June 1842, a drawing of it was made by Captain Delamare, of the artillery service, and member of the Scientific Commission in Algeria, and transmitted to the French Government. In consequence of this, M. Delamare has received instructions to undertake the removal of the mosaic, for the purpose of its being sent over to Paris, and placed either in the museum there or that of Versailles. The first operation, of extracting the pavement from the ground, has been successfully accomplished, according to a process recommended by M. Lebas, the architect. The entire dimensions of this mosaic are 7.14 metres by 2.36, or rather more than 23 by 26 feet English; and the principal compartment is about 6½ by 9½ feet. Its subject is Neptune and Amphitrite, two figures of the size of life, which are seen directly in front, standing in a car, drawn by four sea-horses. These are attended by two winged boys, or genii, who support a scroll-like drapery over their heads. The lower part of the picture is filled up with marine genii, some of them sailing in barks, others riding on fish and sea-monsters. The whole is of admirable execution and in excellent preservation, except that the *tesserae* forming Amphitrite's bracelets, and some other ornaments of her dress, have been picked out, whence, it is to be presumed, that they were either of gold or precious stones.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 21.

Lord Worsley moved the second reading of the COMMONS ENCLOSURE BILL. Colonel Sibthorp moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Lord Worsley said he proposed by this Bill to give the superintendence of enclosures to the Tithe Commissioners, but he proposed that Commissioners so appointed under this Bill should not hold office for a longer period than five years after the passing of the Act. He believed that 2,000,000 acres of common land might be profitably enclosed in this country, at an expense of 12*l.* per acre; but suppose that only 1,000,000 of acres could be enclosed at the cost of 12*l.* per acre, which would be expended in labour for fencing, draining, &c., he thought he was not oc-

cupying the time of the House unnecessarily in bringing forward this measure. After some discussion the House divided; for the second reading, 64; against it, 4; majority, 60.

June 23. WINTER GAOL DELIVERY. In reply to Mr. J. S. Wortley, Sir J. Graham said, that, on account of the crowded state of the gaols through the long interval between the summer and the spring assizes, the Government had come to the conclusion to advise Her Majesty to issue a commission for holding an intermediate assize, which would be extended throughout the whole of England and Wales. The new assizes would be held in the winter, and, so far as the arrangements in Westminster Hall had gone, he believed the period would probably be the first

week in December. The sum of 3,000*l.* has been voted in committee of supply for this object.

June 27. Sir T. Wilde moved that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the progress made in carrying into effect the recommendations of Mr. Rowland Hill for POST OFFICE improvement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Mr. Hill had been engaged for two years, and a third had been added. The duties of the measure then fairly devolved upon the Secretary of the Treasury. He had no objection to a Committee for inquiring how the plan had been carried into effect by the Government. The Committee was then agreed to, omitting the name of Mr. Hill.

On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the means and the expediency of preventing the nuisance of SMOKE arising from fires or furnaces.

June 30. Mr. Hume moved the discontinuance of the pension of 21,000*l.* to the KING of HANOVER, on the ground "that the payment of a pension to an independent foreign Sovereign from the taxes of the United Kingdom is a waste of public money, and unjust to the people of England." Ayes 197, Noes 91.

July 4. Mr. William O'Brien brought forward a motion for the REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES IN IRELAND, in the following terms: "That this House will resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the discontent at present prevailing in Ireland, with a view to the redress of grievances, and to the establishment of a system of just and impartial government in that part of the United Kingdom." The debate was adjourned, and resumed on the 7th, when it was further adjourned to the 10th, and again to the 11th July, when a division took place. Ayes 164, Noes 243. Sir R. Peel addressed the House on Monday the 10th. He began by disclaiming any intention of party recrimination; and then proceeded to discuss *seriatim* the alleged grievances. The profusion of the pecuniary grants made to Ireland for domestic and internal purposes, and her immunity from taxation, were easily proved, and effectually repelled the imputation of fiscal oppression. He then read a letter addressed by him to the Lord-Lieutenant in 1841, directing the distribution of Church patronage to be made with an exclusive view to the usefulness and merit of the candidates; and ridiculed the outcry made about a Scotchman's having succeeded in an open post-office contract as childish, and insulting to the good sense of Ireland. On the Education question,

the Government had sacrificed party interests to their views of general utility; and several instances were cited in which Irishmen had been spontaneously appointed to the public service in England, in preference to English or Scotch candidates. With respect to the construction of railways, he had some doubt of the propriety of taxing one part of the country for the benefit of the other, unless there was a certainty that the railway would become profitable; for otherwise it would only give a stimulus for the moment, followed by a greater state of depression than that which it was intended to remedy. In reply to an observation of Lord Howick's, he said that the Roman Catholics now enjoyed equal civil rights as the other subjects of the Crown, and that the oaths were so altered that the offensive portions relating to transubstantiation were abolished. "I am asked," said the Right Hon. Baronet, "what course I intend to pursue? 'Declare your course,' is the demand. I am prepared to pursue that course which I consider I have pursued, namely, to administer the government of Ireland upon the principles of justice and impartiality. I am prepared to recognise the principle established by law, that there shall be equality of civil privileges. I am prepared in respect of the franchise to give a substantial and not a fictitious right of Suffrage. In respect to the social condition of Ireland we are prepared also—but that is a matter for legislation, and we all feel that no partial legislation will be proper or effective—we are prepared to consider the relations of Landlord and Tenant deliberately, and all the important questions involved therein. With respect to the Established Church, we are not prepared to make one alteration in the law by which that Church and its revenues shall be impaired." He was not ashamed to act with care and moderation, and he claimed for the Government the right to decide upon the application of the existing law, or upon the necessity of asking Parliament for measures of coercion. If the necessity should arise, he knew that past forbearance was the strongest claim to being entrusted with fuller powers when they thought proper to ask for them. It was their firm determination to oppose, by authority and by power, the repeal of the Union, to the full extent of their ability; but it was sufficient to adopt the necessary measures of precaution until they found moderation unavailing.

Almost every other evening during the month has been occupied with discussions in Committee on the ARMS (IRELAND) BILL.

## HOUSE OF LORDS. June 27.

The *Bishop of London*, in moving the second reading of the CHURCH ENDOWMENT BILL, said, it was a measure that was calculated to prove a valuable benefit to the Church of this country. It had been passed with remarkable unanimity in the other House of Parliament, and he trusted, nay, he was sure, it would be received in the same spirit by their Lord-

ships. Indeed, considering the nature of the Bill, seeing that its sole object was to allow the Church, from her own resources, to provide a remedy for the spiritual destitution which existed in many parts of the country, he did not anticipate that it would meet with any opposition. After a few words from Lord *Monteagle* and Lord *Brougham*, the Bill was read a second time.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## SPAIN.

The insurrectionary movement against *Espartero* has been extending in various parts of the country. One of the alleged causes of discontent is the recent bombardment of *Barcelona*; another avowed object is to procure the declaration that the Queen was now of age, and thus get rid at once of the Regent and of the pretensions of the ex-Queen Regent. A provisional junta has been established in *Catalonia*, and Colonel *Prim* is represented to be at the head of a considerable body of insurgents. *Corunna* declared itself in their favour on the 18th of June, and *Seville* on the 19th. *Espartero* left *Madrid* for *Valencia* on the 21st June. The troops preceded him on the 20th, to the number of 6,000 infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and 15 pieces of artillery. This force would be joined by large detachments from other parts of the kingdom. It was believed that after reducing *Valencia* he would establish his head-quarters in the village of *Roda*. This position would enable him to communicate with the right wing of his army operating in *Andalusia*, under the orders of Generals *Van Halen* and *Infante*, and with the left wing commanded by Generals *Seoane* and *Zurbano*. On the 11th July *Madrid* was declared in a state of war; but it was at the same time announced

that the Queen would not leave the capital.

## CHILL.

On the 15th of March *Valparaiso* was the scene of a calamity such as has never before been equalled in *Chilli*, by a fire which broke out in the morning and destroyed a great part of the city. The damage is roughly, though perhaps over, estimated at 400,000*l.* Of the goods destroyed or injured, 3,600 bales of merchandise are enumerated. The value of the whole is estimated at 579,000 dollars, or somewhere about 115,000*l.*

## DENMARK.

A fire broke out at *Copenhagen* on the night of the 20th of June, and destroyed a great part of the richest quarter of the city, the *Christiansharon*, which contained extensive warehouses and stores. The total loss of property is estimated at 2,000,000 of rix bank dollars, or 5,000,000 of francs.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The King of these islands recently made over the whole of them as a ransom to Lord *G. Paulet*, who took possession of them for Great Britain until he received further instructions. The Government at home has, however, decided that they shall remain as an independent kingdom, and a treaty of commerce has been concluded.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 28. Her Royal Highness the Princess *Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa*, eldest daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was married to His Royal Highness *Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus*, Hereditary Grand Duke of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*, in the Chapel Royal of *Buckingham Palace*. The members of

the royal family, and other royal and illustrious visitors, assembled in the Drawing Room at half past eight o'clock in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Princess *Augusta Caroline*, upon her arrival, was, with her suite, conducted to a room adjoining the Drawing Room. The Grand Duke, upon his arrival at the Palace, was conducted to the Drawing Room. The Ambassadors, Foreign Mi-

nisters, Cabinet Ministers, and others invited to the solemnity, assembled in the Library, at Buckingham Palace, at eight o'clock, and, upon their arrival, were conducted by the Officers of Arms to seats provided for them in the Chapel. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich (Clerk of the Closet), with the Dean of Carlisle (Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square), the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay (Do-

mestic Chaplain to Her Majesty), Archdeacon Wilberforce, and Lord Wriothsley Russell, Canon of Windsor (Chaplains to his Royal Highness Prince Albert), and the Rev. Evan Nepean, assembled in the room adjoining the Old Dining Room.

As soon as the visitors had taken their seats, the Procession of Her Majesty having been formed, moved from the Queen's apartments in the following order:

Lancaster Herald, A. W. Woods, Esq.	Windsor Herald, R. Laurie, Esq.
Equerry in Waiting to H. R. H. Prince Albert, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Bowater, K.C.H.	Clerk Marshal, Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley.
Comptroller of the Household, Rt. Hon. Geo. Lionel Dawson Damer.	Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Col. Edw. Buckley.
Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, Charles Heneage, Esq.	Treasurer of the Household, Earl Jermyn.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, carrying his Rod, Sir Aug. Wm. James Clifford, Bart.	Gent. Usher Daily Waiter, and to the Sword of State, Sir William Martins.
Groom of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. Prince Albert, General Sir George Anson, G.C.B.	Garter Principal King of Arms, carrying his Sceptre, Sir Charles George Young, Knt.
Lord of the Bedchamber to Prince Albert, Lord George Lennox.	Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Capt. Hon. Arthur Duncombe, R.N.
	Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Viscount Hawarden.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Peter of Oldenburg, the Prince attended by Mons. Lerche, and the Princess by Madame de Maltzoff.

His Serene Highness the Prince Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorff,  
attended by Baron de Beust.

His Royal Highness Prince George,  
attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Davison, K.H.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg,  
attended by General Baron de Maucler and Comte de Zeppelin.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge and H. R. H. Princess Mary, attended by  
Lady Augusta Somerset, and Major-Gen. Sir James H. Reynett, K.C.H.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,  
attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart. C.B.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester,  
attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst, and Capt. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell.

The King and Queen of the Belgians,  
the King attended by Baron de Dieskau, and Count Moerkerke;  
the Queen attended by La Comtesse Vilain XIV.

The Lord Steward,  
Earl of Liverpool.

The Lord Chamberlain,  
Earl De La Warr.

The QUEEN and His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.

Master of the Horse to the Queen, Earl of Jersey, G.C.H.	Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Buccleuch.	Groom of the Stole to H. R. H. Prince Albert, Marquess of Exeter, K.G.
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Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, Countess of Dunmore.

Maids of Honour in Waiting, Hon. Miss Matilda Paget.	Lady Caroline Somers Cocks.
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Bedchamber Woman in Waiting, Lady Gardner.

Capt. of Yeomen of Guard, Earl of Beverley.	Gold Stick in Waiting, Gen. Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.	Capt. of Gent. at Arms, Lord Forester.
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Master of the Household,  
Hon. Charles Augustus Murray.

Silver Stick in Waiting,  
Col. William Richardson, R. H. Guards.

Master of the Buckhounds,  
Earl of Rosslyn.

Field Officer in Brigade Waiting,  
Col. Robert Ellison, Gren. Guards.

The Bride and Bridegroom, with their supporters and attendants, remained in the Queen's apartments till her Majesty's Procession reached the Chapel. The Vice-Chamberlain of the Household and the Master of the Ceremonies were in attendance at the Chapel; and, upon the entrance of the Queen's Procession, the Officers of Arms and Officers of the Household arranged themselves on either side, when the Vice-Chamberlain, assisted by the Master of the Ceremonies, conducted the royal and illustrious personages to the seats provided for them on the *haut-pas*. Her Majesty the

Queen, the Prince Albert, and the other Royal and Illustrious Personages, having taken their seats, the great officers of the household and the Mistress of the Robes took their places near the Queen and his Royal Highness. The attendants forming the suites of the royal family and illustrious visitors arranged themselves on either side. The Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to the Prince Albert, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, returned to the royal apartments, and conducted the Bridegroom to the Chapel in the following order:

Richmond Herald, J. Pulman, Esq.	Bridegroom's Gent. of Honour, Major Henry Sykes Stephens.	Chester Herald, W. A. Blount, Esq.
Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, R.N.	Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Viscount Hawarden.	
Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, Marquess of Exeter, K.G.	Lord Chamberlain, Earl De La Warr.	

#### THE BRIDEGROOM,

supported on the right by the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., and on the left by the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. and attended by Baron Bernstorff.

His Royal Highness having been so conducted to the Chapel, and having taken his seat, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied as before, returned to the royal apartments, and conducted his Majesty

the King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge to the Bride, whose Procession then moved in the following order:

Richmond Herald, J. Pulman, Esq.	The Bride's Gentleman of Honour, Capt. Baron Knesebeck.	Chester Herald, W. A. Blount, Esq.
Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, R.N.	Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Viscount Hawarden.	
Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, Marquess of Exeter, K.G.	The Lord Chamberlain, Earl De La Warr.	

#### THE BRIDE,

supported on the right by His Majesty the King of Hanover, and on the left by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge;

the train of Her Royal Highness being borne by  
Lady Alexandrina Vane, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower,  
Lady Mary Campbell, Lady Clementina Villiers.

Lady in Waiting on H. R. Highness, Baroness de Normann.

Attendants on the King of Hanover, General Baron Hattorff, Baron Malortie, Baron Faleke, Baron Reitzenstein, and Captain Schker.

Attendant on the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel Keate.

The Bride having been conducted to her seat, the Lord Chamberlain, and officers accompanying him, retired to their places, and the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the service. Upon the entrance of the Queen into the chapel, the Coronation Anthem was performed previous to the commencement of the ser-

vice (being the anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation), the Queen's private band assisting. The Bride was given away by her father the Duke of Cambridge. The psalm was sung by the gentlemen choristers of the Chapel Royal; and, upon the conclusion of the service, the Hallelujah Chorus was sung.



The ceremony being over, the Bride, led by the Bridegroom, left the Chapel, accompanied by their supporters and attendants, and, preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer of the Household, and Chester and Richmond Heralds, proceeded to the Library. The Queen's Procession, on leaving the Chapel, returned in the same order to the Library, where the registration of the Marriage was made and attested with the usual formalities. The Queen, Prince Albert, the Bride and Bridegroom, the Royal Family, and the rest of the Company, then proceeded through the Great Hall, and up the grand staircase to the state apartments, where a large evening party invited by her Majesty was assembled.

The Bride and Bridegroom arrived at Kew at twelve o'clock under a Royal salute. Illuminations rendered the scene almost as distinct as in open daylight, and crowds were assembled to witness the arrival of the illustrious pair, who were received with loud acclamations. In a few minutes after, fireworks commenced, which lasted for upwards of an hour. The Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess left Kew on Monday July 3, and proceeded to Dover, where they embarked on Tuesday for Calais.

His Majesty the King of Hanover has remained in England during the month, and has been fully engaged both in public and private companies. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians landed at Woolwich from Ostend, on the 23rd of June, and took their departure on the 12th of July.

The proceedings of the Rebecca rioters continue to keep the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan in a state of ferment. They were expected to attack the town of Carmarthen on Sunday the 18th of June, but did not come. On the following morning, however, at twelve o'clock, several thousands of the rioters were seen approaching, about 900 being on horseback, with one in front disguised with a woman's curls, to represent Rebecca, and from 7,000 to 8,000 on foot, walking about 14 or 15 abreast. Every man was armed with a bludgeon, and some of them had pistols. At their head were carried two banners, bearing inscriptions in Welsh, of "Freedom, Liberty, and Better Feed;" and "Free Toll and Liberty." On reaching the workhouse, they broke open the gates of the court in front, and, having gained an entrance into the house, they immediately demolished the furniture, and threw the beds and bedding out of the windows. While they were thus pursuing the work of destruction, a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons

arrived from Neath, and having entered the court succeeded in taking all those within prisoners, about 250 in number, during which time they were pelted with stones and other missiles. The Riot Act being read, and a cry being raised that the soldiers were going to charge, the mob fled in every direction, leaving more than 60 horses, besides the above prisoners, in the hands of the captors.

June 27. The New Infant Orphan Asylum at *Wanstead*, the foundation stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 24th of July, 1841, was opened by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, who graciously became his nephew's lieutenant because the Prince was suffering from a cold. His Majesty was received at *Lea Bridge*, which connects the counties of Middlesex and Essex, by a detachment of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Col. Bulmer, who had the honour of escorting his Majesty to the asylum. On the arrival of the procession the band of the Coldstream Guards commenced playing the national anthem, and the King of the Belgians and his suite were met by the stewards, the committee, the infant children attended by their teachers, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the clergy, who preceded his Majesty to the building, and conducted him to the committee-room, where his Majesty was received by the Marquess of Westminster, Earl Manvers, the young Earl of Coventry (himself an orphan of five years of age), Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P. &c. &c. The King of the Belgians, after the introductions had taken place, made the first entry in the visitors' book by affixing his autograph, after which the nobility and gentry present also entered their names. Prince Albert sent a donation of 100 guineas, to which the King of the Belgians added the same amount. His Majesty proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the Infant Orphan Asylum." "Nothing," observed his Majesty, "could give me greater pleasure than being present on an occasion like this; although I have deeply to regret the cause, viz. the indisposition of my beloved relative, Prince Albert; but, thank God, his Royal Highness is not seriously indisposed. Had it not been for the advice of his physician he would have certainly been here this day; but I have the greatest satisfaction in thus acting as his deputy, and endeavouring to promote, however humbly, the welfare and prosperity of this excellent institution." The whole sum collected and announced during the afternoon amounted to upwards of 5000*l.*

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 14. The Marquess of Bute and the Earl of Mansfield elected Knights of the Thistle.

June 23. Gen. Charles-William Marquess of Londonderry, G.C.B. to be Colonel of the 21 Life Guards.—10th Dragoons, Major-Gen. Hon. H. B. Lygon to be Colonel.—13th Foot, brevet Major H. Havelock to be Major.—29th Foot, Lt.-Col. C. C. Taylor to be Lieut.-Col.—60th Foot, C. R. Boyes, M.D. to be Surgeon.

June 27. Capt. and brevet Lt.-Col. Charles Townley, of late Brit. Aux. Legion, to accept the superannuery cross of Charles III., the cross 1st class of San Fernando, and cross of Isabella the Catholic, conferred for his services during the late civil war in Spain.—Wiltshire Militia, The Hon. F. H. P. Methuen to be Major.—North Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cav. Sir J. Hope, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; the Earl of Morton to be Lieut.-Col.; G. Wauchope, esq. to be Major.—The Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry to be designated the Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Crofton Moore Vandeleur, esq. to be Col. of the Clare Militia.

July 1. Lieut. Collingwood Dickson, R. Art. to accept the superannuery cross of Charles the Third; the cross, first class, of San Fernando; and the cross of Isabella the Catholic, conferred for his services in the field in 1840, at Morella and Berga, and during the late civil war in Spain.

July 4. Major-Gen. Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.—To be Companions of the Bath, Lieut.-Colonels John L. Pennefather, 22d Foot; John Poole, 22d Foot; Philip M'Pherson, 17th Foot; Majors F. D. George, 22d Foot, Thomas S. Conway, 22d Foot. Also the following Officers in the East India Company's Service, Colonel William Pattle, 9th Bengal Cav. Lieut.-Colonels A. T. Reid, 12th Bombay Nat. Inf.; Charles Waddington, Bomb. Eng.; Maurice Stack, 3d Bomb. Cav.; William Wyllie, 21st Bomb. N. Inf.; Walter J. Browne, 8th Bomb. N. Inf.; P. F. Storey, 9th Bengal Cav.; Alex. Woodburn, 25th Bomb. N. Inf.; John Lloyd, Bomb. Art.; James Outram, 23d Bomb. N. Inf.; and J. T. Leslie, Bomb. Art.; Majors Charles H. Delamain, 3d Bomb. Cav.; Mich. F. Willoughby, Bomb. Art.; W. T. Whittle, Bomb. Art.; George Fisher, 12th Bomb. N. Inf.; John Jackson, 25th Bomb. N. Inf.; Achmuty Tucker, 9th Bengal Cav.; S. J. Stevens, 21st Bomb. N. Inf.; Edward Green, 21st Bomb. N. Inf.; W. B. G. Blenkins, 6th Bomb. N. Inf. Brevet.—To be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army, Majors John Poole, 22d Foot, and Philip M'Pherson, 17th Foot.—To be Majors in the Army, Capt. F. D. George, 22d Foot, and T. S. Conway, 22d Foot.—To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies, Lieut.-Col. William Pattle, 9th of Bengal Cav.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army in the East Indies, Majors A. T. Reid, C. Waddington, Maurice Stack, William Wyllie, W. J. Browne, P. F. Storey, Alex. Woodburn, John Lloyd, James Outram, and J. T. Leslie.—To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies, Captains C. H. Delamain, M. F. Willoughby, W. T. Whittle, George Fisher, F. N. B. Tucker, John Jackson, Achmuty Tucker, S. J. Stevens, Edward Green, and W. B. G. Blenkins.

July 7. William Musgrave, esq. to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. R. Daly, of the

51st Foot, to be Captain of Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College.—Capt. T. Butler, to be Capt. 51st Foot, and brevet Major in the army (the latter commission dated 10th Jan. 1837).

July 10. Edward Thomas-Row (heretofore Edward Stephenson), of Felton, Northumberland, gent. in compliance with the will of Thomas Row, of Mile End, Middlesex, ship owner, deceased, to continue to use the surnames of Thomas-Row, instead of Stephenson.

July 14. 1st Foot Guards, brevet Col. C. F. R. Lascelles to be Major; brevet Col. Thomas Drake to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel; Lieut. and Capt. C. W. Ridley to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—1st Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. Mullen to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major George Bell to be Major.—55th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean to be Major.—86th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. S. H. Aplin, from 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bouverie, who exchanges.—92d Foot, Staff Surgeon, 2d class, Thomas Foss to be Surgeon.—Brevet Col. G. A. Wetherall, 1st Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-Gen. of the Forces in Canada, vice Lieut.-Col. Eden, appointed Assistant Adjutant-Gen. in North Britain.—West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, George Pollard, esq. to be Major.

July 20. Richard Graves MacDonnell, esq. to be Judge of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.—Henry Joseph Hamblin, esq. to be Surgeon of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands.—Maria-Emma-Katherine Coventry, only sister of George William now Earl of Coventry, to have the same precedence as if her late father had succeeded to the said title and dignity of Earl of Coventry.

July 21. 44th Foot, Capt. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, from 43d Foot, to be Major.—57th Foot, Major J. W. Randolph, from 94th Foot, to be Major.—94th Foot, Major James Brown, from 57th Foot, to be Major.

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Appointments.—Capt. J. A. Duntze, to the *Fisgard*; Capt. H. Austin, C.B. to the *Cyclops*; Commanders: G. G. Otway, to the *Virago*; A. Morrel, to the *Esclair*; Lieut. A. Farquhar, to Malabar, as Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Bowles; Capt. C. H. Fremantle, to the *Inconstant*; Robert Fair, K.H. to the *Conway*.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Archdall, to the *Priobend of Tecolme*, and the R. of Hathasbriog, Queen's County.  
 Rev. J. Adeney, Christ Church P.C. Enfield.  
 Rev. T. Ainsworth, Carbrooke V. Norfolk.  
 Rev. J. Ashley, Teversham R. Cambridgeshire.  
 Rev. F. Brown, Stopham R. Sussex.  
 Rev. E. H. Bucknall Escount, Eekington R. Derbyshire.  
 Rev. Mr. Courtney, St. Sidwell's P.C. Exeter.  
 Rev. J. Cumming, Fenitoe R. Devon.  
 Rev. W. B. Dalton, Little Burstead R. Essex.  
 Rev. W. Elliott, St. Nicholas P.C. Gloucester.  
 Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett, Kildwick V. Yorkshire.  
 Rev. C. J. Fisher, Ovington and Tilbury R. Essex.  
 Rev. G. S. Harding, Tong P.C. Salop.  
 Rev. H. Heming, Northmoor P.C. Oxfordsh.  
 Rev. J. W. Hildyard, Salt P.C. Staffordshire.  
 Rev. R. Hill, St. Barnabas P.C. London.  
 Rev. K. Howard, Laurhaiadr R. Denbighsh.

Rev. J. Jekyll, Hawkrigg R. Somersetshire.  
 Rev. R. A. Johnstone, West Horndon and Ingrave R. Essex.  
 Rev. H. Jones, Llandegvan R. Anglesey.  
 Rev. W. C. King, Wooler V. Northumberland.  
 Rev. J. Langworthy, Backwell V. Somersetsh.  
 Rev. W. Mashiter, St. Barnabas Openshaw P.C. Manchester.  
 Rev. D. Morgan, Ham R. Wilts.  
 Rev. J. Robinson, St. Lawrence V. York.  
 Rev. W. C. Roughton, Harrowden V. Npnsli.  
 Rev. C. V. Sluckburgh, Ulting V. Essex.  
 Rev. M. Thomas, Tuddenham V. Suffolk.  
 Rev. E. H. Smith, Killamarsh P.C. Derbysli.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. J. H. Braham, to the Earl of Waldegrave.  
 Rev. H. C. Hart, to the Duke of Argyll.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

H.R.H. Prince Albert to be Lord High Steward of Plymouth, *vice* the Duke of Sussex.  
 John Goldwyer Andrews, esq. elected President, Sir Benj. Brodie, Bart. and Samuel Cooper, esq. Vice-presidents of the College of Surgeons.  
 Rev. Dr. Booth, from the Curacy of Whitchurch, Somerset, has been appointed Vice-Principal, and Professor of Mathematics in the Liverpool Collegiate Institution.  
 Rev. T. Scott Bonnine to be Vice-Principal of Hull College.  
 T. D. Millner, esq. to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Yorebridge, Yorksh.  
 Rev. Robert Phelps to be Master of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge.  
 Rev. G. F. Simpson to be Rector of the Public College of Canada, about to be established at Montreal.  
 Rev. W. Fletcher to be Head Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, Southwell.

## BIRTHS.

June 11. At Wentworth House, Viscountess Milton, a dau.—18. At the Vicarage, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D. a dau.—19. At Louth, the wife of C. C. J. Orme, esq. a son.—21. At Linwood Hall, the wife of Henry N. Fosbrooke, esq. a dau.—22. At Edinburgh, Lady Catherine Parker, a dau.—At Leamington, the lady of Lord Ellbank, a dau.—23. In Belgrave-sq. the lady of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. a dau.—25. At Shirehampton, the wife of Charles Jebb, esq. a dau.—At Woolwich, Lady Collier, a dau.—26. The wife of the Rev. John Compson, of Netherton, near Dudley, Staffordsh. a son and heir.—28. At Cranford, the lady of the Rev. Sir George S. Robinson, a son.—At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Elliot, H. M. S. Eurydice, a dau.—29. At Linwood Hall, the wife of Capt. Fosbrooke, 56th Regt. a son.—The wife of R. Cann Lippincott, esq. a dau.  
 Lately. In Dover-st. Viscountess Follington, a son and heir.—In Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, a dau.—At Avonhurst, Warwicksh. the Hon. Mrs. Woodman, a dau.—In Chatham-pl. Belgrave-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, a son.—In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. H. Baillie, a son.—At Notting-hill, the wife of P. Hurd, esq. Barrister, a dau.—In Oxford-sq. the wife of Jonathan Peel, esq. Barrister, a dau.—In Hertford-st. the Hon. Mrs. Scott, a dau.—In Paris, Lady Rothschild, a dau.—In Torrington-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, a dau.—In Wel-ford-park, the wife of Charles Eyre, esq. a son.—At Sudbury, the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Dundas, a son.—In Eaton-pl. the wife of T. W. Bramston, esq. M.P. a dau.—At St. John's Wood, the Hon. Mrs. C.L. Butler, a son.—At Hitchin

Priory, Mrs. Delmé Radcliffe, a dau.—At Dowlais-house, Lady Charlotte Guest, a dau.—In Edinburgh, the wife of Sir Norman Lockhart, Bart. a dau.—At Roehampton, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, a dau.—At Doddenham, Worcester-sh. the wife of F. E. Williams, esq. a son.—At Llandaff Court, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Thomas, a son and heir.—At Carmarthen, the wife of John Aaron Timmins, esq. a son and heir.—At Chartley, the seat of her brother, Earl Ferrers, the lady of the Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy, a son.—At Pensax Court, the wife of Thomas Clutton Broch, esq. a dau.—The wife of James King King, esq. of Moreton Court, Herefordshire, a son.—At Newland, Gloucestersh. the wife of Major Burrowes, a son.

July 1. At Livadell House, Ireland, the lady of Sir R. Gore Booth, a son.—2. At Reading, the wife of Major Grafton, a dau.—At Chafford, Kent, the wife of Richard Turner, esq. a son.—3. At Cossington, Somerset, the wife of Edward G. Broderip, esq. a son.—6. The wife of Arthur H. Dyke Acland, esq. a dau.—7. At Portledge, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Pine Coffin, a son.—8. At Alveston, Warwicksh. the wife of Thos. Dyke Acland, esq. M.P. a son.—9. At Cornborough, near Bideford, the wife of E. U. Vidal, esq. a son.—11. At Kirklees Park, the lady of Sir George Armytage, Bart. a dau.—In Park-st. Lady Robert Grosvenor, a dau.—At Cheltenham, the wife of Major-Gen. Whish, a son.—At Enham House, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Browne, a son.—13. At High Leigh, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. Egerton Leigh, a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

May 4. At Hackney, John-Lewis, eldest son of J. D. Aubert, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts. to Emma-Martha, youngest dau. of Joseph Toulmin, esq. of Hackney.—At Tottenham, Wm. Edward Swaine, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Duchess of Kent, to Ernestine-Augusta, third dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Schwabe, of Stamford Hill.—At Walkere, Herts, the Rev. R. Vickers Pryor, Rector of Spettisbury, Dorset, to Juliana, dau. of John J. Pryor, esq. of Clay Hall, Herts.  
 5. At Plymouth, Wm. Francis Soltan, esq. M.D. son of the late George Soltan, esq. of Plymouth and Ridgeway, to Caroline-Ann, second dau. of W. H. Hawker, esq. of Plymouth.  
 6. At St. Catherine's Cree, Richard Cooke Coles, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Elizabeth-Regina, only dau. of Christopher Kreeft, esq. Consul-Gen. for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.  
 9. At Lamas, Norfolk, William Blackwood, esq. of Saintfield House, co. Down, Ireland, second son of Jas. Blackwood, esq. of Strangford Lodge, to Anna-Eliza, dau. of the Rev. W. J. Jex Blake.—At Abbotsham, Devon, Capt. John Edmund Glynn, Madras Army, second son of Vice-Adm. Glynn, to Harriet-Weils, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hatherley, of Kenwith Lodge, Bideford, Devon.—At Rampisham, Dorset, the Rev. John Paley, second son of the Rev. James Paley, Vicar of Laycock, Wilts, to Emily-Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. F. W. Rooke, R.N. of Lachham House, Wilts.—At Marylebone, the Rev. W. Coreton, of the British Museum, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Edw. Biore, esq. D.C.L. of Manchester-sq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. D. R. Jones, esq. late of the 53d Regt. to Sarah, dau. of the late Charles Hebbert, esq. of Eaton-sq.  
 10. At Cheltenham, Alfred Hooper, esq. to Sophia-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Holland.—At Winster, Lieut. Henry A. Norman, R.N. to Helen, dau. of the late Thomas Carril Worsley, esq. of Platt Hall, Lan-

eshire.—At Exeter, Reginald Darwin, esq. M.D. of Buxton, eldest son of Sir F. S. Darwin, of Sidnape, Derbysh. to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late C. R. Sanders, esq. Devon.

11. At Camberwell, H. Mills Blaker, esq. of Brighton, to Emily, eldest dau. of Robert Puckle, esq. of Grove Hill, Camberwell.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Geunys Fanshawe, esq. Comm. R.N. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Cardwell, esq. of Liverpool.—At Leckhampton, Capt. Alex. Tulloh, R.A. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Tulloh, C.B. and K.T.S. of the Royal Art. to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of James West, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Harishend, the Rev. C. W. Holbeck, Vicar of Farnborough, Warwicksh. to Laura-Harriet, second dau. of the late John Armytage, esq. and sister of Sir G. Armytage, Bart.—At Chelsea, Samuel Leigh Sotheby, esq. Wellington-st. Strand, to Julia-Anna, youngest dau. of Henry Jones Pitcher, esq. late of Northfleet, Kent, and now of Jersey.

13. At Dover, Mons. Ernest Druy Bucquet, of the Bois de l'Or, Ardennes, Proprietaire, to Gertrude-Harriett, youngest dau. of the late R. T. Streetfield, esq. of the Rocks, Sussex.—At Upper Chelsea, Joseph Goddeve, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister, to Clara-Eliza, second dau. of the late William Thompson, esq. formerly of Hans-pl.—At Lewisham, Benjamin Baker Galbraith, esq. to Ann-Charlotte-Dealey, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Fead, C.B. late of the Grenadier Guards.

15. At Leamington Spa, the Rev. Samuel Johnson, M.A. Incumbent of Atherton, Lanc. to Elizabeth-Jane, fifth dau. of the late Samuel Jenkins, esq. Beachley, Gloucestershire.

20. At Georgetown, St. Vincent, Caledon Richard Egerton, esq. Capt. 89th Regt. son of the late Rev. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart. to Margaret, third dau. of Alexander Cumming, esq. of that island.

31. At Chambly, Canada, Thomas Richard Mills, esq. late Lieut. 1st Dragoon Guards, eldest son of William Mills, esq. of Saxham Hall, Suffolk, to Emily, third and only surviving dau. of the late Hon. Samuel Hall, Seigneur of Chambly.

June 1. Charles Brown, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edward Whaites, esq. of Langley Abbey, Norfolk.

3. At St. Andrew's Auckland, George Hutten Wilkinson, esq. of Harperly Park, Durham, to Catherine Heydon, widow of the late Richard Smith, esq. of Castletown-Roche, Ireland, and eldest dau. of the late Major A. P. Skene, Skenesborough, United States, and of Durham.—At Frankfort-sur-Maine, Robt. eldest son of John Hickson, of the Grove, Dingle, esq. D.C.L. co. of Kerry, to Julia-Sophia, second dau. of William Sadtler Bruere, esq. late of Berwick.—At Culham, Oxfordshire, George Augustus Scrope Fane, son of John Fane, esq. of Wormsley, Oxfordsh. to Frances-Sophia-Pole, dau. of the late John Phillips, esq. of Culham.

6. Joseph Haycock, jun. esq. of Lewisham, second son of Joseph Haycock, esq. of Wells, Norfolk, to Caroline Matilda, second dau. of William Buck, esq. of Wiverton Hall.—At Banchory, John Carr, esq. second son of the late John Carr, of Dunston Hill, esq. to Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Alex. Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain, Kincardinesh.—At Newark, the Rev. St. George Kirke, son of the late Col. Kirke, Retford, Notts, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Cooke, D.D. Head Master of the Grammar School, Newark.—At Dryburgh Abbey, the Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay, youngest brother of the Earl of Erroll, to the Lady Alicia Erskine, third dau. of the Earl of Buchan.—At Holmer, Herefordsh. Arthur Louis Laing, esq. of Colchester, to Louisa Martha, younger dau. of the Rev. Robert

Pearce, Vicar of Holmer, and Custos of the Cathedral, Hereford.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Sir William Henry Dillon, R.N., K.C.H., to Elizabeth-Catharine Maurice, eldest dau. of T. J. Pettigrew, esq. of Saville-row.—At Kirkby-on-Bane, Lincolnsh. the Rev. H. R. Burdett, eldest son of the Rev. D. J. Burdett, Rector of Gilmorton, Leic. to Aistna, third dau. of Thomas Brailsford, esq. of Toft Grange.—At Rugby, William Harris, esq. to Louisa-Margaret, only dau. of the late G. J. Goppy, esq. of British Guiana.

7. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Hon. Wm. Godolphin Osborne, second son of Lord Godolphin, to the Hon. Caroline Montagu, sister to Lord Rokeby.

8. At Florence, the Rev. Charles H. Gladwin, Chaplain Bengal Pres. to Georgiana-Elizabeth, dau. of Col. J. P. Hamilton, late Scots Fusilier Guards.

11. At Llanelly, Carmarthensh. David Lewis, esq. of Bank House, Llandilo, to Helena-Eliza, dau. and only child of A. Raby, esq. Brynmor, Llanelly.

12. At Langton-in-Swale, Nathan Drake, esq. of Pontefract, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Binks, jun. esq. of Roydes Mill House, near Sheffield, and grand-dau. of the late William Binks, esq. of Darnall Hill.

13. At Stourton, John Butler Crocker, esq. of London, to Sarah-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John King, esq. of Stourton.

14. At Cloorlarp, the Rev. John Hayne, Rector of Stawley, Somerset, to Isabella-Eliza, eldest dau. of Thomas Popham Luscombe, esq. Comm. Gen. Killester House, co. Dublin.—At Claines, C. F. Cliffe, esq. of Gloucester, to Jane, dau. of the late Joseph West, esq. of the Hill, Espey, Wore.—Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss, Lord-Lieut. of Dumbartonsh. to Jane, dau. of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart. Forglan House, Banffsh. N. B.—At Maidstone, Capt. Edward Scott, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Scott, D.D. late of Worton-hall, Isleworth, to Elizabeth, only child of the late John Day, esq. M.D. of the Priory, Maidstone.

15. At Lanhydrock, Nevil Norway, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Judith-Catherine, only child of the late Nicholas Cole, esq. of Trebvan, Cornwall.—At Southampton, the Rev. Frederick H. Bennett, of Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of the late Major Bennett, Royal Eng. to Rebecca-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. G. D. Renaud, of Southampton.

17. At Hove, near Brighton, Fred. B. Newton Dickenson, esq. eldest surviving son of Newton Dickenson, esq. of Brunswick-sq. to Harriette-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Piennes Trotman, esq. of Siston Court, Glouc.—At Alverstoke, the Rev. Wm. Burnside Dunbar, Rector of Westerkirk, to Margaret-Juliana-Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Orde, of Bury-hall, Gosport.—At Cheltenham, Henry S. Keating, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry S. Keating, K.C.B. Col. of 54th Regt. to Gertrude-Marianne, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Robert Evans, Royal Art.—At St. James's, Richard Nugent Everard, esq. late Capt. 86th Regt. youngest son of the late Thomas Everard, esq. of Bandillstown, co. Meath, to Arabella-Mathilde, youngest dau. of George Henry Alexis, the Viscount d'Amboise.—At Kennington, the Rev. Pelham Maitland, B.A. Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Walworth, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Wood, esq. of Kennington.—The Rev. Frederick Henry Blaydes, M.A. youngest son of the late Hugh Marvell Blaydes, esq. of Manby Hall, Notts, to Fanny-Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Edward Page Turner, Bart. of Ambrosden, Oxfordsh.—At Charlton, near Woolwich, Capt. Henry C. Stace, Royal Art.

to Eliza, fourth dau. of the late John Molyneux, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

19. At Buttevant, Frederick John Rawlins, esq. son of the Rev. Christopher Rawlins, of Sutton, Kent, to Martha-Anne, dau. of James Norcott, esq. Springfield, co. Cork.

20. At Marylebone, Frederick, third son of the late Ashton Warner, esq. Chief Justice of Trinidad, to Jeannetta-Maria, third dau. of the late Rev. William Gunthorpe, of Antigua.—At Isleworth, John Mackinlay, esq. M.D. late Surgeon Hon. East India Co.'s Serv. to Mary-Anne, third dau. of James Stanbrough, esq.—At Alverstoke, Hants, J. W. P. Graham, esq. son of Charles Graham, esq. of Chester-sq. to Caroline, only dau. of D. W. Waddell, Esq. Gosport.—At Bishop's Waltham, George Frederick Hodgkinson, esq. of Stamford-st. Blackfriars, to Emily, second dau. of J. Colson, esq.—At Penuhurst, the Rev. William Green, youngest son of George Green, esq. of Blackwall, to Frances-Wormsly, dau. of the Rev. Philip Dodd, Rector of Penuhurst.—At Rawcliffe, Charles Grauby Burke, esq. second son of Sir John Burke, Bart. of Marble Hill, Galway, to Emma-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Ralph Creyke, esq. of Rawcliffe Hall, Yorks.

—At Tenby, the Rev. John Frewen Moor, of Bradfield Cottage, Berks, to Catharine-Maria, only surviving child of the late Hugh Cosnahan, esq. R.N.—At the British Embassy, Munich, Jesse Watts Russell, esq. of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire, and Biggin House, Northampton-sh. to Maria-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Peter Henry Barker, esq. of Bedford.—At Dublin, Sydney Vaughan Jackson, esq. of Gloucester-st. son of the late Col. George Jackson, of Carramore, co. Mayo, to Frances, dau. of Thomas Jones, esq. of Castletown, co. Sligo.—At Dundee, Robert Stirling Graham, esq. of Kincaulbrum and Affleck, Forfarsh. to Mary-Alison, eldest dau. of John Anderson, esq. Euston-place, London.—At Edinburgh, Richard-Jones, second son of Richard Congreve, esq. of Aldermaston House, Berks, and Burton Hall, Cheshire, to Louisa-Margaret, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Miller, K.H.

21. At Leamington, George Kennion, esq. M.D. of Harrowgate, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Kennion, to Catherine-Elfrida, second dau. of the late Thomas John Fordyce, esq. of Ayton, N. B.

22. At Chelsea, Capt. Beatson, Bengal Cav. to Louisa, dau. of the late Col. Stephen Reid, Bengal Cav.—At Shenstone, Staffordsh. the Rev. M. A. Gathercole, of Mossford Lodge, Great Ilford, Essex, to Frances-Dorothea, dau. of Mr. John Garratt, of Shenstone, and niece of the late Rev. Thomas Garratt, Vicar of Audley, Staff.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Hon. Walter Wrottesley, Fellow of All Souls Coll. Oxford, third son of the late Lord Wrottesley, to Marianne-Lucy, only dau. of the late Col. Archer, formerly of the 16th Lancers.—At Elmdon, Warwicksh. the Rev. A. C. Tait, D.C.L. Head Master of Rugby School, to Catharine, youngest dau. of the Ven. William Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry.—At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. J. C. Kempe, of Morchard Bishop, to Laura, only surviving dau. of Commander Pulling, R.N.

23. At Edinburgh, Henry Wayet Davenport, esq. 39th Regt. to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Durie, of Astley Hall, Lancashire.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Frederic Kelaart, esq. M.D. Army Medical Staff, eldest son of W. H. Kelaart, esq. of Ceylon, to Fanny-Sophia, only dau. of the late Phineas Hussey, esq. of Wryley Grove, Staff.

25. At Portsmouth, Stephen Richmond Nestle, esq. of Marden, Wilts, to Mary-Anne,

eldest dau. of Mr. Dudley, Grand Parade, Portsmouth.

27. At West Wickham, William-Courtenay Morland, esq. only son of the late Col. Charles Morland, 9th Lancers, to Margaretta-Eliza, second dau. of Lieut-Col. Cator, Royal Horse Art.—At Wolverton, Hants, Thomas Henry Usborne, esq. of Gillwell Park, Essex, to Isabella, dau. of Capt. Thomas Henderson, R.N.—At St. James's, the Hon. Wm. Cowper, second son of Viscountess Palmerston, brother of Karl Cowper, to Harriett-Allicia, dau. of Daniel Gurney, esq. of North Runcion, Norfolk, and niece of the Earl of Erroll.—At Ramsgate, Henry-Schuback, second son of W. C. Hood, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. to Charlotte-Sarah, eldest dau. of the late John Sweeting, esq. of Huntingdon.—At Wisbech, Henry-Goods Elborne, Esq. B.A. to Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. J. King, Vicar of West Brandeham, Norfolk, and Curate of Wisbech.—At Ryde, I. W., the Rev. James Guillemard, Vicar of Kirtlington, Oxon, and late Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, to Louisa, dau. of the late Henry Watson, esq. of Barnes-common.—At Stapleton, Richard-Moody Tibbey, esq. of Netley, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Orlando Rowson, esq. of Churton, Salop.

28. At Townstall, Dartmouth, William Henry Miller, esq. Surgeon, to Sarah, eldest dau. of J. H. Sparke, esq. Comptroller of Customs of that port.—At Hornsey, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, to Mary-Jane, sister of Henry Hoare, esq. of Staplehurst, Kent.

29. At Lewisham, John Deffell, esq. eldest son of John Henry Deffell, esq. of Upper Harley-st. to Letitia, eldest dau. of David Hill, esq. of South End, Sydenham, Kent.—At Salcombe Regis, Captain James Strachan Lang, Madras Army, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Wolcott, esq. of Knowle House.—At Bramdean, Hants, Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, esq. M.D. of Bognor, eldest son of Capt. A. Dixie, R.N. of Aldwick, Sussex, and first cousin of Sir W. W. Dixie, Bart. to Maria-Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Walters, Rector of Bramdean.—At Gouray, Jersey, Adolphus Turner, esq. second son of the late Gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner, to Eliza, second dau. of Edmund Alexander McNeill, esq. of Cushindun, Antrim, Ireland.—At Thorney, Hunts, George Frederick, third son of the late James Bretton, esq. of St. Ives, Hunts, to Sarah-Dorothea, youngest dau. of Capt. George Morris, R.N. of the Gores.—At Clifton, W. S. Thomas, Comm. R.N. eldest son of Sir George Thomas, Bart. to Thomas-Oliver, only dau. of the late Capt. Henry Haynes, R.N.—At the British Ambassador's Palace, Paris, Thos. J. White, esq. of Hillbar, son of Richard White, esq. of Oakly Park, Ludlow, to Lily-Augusta, dau. of Vice-Adm. Mackellar.—At Brewood, F. W. Wilson, esq. Whirlow, Sheffield, to Dora, second dau. of the late John Mason, esq. of Lymington.—At Stokesley, Thomas Loy, esq. B.A. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late George Jackson, esq. of Tanton Hall, near Stokesley.—At Holt, Norfolk, John Banks, esq. of Holt, to Elizabeth-Golty-Catton, only dau. of the late Peter Rouse, esq.

Latest. At Southampton, John Henry Forrest, esq. Capt. 11th Hussars, to Selina, only dau. of George Atherley, esq.—At Bath, William W. Walker, esq. late Commander of the "Agincourt" East Indiaman, to Isabella T. P. Rider, dau. of the Rev. R. C. Rider, Vicar of Stoke, Kent.

July 22. At Chiswick, John-Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. eldest son of J. Bowyer Nichols, esq. of Parliament-st. and of the Chancellor's, Hammersmith, to Lucy, eldest dau. of Capt. Frederick Lewis, R.N. of Chiswick Mall.

## OBITUARY.

## VISCOUNT HEREFORD.

May 31. At Honfleur, in Normandy, after two years' illness, aged 66, the Right Hon. Henry Fleming Devereux, fourteenth Viscount Hereford (1550), and Premier Viscount of England, a Baronet (1615), and a Privy Councillor.

He was born Feb. 9, 1777, the only surviving son of George the thirteenth Viscount, by his cousin Marianne, only daughter and heiress of George Devereux, of Tregoyd, co. Brecon, esq. He was educated under Dr. Greenlaw, near Brentford, and went thence to the university of Oxford in company with that gentleman. He was at that time intended for the Church; but on the death of his elder brother George in 179— he altered his views. He succeeded his father, Dec. 31, 1804; and for some years sided with the Whig party, as his father had done. Latterly, however, he had classed as a Conservative. He was Captain of the Hon. corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1830.

Lord Hereford married, Dec. 12, 1805, Frances-Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Sir George Cornwall, of Moccas Court, co. Hereford, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. the Hon. Henry Cornwall Devereux, who died in 1839, in his 37th year, unmarried; 2. the Right Hon. Robert now Viscount Devereux, born in 1809, and married in 1841 to Emma-Jemima, daughter of the late George Ravenscroft, esq.; 3. the Hon. Walter Bouchier Devereux, Commander R.N.; 4. the Hon. Humphrey Bohun Devereux; 5. the Hon. Frances Catharine Devereux, a Maid of Honour to the Queen; and 6. the Hon. George Talbot Devereux, Lieut. R. Art.

The body of the late Viscount was removed from his house at Honfleur, June 3, to the steam packet, which conveyed it to England for interment in the family vault at Glasbury, Breconshire. The coffin was borne by 12 British sailors; and was attended by his daughter, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Wellington, and all the English residents of the town.

## THE RT. HON. SIR C. BAGOT.

May 18. At Kingston, Canada, aged 61, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. late Governor-General of her Majesty's North American provinces, a Trustee of the National Gallery, &c. brother to Lord Bagot and the Lord Bishop of Oxford; GENT. MAG. VOL. XX.

father-in-law of the Earl of Winchelsea and the Earl of Uxbridge.

Sir Charles Bagot was the second son of William first Lord Bagot, by the Hon. Louisa St. John, eldest daughter of John second Viscount St. John, and was born 23rd Sept. 1781.

In 1807 he acted as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with Mr. Canning. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France in 1814. In the following year he went to the United States on an extraordinary mission, on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor on the 4th Dec.; and on his return from America was invested with the order of the Bath, May 27, 1820. Sir Charles proceeded to St. Petersburg in 1820 as ambassador from the British court, and in 1824 he was appointed ambassador to the Hague, where he resided several years. On the dissolution of the Melbourne administration Sir Charles was selected by Sir Robert Peel as Governor-General of Canada, that appointment being vacant by the death of Lord Sydenham.

Sir Charles Bagot married, July 22, 1806, Mary Charlotte Anne Wellesley Pole, eldest daughter of the present Earl of Mornington, and niece to the Duke of Wellington; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and six daughters: 1. Louisa-Catharine, who died in 1824, aged 17; 2. Lieut.-Col. Charles Bagot, Gren. guards; 3. the Right Hon. Emily-Georgiana Countess of Winchelsea, married in 1827 to George tenth and present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham (being his second wife); 4. Caroline-Mary; 5. Arthur-Berkeley, who died in 1825, aged 11; 6. the Right Hon. Henrietta-Maria Countess of Uxbridge, married in 1833 to Henry Earl of Uxbridge, son and heir apparent of the Marquess of Anglesey, (being his second wife), and has issue; 7. Georgiana-Augusta; 8. George-Talbot; 9. Alexander; and 10. Wilhelmina-Frederica.

The body of Sir Charles Bagot has been brought to England in H.M.S. Warspite, accompanied by his widow and family.

## DR. LIPSCOMB, BISHOP OF JAMAICA.

April 4. At St. Thomas's, in his 62nd year, the Right Rev. Christopher Lipscomb, D.D. Bishop of Jamaica and the Bahamas.

He was eldest son of the Rev. William

Lipscomb, Rector of Welbury, near Northallerton, and brother to the Rev. Francis Lipscomb, the present incumbent of that parish. His father was tutor both to the late Duke of Cleveland and to the present Duke and his brother Lord William Powlett, and died only on the 25th May last year, aged 91; a memoir of him was given in our Magazine for July 1842, p. 100.

The Bishop was his eldest son, by Margaret, second daughter of Francis Cooke, esq. of Gower-street, Cashier of the Navy. He was a member of New College, Oxford, took the degree of M.A. June 28, 1811, and was elected Fellow.

In 1824, when the sees of Jamaica and Barbadoes were established, (with an income of 4000*l.* each,) during the administration of Mr. Canning, Dr. Lipscomb was appointed the first Bishop of Jamaica and the Bahamas.

We only find one publication by Dr. Lipscomb:

"Church Societies, a blessing to the Colonies: a Sermon." 1840, 8vo.

By act of the last Session of Parliament the see of Jamaica will now be divided into two dioceses.

#### SIR F. A. MACKENZIE, BART.

June 2. In his 45th year, Sir Francis Alexander Mackenzie, the fifth Bart. of Gairloch, Ross-shire (1629), Vice-Lieutenant of Ross-shire, and Deputy Lieutenant of Nairnshire.

He was the son of Sir Hector, the fourth Baronet, by his second wife Christian, daughter and heiress of William Henderson, esq. He succeeded his father in the title in 1826.

He was twice married; first, Aug. 10, 1829, to Kythe-Catharine, eldest daughter of J. Smith Wright, esq. of Rempstone house, Notts; secondly, in 1836, Mary, daughter of Osgood Hanbury, esq. of Hatfield Grange, Essex.

He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, born in 1832, now Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie.

#### ADM. THE HON. M. J. HENNIKER.

June 5. At his seat, Ashdown Park, Sussex, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Major Jacob Henniker, uncle of Lord Henniker.

He was born Aug. 19, 1780, the second son of the Hon. Major Henniker, (second son of John first Lord Henniker,) by Mary, daughter of John Phoenix, of Rochester, gent.

He was made Lieutenant in the royal navy July 23, 1799; was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1802; and appointed to the *Albacore* sloop, on the

Guernsey station, about Sept. 1804, when he was placed by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir James Saumarez, under the orders of Commodore D'Auvergne, (Duc de Bouillon,) with directions to intercept any of the enemy's flotilla passing along the French coast. In the following month he drove five armed luggers on shore near Grosnez de Flamanville, and it was stated by Sir James Saumarez in his dispatch to the Admiralty, that "great praise is due to Capt. Henniker for this spirited and gallant attack, within a few hundred yards of the French coast, and under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery and vessels."

Capt. Henniker obtained post rank, Jan. 22, 1806, and subsequently commanded the *Mermaid* frigate for a short period. He arrived at the rank of Rear-Admiral Aug. 17, 1840.

He was advanced to the precedence of the younger son of a Baron by royal warrant dated April 30, 1831.

He married April 28, 1829, Anne Elizabeth, second daughter of his uncle the late Hon. Sir Brydges Trecothick Henniker, Bart. and has left issue a son and three daughters.

#### COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. TOWNSHEND.

May 25. In Bolton-street, aged 63, Colonel the Hon. Sir Horatio George Powys Townshend, K. C. H. Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle, and late of the Grenadier Guards, uncle of Viscount Sydney.

He was born Feb. 6, 1780, the third and youngest son of Thomas first Viscount Sydney, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Powys, esq. of Hintlesham, in Suffolk. He was appointed Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards Sept. 22, 1795; was promoted to be Lieut. and Captain 1799; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 1809; and Brevet-Colonel 1819. He served at the battle of Waterloo.

#### ADM. SIR ROBERT BARLOW, K. C. B.

May 11. At the Archbishop's palace, Canterbury, in his 86th year, Sir Robert Barlow, Knt. and K. C. B. Admiral of the Red, F. R. S.; father-in-law of Viscount Torrington, and of the first Earl Nelson.

He was born in London on Christmas day, 1757, the eldest son of William Barlow, of Bath, esq. by Hilare, daughter of Robert Butcher, of Walthamstow, esq. His younger brother, Sir George Hilare Barlow, G. C. B. formerly Governor-General of India, was created a Baronet June 29, 1803.

Mr. Barlow served with Earl Howe and Lord Mulgrave during the whole of the American war. He was promoted

to the rank of Lieutenant Nov. 6, 1778. He was Lieutenant of the *Courageux* at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, and ably distinguished himself on the 18th Sept. in that year, when the Spaniards were defeated in their grand attack on that fortress. He was made Commander Nov. 23, 1790, and Post Captain May 24, 1793. In 1794 he commanded the *Pegasus*, which was repeating frigate at Lord Howe's glorious victory over the French fleet on the 1st of June. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the *Phœbe*, 36, in which, after a severe action, he captured the French frigate *Nereide* in 1797; and in the same ship, in 1801, he succeeded, after a most determined and gallant resistance, in capturing *L'Africaine*, 44, having on-board, beyond her crew, 400 troops, under the command of General Desfourneaux, which were destined to join the French army in Egypt. It was one of the sharpest contests recorded in our naval history, as both vessels were within pistol-shot, the action lasting two hours. In consideration of his bravery and gallantry on this occasion Captain Barlow received the honour of knighthood, on the 16th June, 1801. In 1806 he was appointed Deputy-Comptroller of the Navy; and, in 1808, Commissioner of Chatham dockyard. In Jan. 1823, he resigned that office, with the rank of retired Rear-Admiral; but in 1840 was recalled to active duty, and made Admiral of the White. On the 20th May, 1820, he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

He married Sept. 8, 1785, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Garrett of Worting, in Hampshire, esq. and by that lady, who died Sept. 17, 1817, has had issue three sons and five daughters. The former were, Robert, a senior merchant in Bengal; 2. the Rev. William Barlow, Rector of Coddington in Cheshire, and a Prebendary of Chester; 3. George, who died an infant in 1790. The daughters, 1. Elizabeth-Ann; 2. the Right Hon. Frances-Harriet dowager Viscountess Torrington, married in 1811 to Vice-Adm. George sixth and late Viscount Torrington, and is mother of the present Viscount and other children; 3. the Right Hon. Hilare dowager Countess Nelson, married, first, in 1817 to her cousin George Ulrick Barlow, esq. eldest son of the present Baronet, who died without issue in 1824; secondly in 1829 to the Right Hon. and Rev. William first Earl Nelson (to whom she was second wife), and was left his widow in 1835; and thirdly, to George Thomas Knight, esq. 4. Caroline, the widow of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Dashwood, C.B. second son of

Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart. (who died in 1832); and 5. Maria.

GEN. SIR ROBERT M'FARLANE, K.C.B.  
June 6. In Great Cumberland-street, aged 73, General Sir Robert M'Farlane, K.C.B. and G.C.H. Colonel of the 32d Regiment, and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

This officer was the son of Robert M'Farlane, esq. by the widow of Major Harris, who was killed at the massacre of Putna, and daughter of John Howard, esq. He entered the army as Ensign in 1789. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 113th foot, Sept. 19, 1794; removed to the 72nd in Sept. 1798; became Colonel in the army Jan. 1800; and Brigadier-General May 18, 1805. He served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and his name was included in the Votes of Thanks from Parliament. He subsequently served on the staff in Sicily, as second in command under Lord William Bentinck, and received the commission of Lieut.-General in the army of the King of the Two Sicilies. He attained the rank of Major-General at home, April 25, 1808; of Lieut.-General June 4, 1813; and of General, July 22, 1830. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the late 97th Foot, Jan. 31, 1816; and to that of the 32nd Foot, Sept. 26, 1837.

He was permitted (Jan. 20, 1817,) to accept the grand cross of the Neapolitan order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, conferred for his services in Italy, and especially at the capture of Genoa, in 1814; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, March, 11, 1827.

He married in 1815 a daughter of Capt. Henry Van Kemper, of the Dutch navy, and consul of the King of the Netherlands at Tripoli.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN ROSS, C.B.  
May 18. At Southampton, Lieut.-General John Ross, C.B. Colonel of the 46th Foot.

He was appointed Ensign 2nd June, 1793; Lieutenant 52nd Foot 8th May, 1796; Captain 11th Jan. 1800; Major 15 Aug. 1804. He continued with the 52nd till 16th April, 1807, when he changed into the 28th. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel 28th Jan. 1808; Colonel 4th June, 1814; Major-General 27th May, 1825; Lieut.-General 28th June, 1838; and Colonel of the 46th regiment 1st Aug. 1839.

General Ross served with the 52nd on the expedition to Ferrol, and was engaged with the enemy. He commanded the 2d battalion 52nd at the battle of Vimiera, and during Sir John Moore's campaign in



Spain in 1808-9. He also commanded five companies of that regiment with the force which went to the Scheldt under Lord Chatham; served afterwards in the Peninsula, and commanded the 1st battalion 52nd at the actions of Pombal, Redinha, Miranda de Corvo, Foz d' Aronce, and Sabugal, and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. He received a medal for Vimiera, and a medal and one clasp for Nive and Orthes.

He was appointed, the 20th of Aug. 1811, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Ceylon; from whence he returned to Europe in June 1814, for the benefit of his health. He was subsequently appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland; and on the 12th of Aug. 1819, Commandant of the *dépot* at the Isle of Wight. He has subsequently been Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.

**LIEUT.-GEN. LE MESURIER.**

May 21. At Bradfield Place, near Reading, in his 62d year, Lieut.-Gen. John Le Mesurier.

This officer entered the army in 1794 as Ensign in the 132nd regt.; joined the 89th as Lieut. in Aug. 1796, and purchased his Captain-Lieutenancy towards the end of the same year. He served during the whole of the Rebellion of 1798 in the south of Ireland, in the 4th flank battalion, under Colonel Stewart. In 1799 he went with his regiment to the Mediterranean, which, together with the 30th regt. occupied the citadel of Messina, under Brigadier-General Graham. The following year the two regiments blockaded Malta by land, whilst a naval squadron blockaded by sea. Soon after its surrender he joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, which arrived there on its way to Egypt; and served the whole of that campaign. After the action of the 21st March, 1801, the 89th regt. was detached, with 1200 Turks, to observe the eastern bank of the Nile; and on the 9th May following withstood the attack of 5000 of the enemy, who, on the appearance of the main body, retired to Cairo. On the surrender of that city and Alexandria, the regiment was embarked in eight line-of-battle ships, under Lord Keith, for a secret expedition, supposed to be for the Brazils. On their return to Malta they found peace proclaimed, and the expedition given up. They stayed but a few weeks at Malta, during which time this officer succeeded to a company. The regiment was then re-embarked, and sailed for Ireland, where they landed, and marched to Youghal, in the spring of 1802.

In November of the same year he pur-

chased the majority of the regiment; and he remained in Ireland till the middle of 1805, when his father, the late Governor of Alderney, having died, he was called on to assume the hereditary government of that island. This, and the settlement of his family affairs, obliged him to apply for leave to retire on half-pay at this time, but with the full intention of returning to active service as soon as possible. He accordingly, several times during the war, solicited the Secretary-at-War to be permitted to offer his services to the Commander-in-Chief, but always received for answer that his proper post of service was in his government. Here, therefore, he continued to act, to the perfect satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, until, by an arrangement with H. M. Government, he resigned the grant of the Island into their hands, in the end of the year 1824; when he again tendered his services, but peace, and the rank he then held, prevented their being accepted.

The government of the island was granted to his ancestor, Sir Edmund Andros, by letters patent from King Charles II, in 1684, and renewed to John Le Mesurier, his grandfather, by King George III, for 99 years, in 1763.

He obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1810, of Colonel in 1819, Major-General in 1830, and Lieut.-General in 1841.

He married in 1804 Martha, daughter of Peter Perchard, esq. Alderman of London (a native of the island of Guernsey), by whom he leaves one son, now at Oxford.

**MAJOR-GEN. SIR DAVID FOULIS, K.C.B.**

April 12. At Bruntsfield Lodge, Edinburgh, aged 74, Major-General Sir David Foulis, K.C.B. of the Madras establishment.

This officer arrived in India in 1789. He was appointed to an ensigncy 5th Oct. 1790, attached to the flank company of the 15th batt. Native Infantry, and in the same year entered the enemy's country (Mysore) under the command of Capt. Alex. Phoor, and took possession of several hill forts above the Ghauts. He was appointed Cornet in the 3rd regt. of Cavalry, commanded by Major-James Stevenson, 23d Sept. 1791, and served under Lord Cornwallis during the whole of the Mysore war. He was present at the siege of Bangalore; at the attack of Tippoo's army on the 6th March, 1791; at the siege of Savendroog; at the battle of the Carrygant hills on the 15th May, 1791; and at the first siege of Seringapatam and its capitulation. He served in

the same regiment in subduing the southern Poligars with the army under Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, in 1793; and was present at the siege of Pondicherry as a volunteer, in 1794.

He was promoted to Lieutenant in the 1st regt. of Cavalry 1st Nov. 1798. He served the whole of the Mysore war under Gen. Harris in 1798 and 1799; was present at the battle of Malavilly, at the 2d siege of Seringapatam, and the capture and death of Tippoo Sultan. For this service he received the Seringapatam medal.

Lieut. Foulis served under Lieut.-Cols. Stevenson and Dalrymple in several actions and skirmishes with the Mahratta Doondia, in which service he was wounded. He was appointed Brigade-Major to the 2d brigade of Cavalry 26 April, 1800, and subsequently Aid-de-Camp to Col. Stevenson. In 1801 Doondia having again assembled a large force, the British took the field under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wellesley, and Lieut. Foulis was at the taking by storm of several forts, and other affairs, during that campaign.

He was promoted to Captain-Lieut. in the 1st regt. Cav. 30th July, 1800, and to full Capt. in the same regiment 2d Sept. 1801, which rapid promotion was occasioned by the numerous deaths at the unhealthy station of Chitteldroog. His own health being much impaired, he, in July 1803, sailed for England, and in July 1805 returned to India over land, by way of Denmark, Vienna, the Black Sea to Constantinople, across the Bosphorus to Sentara in Turkey, by Boli, Amaria, Mardin, Drarbeckir, Mosul, and Bagdad; sailing down the Tigris to Bussorah; down the Euphrates to Bashier; down the Persian Gulf to Muscatt, and crossing the Arabian Sea to Bombay. He was twice cast on shore on the Persian side by a leaky Arab ship.

In April 1807 Captain Foulis was appointed General Agent for the purchase of remount horses for the Madras Cavalry. In Aug. 1809 he again returned to England in bad health, by way of China, Brazil, and the United States of America. He was promoted to Major in the 1st regt. Light Cavalry 1st Jan. 1812, and returned to India in Oct. 1813, by Ceylon.

In Nov. 1814 he marched in command of the 1st reg. Light Cavalry, to escort his Highness the Peishwa through a part of the Company's dominions, to visit some of the principal places of worship. In Jan. 1815 he took the field in command of the 1st Light Cavalry, under Col. Doveton, and from that time till

Nov. 1817 was in constant and harassing marches after the Pindarries in Berar, Candish, &c.

In 1818 he commanded the Ellore and Masulipatam districts, and a detachment of H. M.'s 86 reg. flank companies and Native flank, on the frontiers of Palnaud, for the protection of the districts against the Pindarries. In Sept. 1818 he marched with the 1st Light Cavalry to the Carnatic to refit, and command Arnee. In the beginning of 1819 he was appointed to the command of the Cavalry cantonment of Arcot. He was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st Light Cavalry 26th July 1819; and appointed to the command of the 6th Light Cavalry in July 1821, from which he was transferred to be Colonel of the 1st Light Cavalry 1st May, 1824; and attained the full rank of Major-General 10th Jan. 1837.

**COL. SIR ROBERT BARTLEY, K.C.B.**

May 2. At sea, 40 miles east of Algiers, Colonel Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B. of the 49th regiment.

He was appointed Ensign, Feb. 28, 1806; purchased a Lieutenantcy, Feb. 12, 1807; obtained a company Aug. 10, 1815; a majority by purchase, Feb. 5, 1824; and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 49th foot April 25, 1828.

He was severely wounded in action with the Americans, Nov. 11, 1813.

He accompanied his regiment, the 49th foot, on its embarkation for foreign service in 1821; and it formed a portion of the army employed in the China expedition, and during the recent war with that power. His services were acknowledged by his nomination, at the close of last year, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Sir Robert expired on board the Great Liverpool steamer, on the voyage from Malta to Gibraltar, and on the following day his mortal remains were consigned to the deep, as is usual in all cases of death occurring on board vessels coming from Alexandria.

**CAPT. SIR B. C. DOYLE, R.N.**

May 21. At Bognor, aged 59, Sir Bentineck Cavendish Doyle, Post Captain R.N.

He was the son of William Doyle, esq. a Master in Chancery in Ireland, and brother to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles William Doyle, who died in October last, at Paris. He entered the navy as a midshipman at the early age of nine; and obtained his commission as Lieutenant Aug. 29, 1799. He was first of the St. Fiorenzo frigate at the capture of la Psyche, on the East India station

after a severe contest, Feb. 14, 1805, and he obtained in consequence the rank of Commander, dated on the 18th Sept. following. He subsequently commanded the *Lightning* sloop of War, in which he continued after his promotion to post rank, which took place on the 3d April 1811.

On the 21st April 1821, he was appointed to the *Glasgow* of 50 guns; in which he conveyed the remains of Queen Caroline from Harwich to Cuxhaven; Sir Edward Paget and family from Portsmouth to the East Indies; and the Marquess of Hastings from Calcutta to Gibraltar. The *Glasgow* was paid off in 1824, and Captain Doyle received the honour of knighthood, April 20, 1825.

He married in 1828, the eldest daughter of John Vivian, esq. of Claverton, near Bath.

#### SIR EDMOND STANLEY.

April 28. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 82, Sir Edmond Stanley, Knt. formerly Prime Serjeant of Ireland, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Sir Edmond was the eldest son of James Stanley, esq. of Low Park, co. Roscommon, by a daughter of Edmond Kelly, esq. of Mount Gray. He obtained a scholarship in Trinity college, Dublin; and was called to the Irish bar in 1782. In 1786 he was counsel to George R. Fitzgerald, at Castlebar. In 1789 he was made a King's Counsel in Ireland; and in the same year a bencher of the King's inns, Dublin. In 1790 he was returned to the parliament of Ireland for the borough of Augher; and from 1797 to 1800 he was member for Lanesborough. In 1794 he was appointed the King's Third Serjeant-at-Law. In 1798 he was sent under a special commission to Cork, to preside at the trials there, and received the thanks of the county, and of the Government, for his conduct on that occasion. In 1800 he was made King's Prime Serjeant, and afterwards appointed one of the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

In 1807 he was appointed the first Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, and received the honour of knighthood on the 11th March.

In 1815 he was appointed one of the judges at Madras, where he introduced many useful reforms into the registrar's office, and in 1820 was promoted to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He retired in 1825 with the usual pension after twenty years' service.

Sir Edmond Stanley married in 1786 a daughter of the Rev. John Talbot, and

niece to the late William Talbot, esq. of Mount Talbot, co. Roscommon. Lady Stanley died at Richmond Jan. 17, 1836, aged 69.

#### COLONEL CHARLES FORBES.

May 8. At Aberdeen, Colonel Charles Forbes, 61st Foot.

He entered the service as Ensign in the Cape corps, July 16th, 1806, on its formation; served for some time as volunteer with 1st batt. 69th regt., and was promoted, March 11, 1810, to a First Lieutenancy in the 4th Ceylon regt. in which he remained until June 3, 1815 (that regiment being disembodied 24th of same month), when he was transferred to 19th regiment, then serving in Ceylon, and remained on full pay of that corps until Oct. 24, 1821, when he was promoted by purchase to a company, and placed on half-pay next day. Captain Forbes exchanged with Capt. Nestor, 12th Foot, March 14, 1822, and served with that regiment at Gibraltar; was promoted by purchase to be Major unattached, Aug. 15, 1826, and exchanged, July 4, 1834, with Major Pringle Taylor, K.H. 61st regt. He succeeded, June 28, 1838, to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, without purchase, by the removal of Colonel Darley as a General Officer.

When an Ensign in the Cape regiment Lieut.-Col. Forbes was employed with a detachment upon the borders of the colony, to repress the incursions of the Caffres, a service of much difficulty and danger. In 1810 he served as a volunteer with the 69th regiment, at the landing and capture of the Isle of France. He went to Madras with that regiment, and continued to do duty with it until after the capture of Java. During the storm of Fort Cornelis, and the very strong position surrounding it, he carried the regimental colour of the 69th, which was twice shot through in his hand, whilst in the act of planting it on one of the enemy's redoubts. In 1812 he joined his regiment, the 4th Ceylon, and in 1815 acted as Dep.-Assist.-Commissary-General to one of the divisions that took possession of the Kandian country.

#### JAMES JOSEPH HOPE VERE, ESQ.

May 19. In Park Lane, in his 59th year, James Joseph Hope Vere, esq. of Craigie Hall and Blackwood, N.B.

He was born June 3, 1785, the second but eldest surviving son of William Hope Weir, esq. of Craigie Hall and Blackwood (nephew to John second Earl of Hopetoun), by Sophia, daughter of Joseph Corrie, of Dumfries, esq. His grandfather, the Hon. Charles Hope, assumed

the name and arms of Weir, of Blackwood, in 1733. This name was subsequently changed to Vere in 18—.

Mr. Hope Vere married, Sept. 7, 1813, Lady Elizabeth Hay, fourth daughter of George seventh Marquess of Tweeddale, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four daughters, and two sons. Of the former, Harriet, the third, was married in 1839 to Edward Sherlock Gooch, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Bart.

#### JOHN WHARTON, ESQ.

May 29. In the Westminster-road, Lambeth, in his 78th year, John Wharton, esq. of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, formerly M. P. for Beverley.

He was the eldest son of Joseph William Hall-Stevenson, esq. of Skelton Castle, Durham (son of John Hall, esq. of the same place, who took his wife's name of Stevenson), by Anne, daughter and heiress of James Forster, of Drumgoon, co. Fermanagh, esq. He was born at Skelton Castle, June 21, 1765, and took the surname and arms of Wharton only, by royal sign manual, May 3, 1788.

He stood no less than nine contested elections for Beverley, on the Whig interest. The first was at the general election of 1790, when he was returned at the head of the poll, which terminated as follows :

John Wharton, esq. . . . .	908
Sir James Pennyman . . . . .	460
William Egerton, esq. . . . .	379

In 1796 he gave way to Mr. Tatton, but on that gentleman's death, in 1799, he contested the seat with Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby Park, but was defeated by 512 votes to 369.

In 1802 he came in at the head of the poll, and Mr. Morritt was excluded, the numbers being,

John Wharton, esq. . . . .	736
General Burton . . . . .	690
J. B. S. Morritt, esq. . . . .	626

In 1806—

John Wharton, esq. . . . .	641
Lt.-General Vyse . . . . .	609
Lt.-Gen. N. C. Burton . . . . .	420

In 1807—

Capt. R. W. H. Vyse . . . . .	1012
John Wharton, esq. . . . .	739
Philip Staples, esq. . . . .	279

In 1812—

John Wharton, esq. . . . .	805
Charles Forbes, esq. . . . .	731
William Beverley, esq. . . . .	502

In 1818—

John Wharton, esq. . . . .	826
R. C. Burton, esq. . . . .	669
Dymoke Wells, esq. . . . .	379
William Beverley, esq. . . . .	348

In 1820—

George Lane Fox, esq. . . . .	1038
John Wharton, esq. . . . .	637
R. C. Burton, esq. . . . .	71

In 1826 he was excluded from the representation by the following poll :

John Stewart, esq. . . . .	1030
C. H. Batley, esq. . . . .	658
John Wharton, esq. . . . .	588

At that period Mr. Wharton was so deeply embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, that he was immediately arrested, and for the last fourteen years he has remained a prisoner within the rules of the Queen's Bench. An inquest was held on his body, when it appeared that he had for many years suffered from a painful disease of the bladder, and an inquest was returned of "Natural Death."

Mr. Wharton married in Oct. 1790, Susan Mary Anne, daughter of Major-Gen. John Lambton, of Lambton, co. Durham, by whom he had issue two daughters : Susan ; and Margaret, married in 1815 to Thomas Barrett Lennard, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. but died without issue before 1825.

#### ORLANDO STANDISH, ESQ.

April 26. At the Casa Standish, at Florence, Orlando Standish, esq. of Scaley Castle and Holme Cultrum Abbey, Cumberland, and of Farley-hill, Berks.

This gentleman was the son and heir of Edward Stephenson, esq. by Mary-Cecilia, daughter of Charles Strickland, esq. of Sizergh Park, co. Westmorland, and Cecilia, daughter of William Towneley, esq. of Towneley, (and sister of the collector of the Towneley marbles,) by Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Standish, esq. and Lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry sixth Duke of Norfolk. His wife was also descended from the Standish family, and it was on the ground of her descent that their names were changed. "Rowland Stephenson of Holme Cultrum Abbey and Scaley Castle, co. Cumberland, and Farley-hill, co. Berks, esq. and Lucy his wife, daughter of Edmund-Henry Earl of Limerick, and Alice-Mary Countess of Limerick, represented that the said Alice-Mary, Countess of Limerick, was the daughter and sole heir of Henry Ormsby of Clogher, co. Mayo, deceased, by Mary his wife, grand-daughter and sole heir of Sir Standish Hartstonge, of Bruff House, co. Limerick, Bart. who was great-grandson of Francis Hartstonge, esq. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thos. Standish, of Bruff, Kt. Privy Councillor for Munster ; and the said Earl of Limerick having signified

his desire that the petitioners and their issue should assume the surname of Standish only, the said Richard and Lucy Stephenson, by licence dated 2d June, 1834, took the surname and arms of Standish only." (Record in Coll. Arm.) Mr. Standish afterwards altered his Christian name to its Italian form—Orlando.

Mr. Standish's loss will be greatly felt by the musical world at Florence, where he ranked amongst the first amateur composers, and in the private theatre at the Casa Standish some celebrated representations by amateur performers have frequently taken place of some of the finest operas, which, together with the hospitality of Mr. Standish and his accomplished lady, will long be remembered there.

When Mr. Rowland Stevenson, he was a candidate for the representation of the city of Carlisle in 1816, but did not, we believe, proceed to the poll.

Mr. Standish married, March 16, 1816, Lady Lucy Pery, third (and now the eldest surviving) daughter of the present Earl of Limerick, by whom he has left three sons and two daughters.

#### J. T. MAYNE, ESQ. F.R.S.

June 26. At the manor-house, Teffont Ewyas, near Salisbury, aged 51, John Thomas Mayne, esq. barrister at law, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

He was descended from an ancient family formerly of Devonshire, of which a pedigree will be found in Hoare's South Devonshire, Hundred of Dunworth, p. 112. The manor of Teffont Ewyas was purchased in 1679 by Christopher Mayne, whose male issue became extinct with his grandson John, in 1785. The gentleman whose death we record was descended from the Rev. Zachary Mayne, an eminent divine, the uncle of Christopher; and on the death of the above mentioned John, (or of his widow Isabella, afterwards Countess of Dundonald,) the estate of Teffont devolved on this branch of the family. The deceased's father was Thomas Mayne, esq. who died at Teffont in 1819, and his mother Margaret, daughter of Robert and Magdalene Davis, of Carnarvon.

Mr. Mayne was baptized at St. George the Martyr in Southwark in 1792, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple July 6, 1821.

In 1824 he rebuilt and enlarged the parish church of Teffont, and added the tower. A view of the building, as re-edified, was published in our Magazine for August 1830.

Mr. Mayne married Sarah-Fulcher, daughter of John Start, esq. of Halstead,

Essex, and had issue one son, John-Augustus, born at Rome in 1820; and three daughters, Emily-Harriet, Margaret-Hele, and Ellen-Flora.

#### NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

May 27. In New Haven, U.S. aged 85, Noah Webster, LL.D. author of the English Dictionary.

Dr. Webster has been a long time before the public as a prominent individual in the various departments of society. He was born in West Hartford, Oct. 16, 1758, a descendant of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a member of the Colonial Council from its first formation, and subsequently Governor of Connecticut. Noah Webster entered Yale college in 1774. In his junior years, in the time of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, he volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the Alarm List. In that campaign, all the males of the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time. Notwithstanding this interruption in his studies, Webster graduated with high reputation in 1778. During the summer of 1779 he resided in the family of Mr. afterwards Chief Justice Ellsworth, at Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in 1781. Subsequently he engaged in the business of instruction, and, being strongly impressed with the defects of such books as were then used in elementary schools, published in 1783, at Hartford, his "First part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Grammar." The great success of this work, and of others of the same class prepared by him, is well known. His "Sketches of American Policy," published in 1784, his writings in favour of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in defence of Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay, had great influence on public opinion and were highly appreciated. Various other topics during the same period were publicly discussed by him. In 1793 he commenced a daily paper in New York, which is now called the Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator. Mr. Webster removed to New Haven in 1798, and in 1807 entered on the great business of his life, the compiling of a new and complete Dictionary of the English Language. This work he prosecuted amidst various difficulties and discouragements, and published the first edition of it in 1828. In the preparation of this dictionary he was led to investigate to a great extent the subject of etymology, and

the relations of various languages to each other. This dictionary has been more favourably received than, as is believed, the author ever anticipated. His other publications are numerous.

Dr. Webster had enjoyed remarkably vigorous health till within a few days of his death. His disorder soon took the form of pleurisy, and he gradually sank under the attack till, in the full possession of his reason, he died with entire composure and resignation.

REV. SAMUEL KIDD, M.A.

June 12. At Camden Town, of epilepsy, aged 42, the Rev. Samuel Kidd, A.M. Professor of Oriental and Chinese Literature at University college, London.

The suburbs of Hull had the honour of giving birth to this eminent student, who at an early age exhibited extraordinary powers for the acquisition of language, and a not less tenacious memory for literature in general, to which he was remarkably attached. These qualifications, joined to an ardent love of the gospel, recommended him to the notice of the London Missionary Society, and he was appointed to the important post of Malacca, where the society established an Anglo-Chinese College, together with a printing press, which have been extensively useful in the translation and circulation of the sacred Scriptures, and other Christian publications, amongst the Chinese. Mr. Kidd became the principal of the college, and his labours must have been great; at the time of his death he was allowed to be the first Chinese scholar in this country, and therefore eminently qualified for the seat of Professor of Chinese Language and Literature in the University of London, to which he was appointed when the state of his health required his return to this country. His acquaintance with the literature of China comprehended a very wide range of reading, and his position in University College, which possesses a most valuable library in the language of the celestial empire, appeared to be eminently calculated for usefulness, now that our connections with the country are assuming a closer character. In 1841 he published a learned and ingenious work, entitled "Illustrations of the Symbols, &c. of China."

He was in the prime of life, and surrounded by a numerous family.

W. S. GILPIN, ESQ.

April 4. At Sedburgh Park, Yorkshire, aged 81, William Sawrey Gilpin, esq. landscape gardener, of Painesfield, East Sheen.

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He was, we believe, son of Sawrey Gilpin, the Royal Academician, and nephew to the Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre in the New Forest, author of *Remarks on Forest Scenery*, and other works on the Picturesque.

Mr. Gilpin enjoyed considerable practice in his profession. His terms were five guineas a day, and his travelling expenses paid. His principal works were in Ireland,—Crum Castle, Erne Castle, Lord Cawdor's, and Lord Blayney's. He altered the gardens at Danesfield, Mr. Scott Murray's near Henley, and also laid out the grounds at Sir Edward Kerrison's near Hoxne, Suffolk. His plans are developed in a work entitled "Practical Hints for Landscape Gardening, with some remarks on Domestic Architecture as connected with Scenery." 1832. Second edition, 8vo. 1835.

When, in the course of a conversation upon the crowded state of all professions, it was casually remarked to Mr. Gilpin, that *his* profession at least was not numerous, he quietly replied, "No, there is but *one*." He afterwards admitted that there was one Pontet, "a gardener," in Derbyshire. Mr. Nesfield, of Eton, may be regarded as his successor in his art.

He has left two sons: one, the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, is Perpetual Curate of Alnwick, in Northumberland: another is gone to India.

JAMES HAKEWILL.

May 28. At his apartments in Adam-street West, Bryanstone-square, in his 65th year, James Hakewill, architect.

This gentleman was principally known by publications on architectural antiquities and the fine arts. His first work was a novel, entitled "Coelebs suited; or, the Stanley Letters," 1812.

In 1813 he produced a large volume in imperial 4to. called "The History of Windsor and its Neighbourhood," with 21 engravings and 14 vignettes from his own drawings, price five guineas. The views were from his own pencil. It was well received at the time, and many years after he was much gratified on receiving the thanks of Sir Jeffry Wyattville for the publication, coupled with the assurance that, in his alterations in that abode of royalty, he had endeavoured to carry out his suggestions.

When the general peace opened the Continent to English travellers, he went to Italy, accompanied by his wife, whose taste and talents qualified her thoroughly to enjoy all the beauties of nature and art that were displayed before them, and

there they passed the greater part of the years 1816 and 1817, which afforded the materials for a "Picturesque Tour of Italy," which was published, with sixty-three plates, in twelve parts, quarto and folio, 1818—1820, illustrated by parallels of Dorton House, Hatfield, Longleat, and Wollaton, in England; and the Palazzo Della Cancelleria, at Rome. This is an interesting work, both in its literary matter and in illustrations. Among the latter are some engravings from fine drawings by Turner, one of which, a composition of Roman edifices, surpasses any picture by Pannini. This work was brought out with great care, and immediately obtained a high rank in the estimation of the public, which it is well qualified to retain, as, for accuracy of delineation, and excellence of engraving, it does not yield to any that sprung from that fruitful field.

In 1825 he published, in folio, "A Picturesque Tour in the Island of Jamaica, from drawings made in the years 1820 and 1821."

In 1828, "Plans, Sections, and Elevations of the Abattoirs of Paris, with considerations for their adoption in London," 4to.

In 1835, "An Attempt to determine the exact Character of Elizabethan Architecture," 8vo.

In the year 1840 he was engaged in furnishing drawings for a projected work on the Rhine, which it was intended should have been a counterpart to his "Italy," but which has never been published, the drawings remaining in the hands of the engraver.

Mr. Hakewill was much attached to the fine arts, and highly esteemed by his friends for his talents and kindness of heart. His wife died 22nd January 1842, at Calais, on their way home from Germany, leaving three sons, who appear to possess the talents of their parents.

JOHN MURRAY, ESQ. F.S.A.

June 27. In Albemarle Street, in his 65th year, John Murray, Esq. the distinguished publisher.

He was the only son, by a second marriage, of Mr. John M<sup>c</sup>Murray, a native of Edinburgh, who was originally an officer of Marines, and in 1768 succeeded Mr. Sandby, the bookseller, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, on that gentleman entering into partnership with the well-known firm of Snow and Co., the bankers in the Strand.

Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Murray was desirous that Mr. Falconer, the ingenious author of "The Shipwreck," should become his partner; and an interesting letter from Mr. M<sup>c</sup>

Murray to Falconer on this occasion, is printed in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," iii. 729. The Poet would probably have entered into partnership with him, but was unfortunately lost in the Aurora frigate. A ship figures in full sail on the bill-heads of Mr. Murray's old accounts, allusive to his original destination in the Marines.

On settling in Fleet Street as a bookseller, Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Murray (afterwards known as Mr. Murray) was ushered immediately into notice by publishing a new edition of Lord Lyttelton's "Dialogues," and also an edition of his "History;" and under his auspices many useful works were offered to the learned world. Langhorne's Plutarch, Dalrymple's Annals, and Mitford's Greece, are three of Mr. Murray's surviving publications. He also published several pamphlets connected with his trade, and was an author in various shapes.

Mr. Murray's father died Nov. 6, 1793, when John was in his fifteenth year, an age too young to conduct the business unaided. He was, however, joined by Mr. Samuel Highley, the assistant and shopman of old Mr. Murray, and the father of the present Mr. Highley, the bookseller, of Fleet Street. When Mr. Murray was of age, he entered into partnership with Highley, but this was not of long continuance, as the deed of separation is dated 25th March, 1803. They drew lots for the house, and Murray had the good fortune to remain at No. 32; Highley setting up for himself at No. 24, and taking away with him, by agreement, the large medical connexion of the firm, a connexion enjoyed by his son to this day.

Mr. Murray now started on his own account, and began a career of publication unrivalled in the history of letters. In 1807 he added "The Art of Cookery," by Mrs. Rundell, to his list; in 1809 the *Quarterly Review*; and in 1811 "Cbilde Harold." One of his earliest friends and advisers was Mr. D'Israeli, the author of "The Curiosities of Literature." His connection with Sir W. Scott began in 1808 with his publication of Strutt's "Queen Hoo Hall," edited by Scott.

His early connexion as the publisher and friend of Lord Byron established him at once as one of the most spirited and successful publishers of the day; and the reputation he thus early acquired, led to the establishment of the *Quarterly Review*. The great success of the "Edinburgh Review" naturally led the supporters of Church and State to wish for as powerful an organ to express their sentiments. The *Quarterly* was suggested by Murray

himself, and his letter to Canning on the subject is still in existence. Sir Walter Scott, in 1808, or 1809, in his letters to his literary associates, passes many eulogies on the young London bookseller who was to conduct the publication of the work,—and speaks of his talents, spirit, and judgment, in terms which Mr. Murray's subsequent management of that great journal fully confirmed. The first editor of the "Quarterly" was the celebrated W. Gifford, the translator of Juvenal, and his successful conduct of the journal has been most ably continued by Mr. Lockhart.

"Childe Harold" was a poem of his own seeking, for he had been one of the first to foresee the budding genius of Lord Byron. He was a proud man, we have heard him say, when Dallas put the MS. of "Childe Harold" into his hands. He had been a poet's publisher before, for he had a share in "Marmion."

The Athenæum observes, "The readers of Lord Byron's Life and Works will recollect the friendly tone in which he writes to Mr. Murray; and the exquisite rhyming letter of excuse, which the poet wrote in the name of his publisher to Dr. Polidori, politely declining the proposed publication of his play. Nor can they have forgotten the many bagatelles in verse which the poet addressed to his enterprising friend, 'the ass of publishers,' as he calls him 'and the Anak of stationers.'

"Mr. Murray's career as a publisher is one continued history of princely payments. His copyrights were secured at the most extravagant prices—for he never biggled about the sum if he wanted the work. To call him the—

Strachan, Tonson, Lintot of the times—is awarding him but a portion of his praise. Contrast his liberal dealings with Lord Byron with old Jacob Tonson's hard bargains with John Dryden,—John Murray's hard cash with Jacob's clipped coin. But he did move very often than abide by his agreement. To Campbell he doubled the price agreed upon for his 'Specimens of the Poets,' by paying the stipulated 500*l.* and adding 500*l.* more. He gave 50*l.* per volume additional to Allan Cunningham for his 'Lives of the British Artists,' and made the payment retrospective. Another anecdote of his liberality of spirit we shall allow him to relate in his own words.

"To Sir Walter Scott.

"Albemarle Street, June 8, 1829.

"My dear Sir,—Mr. Lockhart has this moment communicated your letter

respecting my fourth share of the copyright of Marmion. I have already been applied to, by Messrs. Constable and by Messrs. Longman, to know what sum I would sell this share for; but so highly do I estimate the honour of being, even in so small a degree, the publisher of the author of the poem, that no pecuniary consideration whatever can induce me to part with it.

"But there is a consideration of another kind, which until now I was not aware of, which would make it painful for me if I were to retain it a moment longer. I mean the knowledge of its being required by the author, into whose hands it was spontaneously resigned in the same instant that I read his request.

"This share has been profitable to me fifty-fold beyond what either publisher or author could have anticipated; and, therefore, my returning it on such an occasion you will, I trust, do me the favour to consider in no other light than as a mere act of grateful acknowledgment for benefits already received by, my dear sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

"JOHN MURRAY."

"Five hundred anecdotes of the great spirits of his time have died with Mr. Murray—enough to make a second Spence, or another Boswell. His conversation was always entertaining, for he had a quiet vein of humour that gave his stories a palatable flavour, adding largely to their excellence, without destroying the rarer of their originality. His little back parlour, in Albemarle Street, was a sort of Will's, or Batton's; his "four-o'clock visitors" embracing the men of wit and repute in London. Few men distinguished in literature, in art, or in science, but have partaken of the hospitalities of Mr. Murray's table. If Tonson had a gallery of portraits,

With here a Garth and there an Addison, so had Mr. Murray; but Tonson's Kit-Kat Club pictures were all presents—Mr. Murray's kit-kats were all commissions; commissions to men like Lawrence, Phillips, Hoppner, Newton, Pickersgill, and Wilkie; and portraits, too, of Byron and Scott, Moore and Campbell, Southey and Gifford, Hallam and Lockhart, Washington Irving, and Mrs. Somerville—a little gallery in itself of British genius. Scott and Byron were made personally known to one another through the friendly mediation of Murray, as were Southey and Crabbe, and Scott and Wilkie.

"Mr. Murray let few good things in literature escape him, and his two last works, the Journals of Lieut. Eyre and



Lady Sale, were each, in the language of the trade, a lucky hit. He might have had, it is true, 'The Bridgewater Treatises,' and he made a mistake with 'The Rejected Addresses.' 'I could have had "The Rejected Addresses" for ten pounds,' he said to the writer of this notice, 'but I let them go by as the kite of the moment. See the result! I was determined to pay for my neglect, and I bought the remainder of the copyright for 150 guineas.' The 'Navy List' and other publications are thus referred to by Lord Byron:—

Along thy sprucest book-shelves shine  
The works thou deemest most divine,  
The 'Art of Cookery' and mine,  
My Murray.

Tours, Travels, Essays too, I wist,  
And Sermons to thy mill bring grist,  
And then thou hast 'The Navy List,'  
My Murray.

He said once, to the present writer: 'Lord Byron used to come to my shop in Fleet Street, fresh from Angelo's and Jackson's. His great amusement was making thrusts with his stick, in fencer's fashion, at the spruce books, as he called them, which I had arranged upon my shelves. He disordered a row for me in a short time, always hitting the volume he had singled out for the exercise of his skill.' He added, with a laugh, 'I was sometimes, as you will guess, glad to get rid of him.'

"Let us illustrate his sagacity in business, by an anecdote which will be new to many of our readers. Constable published a little 'History of England' in one small volume, which, as it were, fell still-born from the press. Murray perceived its merits, bought Constable's share, and baptized his little purchase by the name of 'Mrs. Markham's History of England,' a name it still enjoys. The work flourished in his hands, and is, to this day, realizing a large annual profit."

Another great undertaking of Mr. Murray was the "Family Library." This series, which undoubtedly contains many works of much excellence and value, was not so advantageous to Mr. Murray as might have been anticipated.

In 182. Mr. Murray attempted to establish a daily newspaper, called "The Representative," but, to the surprise of all who were aware of Mr. Murray's general ability in literary speculations, it proved a failure, and was soon dropped.

To enumerate the authors with whom Mr. Murray was associated, is to recall his most celebrated literary contemporaries. By Byron, Scott, Crabbe, Bowles, Southey, Washington Irving,

Milman, Wilson Croker, Barrow, Lockhart, and an innumerable list of eminent travellers and others, he was regarded as a fit associate and a valued and respected friend; and their sentiments of him are recorded in their writings. Of Byron he was a constant correspondent; and it is to him that many of the Poet's most brilliant as well as famous and confidential letters are addressed. And it may here be added, that of all the numerous circle with whom he was connected, no one had cause to regret having reposed in him the most entire confidence; for his whole transactions were equally just and liberal. In private society he was much beloved. His disposition was benevolent and kindly, his manner polished, and his habits hospitable and social. His departure will leave a blank not easily filled, in the hearts of the many friends who lament his loss. The *Literary Gazette* thus speaks of Mr. Murray:

"His situation in the literary world has long been most prominent; and there is hardly an author of high reputation, either now living or dead within the last quarter of a century, who has not enjoyed his intimacy and regard. With the majority his social intercourse was most gratifying, and his liberality towards their public undertakings such as merited their esteem and gratitude. That he was warm-hearted and generous will be allowed by all who ever knew him; whilst those who had the pleasure of a more genial acquaintance with him, will long remember his lively conversation, and the ready humour which often set the table in a roar. He was, indeed, on such occasions a very agreeable companion, and his ready wit was only an indication of the acuteness and judgment which he carried into his professional concerns. His clear mind in this respect led him to enterprizes of great pith and moment; and we owe to it some of the most celebrated works in our language. \* \* \* He was a true friend to the arts, which he largely employed."

In 1812, he bought the good will and house of Mr. W. Miller, No. 50, Albemarle Street, removing thither from No. 32, Fleet Street.

In 1806, Mr. Murray married Miss Elliot, the daughter of a bookseller at Edinburgh. This amiable lady is left his widow; with three daughters, and a son and successor, Mr. John Murray, the editor of the *Continental Hand-books*, who we hope will emulate the friendly and liberal traits of his father's character.

REV. JAMES WORSICK.

July 7. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his 73rd year, the Rev. James Worsick,

18 years Roman Catholic priest in this town.

Mr. Worsick may be mentioned as an instance of the respect and esteem in which an individual will be held by the public generally, even though the majority may differ from him as to many of his opinions, when his profession and practice correspond with each other, and when the prominent points of character are benevolence and clarity, and the zealous and unwearied discharge of official duties.

Mr. Worsick was the son of an eminent banker at Lancaster, but preferring to labour for others rather than to aggrandise himself, he renounced the means of accumulating wealth, and made choice of the priesthood that he might spend his life in the service of his church. He was educated at the Downy College, and might have remained longer on the Continent than he did, had it not been for the breaking out of the French Revolution, when he escaped back to his native country with difficulty, and, having been ordained priest, was appointed to Newcastle in 1795, where he continued to reside until his death. Preaching, catechising, visiting the sick, both at their homes and in the public hospitals, relieving the necessitous, and fulfilling the other obligations of his office, constituted the daily labours of Mr. Worsick, and the manner in which he performed them shewed that his heart was in his work, and that he was under no other constraint than a sense of duty.

Mr. Worsick's talents were of a superior order, and in his public addresses which were plain to be understood, there was a natural eloquence, and the directness of his appeals to the conscience gave them a force which it was not easy to resist.

On Thursday the 13th, previous to the removal of the corpse from the chapel in Pilgrim Street to the cathedral now erecting in West Clayton Street, high mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. Hogarth, of Darlington, in the presence of a very crowded congregation, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 11 o'clock A.M. The body having been placed in the hearse, the procession moved up Pilgrim-street, by Blackett-street and Clayton-street, in the following order:

Cross Bearer, 164 girls belonging to the schools, dressed in white, with black silk hoods, 110 boys belonging to the Catholic Schools. The members of the Stella, Sunderland, and Newcastle Guild, 53 in number. The Cantor. The hearse containing THE BODY. Two mourning coaches, carriage of the Mayor of Newcastle, Thomas Dunn, Esq, and several other private carriages; after which were

members of the Newcastle and North Shields congregations, amounting to upwards of 200. On arriving at the church, the body was received by the Rev. Mr. Hildie, who read the funeral service. This is the first interment which has taken place in the new cathedral church of St. Mary's at Newcastle; it is now in progress, and the roof is expected to be set by the latter end of August.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 5. Deceased in finding a river in New Zealand, the Rev. John Moore, Church Missionary. His body was interred on the 7th outside his own church at Wangamui.

March 21. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 67, the Rev. George Richards, M.A. for many years Master of the endowed School in that town; and son of the late Rev. Dr. Richards, Prebendary of Winchester.

April 17. Aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Newton, Perpetual Curate of Cuxwold, Yorkshire, Rector of Tewin, Herts; and for many years a Magistrate of the North Riding. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1783, as 10th Wrangler, M.A. 1786; he was presented to Tewin by that society in 1806, and to Cuxwold in the same year by Trin. coll.

May 8. In London, aged 46, the Rev. John Gordon, Vicar of Edwinstowe, Notts, and a Prebendary of Wilts; second son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818; and was presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln in 1836. He was formerly Rector of St. Antholin's, Watling-street, which he resigned in 1835.

May 15. Aged 70, the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, for forty-one years Perpetual Curate of Elland, Yorkshire, and for thirty-two years Curate of St. Paul's, Leeds. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799.

At Warden, Beds, aged 68, the Rev. Frederick Hervey Nere, Vicar of Southhill with Warden. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1802; was collated to the vicarage of Llansantffraid yn Mechan, Montgomeryshire, in 1805, by Dr. Cleaver the Bp. of St. Asaph; was presented to the rectory of Walsyn's Castle, Pembrokeshire, in 1815, by the Prince of Wales; and to the vicarage of Southhill in 1816 by Mr. Whitbread.

May 16. At Cambridge, the Rev. William Chafy, D.D. Master of Sidney-Sussex college, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty. He was the son of

William Chafy, M.A. of St. John's college, sometime one of the Esquire Bedels of the same university, and who subsequently became Fellow of Sydney college, and ultimately Minor Canon of Canterbury (of whom a memoir will be found in our Magazine for 1826, vol. xvi. i. 180) by Mary, only daughter and heiress of John Chafy, esq. of Sherborne, co. Dorset. He graduated B.A. 1800, as 8th senior optime, M.A. 1803, B.D. 1810, D.D. per lit. reg. 1814; was Fellow and Tutor of the college, elected Master of the college in 1813, and was in the same year Vice-Chancellor of the University, and again in 1829. Dr. Chafy had the reputation of being exceedingly wealthy, and has left property far surpassing in amount even the expectations of those most intimately acquainted with his affairs; the bulk of which is left to his grandson, the heir of his only child Wm.

Westwood Chafy, esq. of Conington House, near Cambridge, who married in 1839 Annetta, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D. Lord Bishop of Cork. Dr. Chafy's sister, Mary, was married in 1799 to John-Minet 3d Lord Henniker. His funeral took place on Monday, May 22. The Fellows, Scholars, and Undergraduates of the college assembled in the Combination-room, and as the body left the lodge joined in the procession, which passed round the two courts. William Westwood Chafy, esq. (the only son of the deceased) acted as the chief mourner; there were also present Lord Henniker, the Rev. Wm. S. Chafy, Mr. John Chafy, and Mr. William Henniker. The funeral service was impressively performed by the Rev. George Maddison, Vicar of All Saints, after which the remains were deposited in a vault in the chapel, by the side of those of several previous Masters.

At Belfast, the Rev. A. C. Macartney, Vicar of Belfast.

May 17. Aged 78, the Rev. John Pattinson, Perpetual Curate of Repton, Derbyshire, for nearly 39 years.

May 20. Aged 39, the Rev. Thomas James Davies, Minister of Entwistle Chapel.

At the house of the Bishop of Chichester in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Rev. Josias Robinson, of Netherside and Linton, co. York, Rector of Alresford, Essex, and late Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford. He was born at Clitheroe in Lancashire; matriculated of Brasenose April 24, 1811; took the degree of B.A. 1814; was elected Fellow of Brasenose 1816, and proceeded M.A. 1837. He was presented by that college to Alresford, which benefice is always given

to one who has been an exhibitor on the foundation of William Hulme, esq.

May 21. At Teversal, Notts, aged 37, the Rev. Edward Blencowe, M.A. Curate of that parish, youngest son of the late Samuel Blencowe, esq. of Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire. He was formerly Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford.

May 22. At Whitechurch, Bucks, aged 63, the Rev. Thomas Archer, Vicar of that parish. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, M.A. 1807, and was presented to Whitechurch in 1812 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Aged 66, the Rev. John Rowells Browne, Vicar of Prestbury, Cheshire, and a Magistrate for that county. He was presented to Prestbury in 1800 by Mrs. Elizabeth Legh.

At Llanrhaidr in Cinmerch, Denbighshire, aged 47, the Rev. Edward Williams, M.A. for 23 years Vicar of that parish, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Williams, of Llanbedrog, co. Carnarvon. He was collated to his living in 1822 by the Bishop of Bangor.

May 23. At Broughton in Furness, Lancashire, in his 80th year, the Rev. William Pearson, for more than fifty years Perpetual Curate of that place.

May 24. At Fiskerton, near Lincoln, aged 37, the Rev. James Armitstead, M.A. Curate of that place, Perpetual Curate of Barlings, near Lincoln, and Vicar of Thorpe St. Peter, near Wainfleet. He was presented to Barlings in 1830.

The Rev. James Francis, Minister of St. Paul's, Newport, Monmouthshire. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1838. He had been nine years at Newport, and previously had the charge of a small parish in Pembrokeshire.

At Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, in his 65th year, the Rev. J. Quarmby.

May 25. At Eye cottage, near Leominster, in his 52d year, the Rev. Aaron Thomas, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Leinthall Earl's and Eytton, Herefordshire. He was appointed to Leinthall Earl's by the Vicar of Aymestrey in 1833.

May 26. At Mount Pleasant, near Dublin, aged 81, the Rev. Frederick Blood, Rector of the union of Kilnaboy, co. Clare.

May 26. At Teversham, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. John Brocklebank, Rector of that parish and of Willingham. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridgeshire, B.D. 1814; and was collated to both his livings by Bp. Sparke, to Teversham in 1781 and to Willingham in 1824.

At Kilburn, the Rev. William Hancock, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen college,

Oxford, and for many years Minister of St. Paul's Chapel at Kilburn. He was born in London, Dec. 3, 1789, was admitted at Trinity college, Oxford, in Dec. 1806, and elected a Demy of Magdalene college at the election in 1808. He so continued until 1838, when he became Probationer Fellow on the death of Dr. Jenner, after which he resided for some time in the University, filling the usual College offices. His affection for his friends and congregation at Kilburn, however, was too great to allow of a permanent separation; and refusing several pieces of preferment, some of them of considerable value, he returned to the scene of his early labours, and died, after a long and severe illness, universally beloved and regretted. His abilities were good, his scholarship sound; remarkably honest and upright in his character, sincere and extremely zealous in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and of a very friendly and amiable disposition.

At Clifton, in his 30th year, the Rev. *William Rogers Lawrence*, Perpetual Curate of Whitechurch, Somerset; only son of the late Wm. Rogers Lawrence, esq. of Andford, Gloucestershire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1835.

May 27. At Landbeach, Cambridge-shire, the Rev. *Edward Addison*, Rector of that parish. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. B.A. 1797, as 10th Senior Optime, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1807; and was presented to his living by that Society in 1821.

At the vicarage, Mottram, near Manchester, (the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. D. Siddon,) aged 65, the Rev. *J. Paul*, late of Dumpton, near Ramsgate.

May 28. At Misterton, Somerset, aged 41, the Rev. *Burges Lambert*, late Vicar of Fritwell, Northamptonshire. He was the youngest son of the late Robert Lambert, esq. of Dorchester, was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1827; and was presented to Fritwell in 1833 by J. Willes, esq. He married Aug. 10, 1837, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain.

May 30. At Harrowden, Northamptonshire, aged 63, the Rev. *William Wight Layng*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, as 13th Senior Optime, M.A. 1804; and was presented to Harrowden in 1808 by Earl Fitzwilliam.

Lastly. Aged 44, the Rev. *Henry Chetwode*, Perpetual Curate of Nether Whitley, Cheshire, son of Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley, Staffordshire, Bart.

He was presented to his living by his father in 1824.

Aged 72, the Rev. *J. Peck*, of Brockleford, Suffolk, late Rector of Nazing, Essex, and Chaplain to his late R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

June 2. At the rectory, Aylestone, Leicestershire, aged 69, the Rev. *Gilbert Beresford*. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1799.

June 4. At Ramsgate, aged 67, the Rev. *James Thelwall Salusbury*, Rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London; first cousin of the late Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart. He was the younger son of the Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, Rector of Graveley, Herts, by his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Lynch Salusbury, Vicar of Offley in the same county. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1791, and was elected to his city living in 1802, by the parishioners.

June 5. In Brunswick-square, aged 31, the Rev. *Thomas Frampton*, late Curate of Charlton, Wilts; son of the late William Frampton, esq. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841.

June 7. At Clonmacnoise glebe, King's county, in his 83d year, the Rev. *John Gay Fitzgerald*.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 19. At Bush Hill, Enfield, in his 84th year, Isaac Currie, esq. of London, banker. He married Marianne, daughter of Job Mathew Raikes, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1834, was father of Raikes Currie, esq. M.P. for Northampton, who married in 1825 the Hon. Sophia Wodehouse.

May 15. In Portman-sq. in her 3d year, the Hon. Emily-Blanche Bateman, Hanbury, youngest child of Lord Bateman.

May 18. In Abingdon-street, Westminster, aged 63, Rear-Adm. William Maude. He was made a Commander in 1805, and promoted to post-rank in 1807. In Jan. 1809, he commanded the Jason frigate, employed in blockading Guadeloupe. In 1821 he was appointed to the Salisbury 58, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Fahie, on the Halifax station. He attained the rank of Rear-Adm. in 1841. He married June 19, 1813, Anne, only daughter of the late John Hallett, esq. which lady died Aug. 5, 1818.

May 31. In Dorset-place, Vice-Adm. James Keith Shepard. He was made Lieut. 1777, Post-Captain 1798; after which he commanded the Redoubt 20, stationed as a floating battery in the

Humber. In 1810 he was appointed to superintend the impress service at Gravesend, and he was afterwards employed in the preventive service.

June 8. In the Mile-end-road, aged 58, the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, D.D. of Stepney, author of "Lectures upon Popery," and many able single discourses.

June 11. In Grosvenor-place, aged 35, Colonel Fortescue, eldest son of Thomas Strangeways, esq. of Wells Park, Somersetshire. He took the name of Fortescue from his late maternal uncle Sir Fred. Fortescue, and succeeded his father as Colonel of the North Somersetshire Yeomanry about five years since.

June 13. In Gower-st. Miss Crisp, second dau. of the late John Crisp, esq. of Dereham, Norfolk.

June 15. At Clapham, Surrey, aged 102, Mrs. Honor Johnson.

In Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, aged 61, Mrs. General Yates.

At Hackney, aged 72, Thomas Dupree, esq. of the Bank of England.

June 16. At Kennington, aged 55, Joseph Hazard, esq. Deputy Assistant-Comm. Gen.

June 17. Capt. Blount. He had been acting as commander of the Royal yacht the Victoria and Albert, and from some cause was informed by the Lords of the Admiralty that he could not have his commission laid before her Majesty, in consequence of which he committed suicide. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

In Highbury-pl. aged 79, Thomas Wilson, esq. Treasurer of Highbury College.

Aged 70, William Cozens, esq. of Bunhill-row, and Amwell-st. Claremont-sq.

June 18. Charles J. Wilkinson, esq. late of Pentonville.

Aged 71, Charles White, esq. of Carron Wharf, Lower East Smithfield.

Aged 76, John Coles, esq. for upwards of 40 years in the Hon. East India Co.'s Civil Serv.

June 19. Aged 62, Mary Ann, relict of Edward Cohen, esq. of the City and Islington.

June 20. At Brompton, aged 86, Jane, relict of C. Pierce, esq.

In Amen-court, St. Paul's, aged 36, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. J. Hall, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and Rector of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf.

At Streatham, Eliza, wife of Robert Scott, esq. of Gloucester-pl.

June 21. At North End, Fulham, aged 98, J. M. Delattre, esq.

Aged 67, Joseph Livesey, esq. of Stourton Hall, Lincolnsh.

June 22. At Brompton, aged 49, Adam Hunter, esq. M.D. of Leeds.

At Bayswater-hill, aged 79, John Field, esq. late of the Mint.

Aged 82, Mary, twin sister of Elizabeth Benyon, who died in Feb. last, and sister of the late S. Y. Benyon, esq. Attorney-Gen. for the co. Chester.

In Park-pl. Sophia, widow of Martin Hind, esq. of Newton Green, near Leeds, and eldest dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Illingworth, D.D. of Scampton, near Lincoln.

In Berkeley-sq. aged 69, Richard Humfrey, esq. Staff Surgeon, and formerly of the 56th Regt.

June 23. Aged 54, Major John Cole, half-pay, late of the 45th Regt.

In Chester-st. Grosvenor-pl. Anna, wife of Hedworth Lambton, esq. M.P. She was the eldest dau. of the late Ger-vase Parker Bushe, esq. and was married in 1835.

At Brompton, aged 32, Mary Francklyn, wife of Henry Nichols, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Bull Williams, esq. of Gower-st. and Orange Grove, Jamaica.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, Henrietta Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Wilton, of the Hon. East India Co.'s Serv.

At the Archbishop of Armagh's, in Charles-st. St. James's, aged 65, Lady Catharine Beresford, sister to his Grace, and aunt to the Marquess of Waterford.

June 24. In Sussex-pl. Regent's Park, aged 79, Robert Hunter, esq.

June 25. Aged 72, John Dearle, esq. of Old Church-st. Paddington.

June 26. Louisa, second dau. of Symonds Bridgwater, esq.

June 27. Anthony Hammond, esq. of Saville-row.

June 28. At Brixton-hill, aged 69, James Hawkins, esq.

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Mary-Rivers, second dau. of the late Capt. Lewis Graham.

June 29. Aged 55, Thomas Francis Rance, esq. of the City-road, many years Surgeon to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, and to the parochial infirmary of St. Luke.

At Pimlico, aged 73, Madame Teresa Bartolozzi, relict of Gaetano Bartolozzi, (son of the celebrated engraver, Francesco Bartolozzi,) and mother of Mrs. Charles Mathews (Madame Vestris).

June 30. In Sloane-street, Thomas Churchill Thompson, esq. the last male descendant of Sir Peter Thompson, M.P. Member of the Royal Soc. and of the Soc. of Antiquaries, and High Sheriff for Surrey in 1745 and 1746.

In Claremont-pl. Pentonville, aged 32, William Mansell, esq.

At Highgate, aged 54, Miss Wetnam.  
July 1. Aged 72, Thomas Major, esq.  
M.S.A. and M.R.C.S.E.

July 2. At the residence of Mrs. Tinsdale, Clapton, aged 41, William Henry Newham, esq. of Buckham-hill, near Uckfield.

At Park Village West, Regent's Park, aged 67, Sophia Charlotte, relict of Lieut. Hiram Fraser, R.N.

July 3. Aged 62, George Harris, esq. of Surrey-sq. and the Stock Exchange.

In Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 73, James Handitch, esq.

In Clapton-sq. Hackney, aged 71, Mrs. Sophia Griffin.

In Hatton Garden, Catharine, relict of John Ord, esq.

July 4. At Brimpton, aged 40, William Henry Hancock, esq. of Cavendish, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieut. of co. Galway.

In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 76, Lucy, widow of William Stevens, esq. of Frederick-pl.

July 5. At Stoke Newington, aged 55, Elizabeth, widow of William Dixon, esq. of Hackney.

July 7. In Montagu-sq. aged 73, John Reade, esq. of Holbrooke House, Suffolk.

In St. Alban's-pl. aged 64, James Mac Dougle, M.D. Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

July 8. In York-pl. Portman-sq. Mary Ann, third dau. of the late Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham.

At Lower Clapton, aged 74, George Rutt, esq.

July 10. At Upper Kennington Green, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Major Fenwick, R. Art.

**BEDS.**—July 4. At St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, aged 23, Mary, relict of Peregrine Nash, esq.

**BERKS.**—June 20. At Streatly House, aged 77, Mary, wife of W. Stone, esq.

At Speen-hill, near Newbury, aged 70, James Edwards, esq.

**BUCKS.**—June 11. At the house of his son, Stony Stratford, James Sleath, brother of John Sleath, D.D.

June 20. At Britwell, aged 69, the Hon. Mary Cassandra, relict of Richard Charles Head Graves, esq. and sister of Lord Saxe and Sele. She was the younger dau. of Thomas, Lord Saxe and Sele, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Edward Turner, Bart.; was married first in 1790 to Edward Jervis Ricketts, esq. now Viscount St. Vincent, which marriage was dissolved in 1798, and secondly in 1806 to Mr. Graves. She had issue by her first marriage the late Hon. William

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Jervis, who died in 1828, leaving issue; and two daughters, of whom the elder died in 1805, and the younger married in 1823 George Wilkin, esq. M.D.

June 26. At Westbury House, Marlborough, the seat of Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bart. aged 74, Lady Robinson, relict of Sir William Henry Robinson, K.C.H. Comdant. Gen. of the Forces.

July 6. At Eton, Frances-Anne Maria, wife of Lieut. George Newhall, 11th Regt.

**CHESTER.**—June 27. At Lache-hall, near Chester, aged 54, Edward Simon Snow, esq.

July 4. At the house of his father John Latham, D.C.L. Bridwell Hall, aged 20, John Henry Latham, Commencer of Brasenose hall, Oxford. He was elected in Nov. 1843, to an open scholarship on the foundation of Lord Coxson, and was honourably distinguished among the candidates at the last Lent Examination for Dean Ireland's Scholarship. He was grandson to Dr. John Latham; of whom an account was given in our Mag. for June last, p. 600.

**DEVON.**—June 15. At Sidmouth, Mary Frances, wife of S. S. Weyte, esq. of Clifton, and dau. of S. S. Ward, esq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

June 17. At Newton Abbot, aged 23, William Donald Morrice, esq. He was on a visit to a friend, and met with his death through an accident while riding in a fly.

Near Sidmouth, aged 62, Mrs. Clarkson, relict of Christopher Clarkson, esq. F.S.A. of Richmond, Yorksh.

At South-hill, Petrockstow, aged 71, John Risdon, esq.

At the Deanery, Ellen-Lucy, wife of the Very Rev. T. H. Lowe, the Dean of Exeter. She had been subject to epileptic fits for some years, and was discovered by one of her daughters in the drawing-room, with her clothes on fire, and in a partially unconscious state. She had no recollection of the accident. Verdict—Accidental Death.

June 19. At Wear Gifford, near Torrington, aged 71, Margaret, relict of John James, esq. formerly of Houghton Lodge, Hants.

June 21. At Rookland, near Torquay, Lady Ekins, wife of Adm. Sir Charles Ekins, K.C.B.

June 22. At Mount Radford, aged 74, Martha, wife of Joseph Parker, esq. of Upton Cheyney, Glouc.

June 23. At Exmouth, aged 66, Lucy, relict of Wm. Trenchard, esq. of Taunton.

June 25. At Exmouth, aged 68, Miss Elizabeth Brutton, sister of the late Wm. Brutton, esq. of the Warren House, near Dawlish.

Lately. At Torquay, aged 23, F. E.

Clark, eldest surviving son of Samuel E. Clark, esq. of Ilfracombe.

At Stonehouse, Eliza, second dau. of the late Rev. John Foley, of Newent.

July 1. At Exmouth, aged 71, John Davis, esq.

July 5. At Exeter, aged 69, Henry Blanckley Rogers, esq. last surviving son of the late Capt. Robert Rogers, R. A.

At Stonehouse, aged 75, Jean Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Windle, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row, and of Wick-hill House, Berks.

July 11. Mary Julia Victoria, second daughter of the late Donatus O'Brien, esq. of St. Thomas, Exeter.

DORSET.—March 17. At the rectory, Langton Matravers, Isle of Purbeck, aged 31, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. Joseph Kenworthy, and dau. of John Cass, esq. of Ware.

June 14. At Lyme, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Newton, dau. of the late Joseph Newton, esq. of Salford House, Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire.

June 21. At Weymouth, aged 65, Gilbert Munro, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.

June 24. At Studland, aged 14, Edward-Dee, third son of George Bankes, esq. M.P.

Latley. At Parkstone, near Poole, aged 32, Ann, dau. of the late Capt. Hammond.

ESSEX.—June 7. At Epping, aged 54, Mrs. Louisa White, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Clarence, esq. of Lodge Hall.

June 25. At Ulting vicarage, Harriet Robinson, widow of William Nicoll, esq. one of the moniers of H.M. Mint, and dau. of the late Rev. R. R. Bailey, Chaplain of the Tower.

June 26. At Ingatestone, aged 28, Edward-Hunt, youngest son of William Butler, esq.

At Great Horkesley, in her 28th year, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Arthur Capel Job Wallace, M.A. Curate of Hunton, Kent, and youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Elwes.

July 2. At Chelmsford, aged 69, Anna Maria, relict of Thomas Frost Gepp, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—June 12. At Cheltenham, aged 64, William Evans, esq. late Lieut.-Col. 41st Regt.

June 21. At Bristol, Sophia, wife of J. G. Lansdowne, esq.

Aged 74, John Yerbury, esq. of Shirehampton and Clifton.

At Clifton, aged 54, Martha, wife of Capt. J. Carr, of Cheltenham.

June 25. At Clifton, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Drever, esq. M.D.

June 28. At Clifton, at an advanced

age, Ann, eldest and last surviving sister of the late Adm. Sir W. Hargood, G.C.B. and G.C.H. of Bath.

Latley. At Clifton, aged 69, Hannah, relict of William Osborne, esq. of Broadway, Worc.

July 5. At Cheltenham, aged 63, Catharine Julia, relict of Henry Stuart, esq. of Cotmaton House, Sidmouth, and sister of the late Viscount Anson, the present Dean of Chester, and the Hon. Sir George Anson. She was married to Mr. Stuart in 1807.

HANTS.—June 16. At Bournemouth, aged 62, Nathaniel Polhill, esq. formerly of the Cliffe, Lewes.

At Lymington, aged 91, Phoebe, relict of Wm. Beeston, esq. and last surviving sister of the late Capt. Josias Rogers, R.N. and Rear-Adm. Thomas Rogers.

June 18. At Gatcomb rectory, aged 81, Mary, wife of the Rev. Henry Worsley, D.D. Rector of Gatcomb.

June 20. At West Cowes, I. W. Mary Ann, widow of Hervey Higgs, esq. late of Reading, and formerly of Hockliffe, Beds.

June 22. At Winchester, Charles Blakiston, esq. formerly of the 9th Lancers, third son of the late Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart.

At Ventnor, I. W., Mr. James Drake, bookseller, of Birmingham.

Latley. At Lymington, Elizabeth, wife of James Munro, esq.

At Christchurch, aged 24, the wife of G. P. Dyke, esq.

At Highfield, near Southampton, the wife of H. Meggison, esq.

At Newport, I. W., James Edwards, esq.

At Bishop's Stoke, aged 25, Helen, wife of Walter Twynam, esq.

July 1. At Everleigh, aged 67, Wm. Pinckney, esq.

July 3. At Weck, Winchester, aged 62, William Burnett, esq.

July 8. At Southampton, aged 73, Rachel, relict of A. F. Nunez, esq.

July 18. At Portsea, aged 44, Mr. Henry Haskel, Master of Lord Yarborough's yacht band. He was a highly-talented musician, and was for a series of years principal performer on the trumpet at all the oratorios and concerts in Portsmouth, Portsea, &c.

At Ryde, I. W., aged 41, Edward Kempson, esq. Barrister, son of the late Rev. Gough Willis Kempson, of Graisle, Staffords. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple May 6, 1831, and attended the Oxford, Worcester, and Stafford sessions.

HERTS.—June 25. At Whetstone, William Hammond, esq.

July 1. At Hilfield, aged 76, John Fam Timins, esq.

July 2. At Widford, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of the late Randal Norris, esq. of the Inner Temple.

HEREFORD.—*Lately*. At Kingsland, aged 65, Richard Heming, esq.

KENT.—*March* 14. At Whitstable, near Canterbury, aged 39, Thomas John Roe, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Roe, Rector of Kirkby on Bain, near Horncastle. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1827, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 7, 1833.

June 15. At Stone Cottage, near Dartford, aged 91, Samuel Notley, esq.

June 18. At Woolwich, aged 31, Sarah Antoinette, wife of Capt. A. T. E. Vidal, R.N. and eldest dau. of Henry Veitch, esq. of Madeira.

At Ospringe, on her road to Dover, aged 45, Mary Eliza, wife of the Rev. Richard Keats, Vicar of Northfleet.

June 23. At Sandgate, Caroline Aligia, only dau. of Edward George, esq. M.D.

June 25. At Dover, aged 35, Edward Jenner, second son of the late Rev. Thomas Pruett, Vicar of Dursley, Glouc.

June 27. At Deal, aged 81, Ann, relict of William Hulke, esq. M.D.

July 1. At Maidstone, Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Allnutt, esq.

July 2. At Charlton, aged 61, Miss Lydia Currey, dau. of the late Rev. John Currey, of Dartford.

July 8. Aged 80, the relict of William Nethersole, esq. of Margate.

LANCASTER.—*Lately*. Susanna, wife of the Rev. Thomas Raven, M.A. minister of Trinity church, Preston.

LEICESTER.—*June* 7. At Leicester, Charles Meredith, esq. formerly one of the Coroners for the county.

June 8. At Kilworth house, aged 17, Arthur, youngest son of Richard Gough, esq.

LINCOLN.—*June* 16. Aged 45, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Massingberd, Rector of Washingborough, near Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 22. At Enfield, Joseph Vaughan, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for Middlesex. He committed suicide by drowning himself in the New River, in consequence, it is supposed, of losing a large sum of money by speculation in business. He had tied his legs together tightly with a rope, and had also coiled a piece of cord round his wrists with an iron weight of nearly 30lb. attached to it. It may be added, that his mother was deranged, and that his brother committed self-destruction. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."

June 28. At Ealing, Adelaide-Robinson, dau. of Francis Nicholas, D.C.L.

July 2. At Palmer's Green, Southgate, aged 72, Anne, widow of Hugh Maccaughey, esq. and late of Park-cresc. Portland-pl.

July 9. At Forty Hall, Enfield, aged 26, Louisa-Joanna, eldest dau. of Christian Paul Meyer, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately*. At Lydart House, Monmouth, aged 25, Julia, eldest dau. of Thomas Oakley, esq. one of the magistrates of the county.

At the residence of her brother, C. H. Powell, esq. Monmouth, aged 71, Miss Susannah Powell.

At Monmouth, aged 56, Jane-Mary-Susanna, dau. of the late Dr. Tudor, and sister to Mrs. Bodham of Clifton.

NORFOLK.—*May* 29. At Yarmouth, aged 75, Charles Nichols, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*June* 2. Fanny, second dau. of Tycho Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough.

June 10. At Daventry, Jane, last surviving sister of the late Rev. R. S. Skilern, Vicar of Chipping Norton.

June 27. Ann, wife of Charles Heygate, esq. of West Haddon, and only sister of the late Thomas Lovell, esq. of Winwick Warren.

*Lately*. At Northampton, aged 69, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Noble, D.D. of Nether Town, near St. Bees.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June* 19. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of Matthew Carr, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*June* 21. Harriet-Maria, wife of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Mapperley.

*Lately*. At Coddington, aged 102, Mrs. Sarah Hudson. She has left 48 grandchildren, and 78 great-grandchildren. She retained the whole of her faculties to the last, except her hearing, and could readily thread a needle.

OXFORD.—*June* 15. At Waterstock, aged 36, William Henry Ashhurst, esq. late commoner of Christ ch. Oxford, eldest son of William Henry Ashhurst, esq. formerly M.P. for Oxfordshire.

June 25. Drowned, whilst bathing in Sandford Old Lock-pool, near Oxford, William Gaisford, student of Christ ch. third son of the Dean, and Richard Phillimore, student of Christ ch. son of Dr. Phillimore, Regius Prof. of Civil Law.

*Lately*. At Cuddesden, near Wheatley, aged 56, Capt. John William Strongitharm, late of the 60th Rifles.

RUTLAND.—*June* 4. Aged 69, Thomas Hotchkin, esq. of Tixover House, Rutland, and Woodhall Lodge, Lincolnsh.

SALOP.—*June* 25. At the Burnat House, Selattyn, Mr. John Stoker, having



that day attained the patriarchal age of 101 years.

**SOMERSET.**—*June 13.* At Bath, aged 78, Martha, relict of S. C. Blanckenhagen, esq.

*June 14.* At Bath, Elizabeth, relict of Robt. Coe, esq. formerly of Lynn.

*June 16.* At Bath, aged 79, General Edward William Leyburn Popham. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the Cambrian Rangers and Colonel in the army 1803, Major-General 1810, Lieut.-Gen. 1814, and General 18... He married Mary, third dau. of Sir William Thomas the 2nd Bart. of Yapton Place, Sussex.

At Winscombe, George Symons, esq. eldest son of the late Geo. Symons, esq. of Axbridge.

*June 17.* At Oldmixon, Hutton, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Bisdee, esq.

*June 21.* At Northover, aged 66, Wm. Shorland, esq. for 45 years an eminent surgeon at Ilchester (where his father practised in the same profession for a similar period before him).

*June 22.* At Weston House, near Bath, Caroline, fourth dau. of the late George Whitehead, esq.

*June 23.* The wife of C. Drake, esq. solicitor, of Taunton.

At Bloomfield Lodge, near Taunton, aged 69, Samuel Waring, esq. late of Norwood, Surrey.

At Bath, John Francis Gunning, esq.

*June 29.* At Bath, aged 62, Squire George Smith, esq.

*Lately.* At Swainswick House, near Bath, aged 29, Joseph Henry Bennett, esq. only child of Joseph Henry Bennett, esq. of Bennett's Court, co. Cork.

At Bath, aged 83, Ann, relict of the Rev. George Varenne, D.D. Rector of Westley, and Vicar of Elm-cum-Emneth, Cambridgesh.

*July 6.* At Prior Park, near Bath, aged 58, the Rev. Peter Augusta Baines, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District. He assisted, on the previous day, at the opening of the grand Roman Catholic church on the Quay, Bristol, recently purchased from the Irvingites. He was consecrated Bishop May 1, 1823.

**STAFFORD.**—*June 12.* At Lichfield, aged 72, Mary, widow of the Rev. R. Buckridge, LL.B.

*June 16.* Aged 44, Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Cotton Hall.

**SUFFOLK.**—*June 23.* At Gorleston, aged 76, Lucy, relict of the Rev. Dr. Browne, and dau. of the late Rev. John Astley, of Thornage, Norfolk.

*June 28.* At Palgrave, aged 70, E. D. Alston, Esq. of Manningtree, Essex.

*June 30.* Frances-Maria, wife of Mr.

Smith, of Stansted, and dau. of James Fisher, esq. LL.D. of Cambridge Lodge, Brighton.

**SURREY.**—*June 30.* At Richmond, Elizabeth-Anne, relict of the Rev. W. Harrison, M.A. formerly of Stone Bridge, Durham.

*July 1.* At Braboeuf, near Guildford, aged 75, the relict of John Wight, esq.

**SUSSEX.**—*June 14.* At Hastings, Orlando Jones, esq. of the firm of Orlando Jones and Co. Osborn-st. Whitechapel.

*June 16.* At Ersham Lodge, Halls-ham, aged 81, the widow of the Rev. James Capper, late Vicar of Wilmington.

*June 22.* At Barham House, East Hoathley, aged 76, William Hart, esq. formerly of Madras.

*June 23.* Aged 33, Jane-Frances, third dau. of Ralph Fenwick, esq. of Haling Park, Croydon.

*June 26.* At Brighton, Robert Combe, esq. Member of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons, formerly of Wincanton, Somerset.

*June 27.* At East Grinstead, aged 59, Robert Brown, esq. formerly of the Elms, Streatham.

*Lately.* At Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. D. Canfield, and widow of Col. Hardinge, 99th Regt.

*July 4.* At Brighton, aged 18, Lady Georgina-Elizabeth Bridgeman, eldest dau. of the Earl of Bradford.

*July 5.* At Brighton, aged 19, Henry Edward, son of Gen. the Hon. Frederick St. John.

**WARWICK.**—*April 20.* At Birmingham, aged 53, Mr. John Woolrich, Lecturer on Chemistry in the Royal School of Medicine, Birmingham.

**WESTMORELAND.**—*April 8.* At Haweswater House, Bampton, aged 60, Christopher Bowstead, esq. eldest surviving son of the Rev. John Bowstead, B.D. late Rector of Musgrave, and Prebendary of Lichfield, and formerly fifty-six years head master of the Grammar School of Bampton.

**WILTS.**—*Lately.* Aged 77, Harriet, relict of the Rev. G. Rogers, Vicar of Market Lavington.

*July 1.* At Warminster, aged 80, the widow of the Rev. George Smith, late Vicar of Norton Eavant.

**WORCESTER.**—*Lately.* At Poole House, Upton-on-Severn, John Price, esq. the eminent breeder of Herefordshire stock.

**YORK.**—*April 22.* At Hickleton, near Doncaster, aged 36, Samuel Francis Wood, esq. younger son of Sir Francis L. Wood, Bart. He was a member of Oriel college, Oxford. He contributed to our Magazine the interesting papers in our

last volume on the Foundation of Religious Houses.

May 28. Aged 41, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Thomas Albutt, M.A. Vicar of Dewshury.

June 15. At Hull, aged 64, the relict of Capt. Taylor.

June 19. At Beverley, aged 85, Ann, dau. of the late C. Scott, esq. of Aldbrough, and widow of Col. Macbell, of Beverley.

June 22. At Leeds, Sophia, relict of Martin Hind, esq. of Newton Green, and eldest dau. of the late Archdeacon Illingworth, D.D. of Scampton, near Lincoln.

June 24. At Ranby, near Retford, aged 60, Miss Mary Rogers.

June 29. At Scarborough, aged 75, Jane, relict of the Rev. Thomas Simpson, Vicar of Boynton, and sister to Miss Banks, of the former place.

Lately. Mary, wife of the Rev. John Urquhart, Perpetual Curate of Chapel-Allerton, Leeds.

WALES.—June 14. At Haverfordwest, Esther, relict of Wm. Phillips, esq.

Lately. At Vauxhall, Llanelli, aged 29, Theodosia-Anne, wife of B. Jones, esq. solicitor.

SCOTLAND.—March 20. At Dunoon, aged 71, James Tannahill, esq. late merchant at Paisley, and eldest brother of the celebrated Robert Tannahill, poet.

April 22. At Lauriston, William Wallace, LL.D. Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

May 29. At Broomhill House, Lasswade, near Edinburgh, aged 72, Thomas Fuller Samwell, esq. of Upton Hall, Northamptonshire.

June 4. At Edinburgh, Sir William Drysdale. He held the office of City Treasurer, and received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of presenting a civic address to her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales. He was father of Dr. Drysdale of Liverpool.

IRELAND.—May 4. At Thorne rectory, co. Down, the wife of the Rev. John Close.

May 11. In Dublin, Quartermaster Duxbury, h. p. 14th Foot.

May 12. At Kingstown-on-the-Sea, near Dublin, Hugh Walsh, esq. of Drumana, Leitrim.

May 18. At Court Lodge, Limerick, Arrabella, wife of Tobias Delmege, esq.

May 26. At Dublin, aged 11, Isabella Frances Jane, only surviving dau. of Capt. Leicester Viney Smith, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-gun.

Lately. Aged 91, John Martin, esq. he oldest merchant in Belfast.

Aged 109 years, William Maher, of Windgap, co. Kilkenny. Almost to the

day of his death he was able to indulge in his favourite pursuit of angling. He was a nephew to Maurtenz Maher, the hero of Bannin's tale of the "Mayor of Windgap."

At Brandon, John Flinn Downing, esq. Lieut. 96th regt.

Major C. Callaghan M'Carthy, late of 36th regt.

At Armagh, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Barker, sister of the late Gen. Charles Stuart.

June . . . At Cork, Capt. John Macintire, 45th Foot. He was a native of Ballyshannon; joined the 33rd in 1815 as a volunteer, and exchanged in 1819 to the 45th, which he joined at Ceylon. He was promoted to Lieut. in 1825, and served during the whole of the Burmese war, succeeding to a company in 1832.

June 5. At Dublin, aged 50, William Peter, only son of the late George Lunell, esq. of that city, and nephew of the late W. P. Lunell, esq. of Bristol.

June 9. At Cork, aged 45, Amelia, wife of John Joyce, esq. Collector of Customs, Carlisle.

JERSEY.—May 15. At St. Helier's, aged 63, John Stabler Budd, esq.

May 29. At St. Helier's, Louisa, seventh dau. of the late Thomas Backhouse, esq. of Caldbeck, Cumberland.

June 6. Nanny, wife of Capt. George Hays, R.N.

GUERNSEY.—April 26. Lieut. Lorimer, h. p. 42nd Foot.

May 11. Mr. John Cheslyn, late of Loughborough.

EAST INDIES.—Feb. 16. At Singapore, 2nd-Lieut. Thomas Bernard Cox, of the Madras Art.

Feb. 24. At Dum Dum, near Calcutta, aged 27, Richard Bailey, of Hull, commissariat in the Hon. East India Company's service.

March 14. At Paulghautcherry, Major Godfrey Webster Whistler, 19th Madras Nat. Inf.

March 19. In Camp Alloor, Madras, Ensign H. W. Mc Canaland, 40th N. I.

March 20. At the General Hospital, Lieut. R. H. Owen, 2nd N. V. battalion.

March 20. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Lieut.-Col. William Williamson, C.B. commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force.

March 24. Killed in action near Hyderabad, Capt. C. Garrett, 9th light cav.; and Lieut. J. C. Smith, 1st horse Art.

April 3. At Kirkee, Sarah, wife of Lieut. C. W. Thompson, H. M. 14th Light Dragoons.

April 5. Lieut. F. Burr, from the effects of wounds received in action near Hyderabad on the 24th March.

At Cannamore, Lieut. David Inglis Money, 5th M.N.I.

*April 8.* At the house of the Hon. L. R. Reid, esq. aged 36, Fanny, wife of Lieut.-Col. S. B. Boileau, H.M. 22nd Ft.

*April 9.* At Ootacamund, aged 38, Capt. George Greig Mackenzie, 50th N.I. assist. mil. auditor-gen.

*April 12.* In camp at Bellagoopah, Madras, Eliza, wife of Capt. W. M. Carrew, H.M.'s 63rd regt.

*April 16.* At Bombay, Lieut. A. Dickinson, of H.M. 17th Foot.

At Dinapore, East Indies, aged 22, Henry Wollaston Pym, esq. formerly of Trinity College, Camb. third son of Francis Pym, esq. of the Hassells, Bedfordshire.

*April 25.* At Madras, Mr. Reginald Hall Le Bas, of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, Principal of the East India college, Hailybury.

*Lately.* At Calcutta, where he resided upwards of half a century, Richard Hitchings Calcutt. He was a descendant from the ancient family of the Leveson Gowers, and Sir Neville Poole, formerly of Oakely lodge, Gloucestersh.

**WEST INDIES.**—*Jan. 21.* At Demerara, aged 30, William Mills Midwinter, esq. eldest son of the late Major Midwinter, of the Bengal army.

**ABROAD.**—*Dec. 9.* At Fremantle, Western Australia, Henry Amos Ash, esq. surgeon.

*Feb. 7.* On his return from Calcutta, by accidentally falling overboard, while setting a studding sail, aged 27, Edwin Hills, esq. chief officer of the Zemindar, and son of Thomas Hills, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Holder Hill, near Midhurst.

*Feb. 17.* At Athens, the celebrated Theodore Colocotroni. His youngest son had just married, and it seems the delight experienced by the father brought on a fit of apoplexy.

*March 3.* James, second son of Barnard Hague, esq. of York. In attempting to cross the river Otanabee, U. C. accompanied by his servant, in a bark canoe, it was upset, and both were drowned.

*March 5.* On board the Maitland, Capt. W. M. Lyster, 2d foot, while in command of invalids from the East Indies.

*March 13.* At Munich, the historical painter Rockel.

*March 16.* At Paris, aged 80, M. Baillcul, formerly a member of the National Convention. M. Baillcul was one of the judges of Louis XVI. but voted for the confinement of that unhappy Prince. Having become afterwards member of the Council of Five Hundred, it was on his denunciation that assembly enacted on the 18th Fructidor a decree of banishment

against 52 deputies and 41 proprietors and journalists.

At Brussels, M. Falck, minister plenipotentiary of King William II.

*March 22.* At the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Charles Alison, surgeon of H. M. S. Endymion, son of Mr. James Alison, Edinburgh.

*April 16.* At Paris, Baron Shickler, the wealthy Prussian banker.

*April 22.* At Pau, the Duc de Beaumont, eldest son of the Prince de Luxembourg.

*April 23.* At Syra, on his return from India, aged 33, Capt. R. D. Werge, 39th regt. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Oswald Werge.

Aged 23, whilst proceeding from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, to Cadiz, James Dunn, M.R.C.S. eldest son of the late Rev. James Dunn, B.D. Rector of Preston, Suffolk.

*April 30.* At New York, James Dean, esq. formerly of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

*May 2.* At Cadiz, aged 37, Edwin Hill Handley, esq. of Old Bracknell, Berks.

*May 4.* At Dieppe, where he had resided for many years, Colonel Orby Hunter, distinguished in the literary world by a translation of Byron's works into French.

*May 7.* On board the mail packet bound to Honduras, Edward Sheil, esq. for many years of Belise, an eminent merchant, and brother of the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P.

*May 8.* At Lausanne, Mrs. Hole, widow of the Rev. H. A. Hole, Rector of Okehampton and Chulmleigh, Devon, dau. of the late Bishop Horne, and mother of the Rev. George Hole, Rector of Chulmleigh.

*May 9.* At Brussels, aged 72, Colonel John Camac, of Brettenham Park, Norfolk, late of the 1st Life Guards. He was made Lieut. 1804, Captain Aug. 1808, Captain 1st Life Guards 1808, Major and Lieut.-Colonel 1812; and brevet Lieut.-Colonel. He commanded his regiment in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the battle of Vittoria.

*May 12.* At Berlin, Thomas-Whitaker, only son of Thomas Starkie, esq. Q.C.

*May 14.* At Ostend John Scriven, esq. of the Inner Temple, Serjeant-at-law.

*May 18.* At Gotha, Frederick Perthes, one of the most eminent booksellers and publishers in Germany, and who, under Napoleon, had to suffer a great deal on account of his numerous anti-French publications.

*May 30.* At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 25, Edwin Eaton, esq.

*Lately.* At Dresden, aged 38, Dr

Balard, known by his experiments on plague, in the East. The deceased has been known to pass nights and days with plague patients, even when the natives dare not approach them. This he did repeatedly at Cairo, Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. He had received several Russian, Turkish, and Egyptian orders, and was a member of several learned societies.

At Rome, Cardinal Giustiniani. He was born in 1769.

At Paris, M. Jules Vernet, the well-known miniature painter.

At Paris, M. Faucher, the celebrated engraver of the beautiful print "of Jocosda."

At Paris, aged 64, M. Mesquin, the parish priest of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. It was this clergyman who found means in 1793 to penetrate into the dungeon of Marie Antoinette in the Conciergerie, and to administer to her the consolations of religion.

June 1. At Gottingen, aged 73, Professor Bruer, K.H.

June 3. At Paris, William Fitz Eykyn, esq. late of the Middle Temple.

June 4. At Montmorency, near Paris, the wife of Thomas Riddell, esq. of Felton Park, Northumberland.

June 12. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Susan Honor, second dau. of the late Browne Trist, esq. of Bowden House, near Totnes.

**TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**

*From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.*

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JUNE 24, TO JULY 15. (4 weeks.)

Males	1708	} 3301		Under 15.....	1534	} 3301
Females	1593			15 to 60.....	1060	
		60 and upwards	683			
		Age not specified	4			

**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, July 18.**

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
57 11	32 6	20 1	30 0	31 2	36 4

**PRICE OF HOPS, June 24.**

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 4*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

**PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, July 21.**

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 16*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, July 21.	
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	679 (Calves 422)
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	10,370 Pigs 340
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>		

**COAL MARKET, July 21.**

Walls Ends, from 14*s.* 9*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

**PRICES OF SHARES.**

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 193.—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 143.—Kennet and Avon, 12.—Leeds and Liverpool, 650.—Regent's, 19½.—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 93.—St. Katharine's, 107½.—East and West India, 125.—London and Birmingham Railway, 210.—Great Western, 89½.—London and Southwestern, 64½.—Grand Junction Water Works, 75.—West Middlesex, 112.—Globe Insurance, 130½.—Guardian, 43½.—Hope, 7½.—Chartered Gas, 65½.—Imperial Gas, 75.—Phoenix Gas, 32.—London and Westminster Bank, 23.—Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26 to July 25, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Jun. 26	55	65	56	29, 95	fair, cloudy	11	58	60	56	30, 09	fair, cloudy
27	61	75	53	, 78	do. fine	12	60	70	61	, 17	fair, fine
28	53	57	49	, 68	cloudy, fair	13	65	64	56	, 09	do. cly. he. sh.
29	53	60	56	, 78	do. fair, cldy	14	57	70	62	, 09	cloudy, fair
30	60	63	55	, 89	do. do. do.	15	65	75	64	, 09	do. do.
J. 1	60	68	55	30, 01	do. do. do.	16	65	76	67	, 20	fine
2	65	73	61	29, 99	fair, fine	17	70	78	65	, 20	do.
3	67	75	62	30, 03	do. cldy. fine	18	67	72	55	29, 94	cloudy, rain
4	60	70	62	, 02	cl. sl. sh. fair	19	63	66	53	, 74	do. fr. sl. s. sh.
5	74	84	42	29, 69	fair, fine	20	66	67	57	, 78	fr. cl. do. do.
6	64	71	61	, 81	do. do. cldy	21	60	66	58	, 72	do. do.
7	63	65	56	, 94	do. cly. sl. sh.	22	61	62	60	, 80	cly. sl. shws.
8	62	60	55	, 88	fr. cl. sl. h. sh.	23	57	55	53	, 48	do. heavy do.
9	56	65	58	, 98	do. fr. do. do.	24	59	64	52	30, 06	fr. cly. sl. sh.
10	64	67	59	, 99	fair, cloudy	25	58	65	57	, 19	cloudy, fair

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28 to July 27, 1843, both inclusive.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds,	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	181	95½			101			93½				56 54 pm.
29	180½	94½			101		12½	92½				54 pm.
30	180½	94½			101					63 65 pm.		54 56 pm.
1		94½			101					63 pm.		54 56 pm.
3	180½	94½			101		12½					54 56 pm.
4	179½	94½			101		12½			63 67 pm.		58 56 pm.
5	179½	94½			101		12½			64 pm.		56 pm.
6		94½	93½		101	100½	12½			67 pm.		56 pm.
7	179	94½	94	101½	101½	100½	12½					57 60 pm.
8	180	94½	94	101	101	100½	12½			69 68 pm.		58 62 pm.
10		94½	94	101½	101½	101½	12½	93½	262			60 62 pm.
11	180	94½	94	101	100	100	12½	93½	262			61 63 pm.
12	180	94½	94½	101	100	100	12½			68 70 pm.		62 60 pm.
13	180	94½	94	101	100	100	12½			68 70 pm.		61 60 pm.
14		94½	94	101	101	101	12½			70 pm.		60 pm.
15	180	94½	94	101	101	101	12½			70 68 pm.		60 62 pm.
17		94½	94	101	101	101	12½	92½	105½			60 62 pm.
18	180	94½	94½	102½	101	101	12½			68 pm.		62 59 pm.
19	180	94½	93½	101	101	101	12½			68 pm.		59 61 pm.
20	180	94½	93½	101	101	101	12½			70 68 pm.		60 57 pm.
21	180½	94½	94	101	101	101½	12½			69 66 pm.		59 53 pm.
22	180	94½	93½	101	101	101	12½			65 67 pm.		54 58 pm.
24	181	94½	93½	101	101	101	12½			69 pm.		59 57 pm.
25	180	94½	94	102	101	101½	12½			68 70 pm.		59 57 pm.
26	180½	94½	93½	101½	101	101	12½			68 pm.		56 pm.
27	181	94½	93½	102	101	101	12½			70 pm.		58 56 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
1, Bank Buildings, London.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1843.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. UREAN, *Oxford, Aug. 4.*

In the account of the Rougham Antiquities inserted in your last p. 190, it is stated, that, amongst other relics, *spurs* (as it would appear of *Roman* origin,) have been found. Could you, through the medium of your interesting Magazine, inform your readers of what material they were made, of what shape, and whether they possess any peculiarities? It is doubted whether any *Roman* spur of undoubted genuineness has come down to us, nor, as far as I can learn, does the *spur* appear amongst their representations of armour.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Vol. XIX. p. 544, the Rev. George Jekyll, described as *Vicar* of West Coker, Dorset, was *Rector* of that place, and of Hawkridge and Withypool, in Somersetshire, in which county the former place is also situated, as is stated in the title-page of his "Daillé." He published, in 1841, (large 12mo. pp. xxiv. 359,) a revision of the Rev. T. Smith's translation of Daillé, "On the Right Use of the Fathers," with a preface containing Bishop Warburton's laudatory character of the work, taken from the preface to his *Julian*. The old translation, which bears the name of Smith, was originally published in 1651.

Y. S. D. observes, "Although English scholars have spent no little labour upon so corrupt an author as Athenæus, yet there has never been an edition of his work in this country. It is a book very much wanted, for Casaubon's edition is too bulky, Schweighæuser's too extensive, and Dindorf's too dear. A good edition of the text, with such notes only as give an account of the readings introduced, embodying, of course, the whole of Porson's, (from his *Adversaria*,) would be a most valuable acquisition. It might be easily accomplished by either of our Universities, and, if printed in the same beautiful type as the Oxford edition of Bekker's *Aristotle*, would not occupy more than two 8vo. volumes."

C. H. D. remarks, "In the life of Bishop E. Rainbow, of Carlisle, prefixed to his sermon preached at the funeral of Anne Countess of Pembroke, &c. (published by S. Jefferson, 34, Scotch Street, Carlisle, in 1839,) it is stated that the life of Bp. Rainbow, by Jonathan Banks, (published in 1688,) 'was compiled by the help of some papers, and the diary of the Bishop furnished by his widow.' Is

this diary now in existence? If so where is it to be found? Bp. Rainbow died at Rose Castle, 26th March, 1684.—Are any of the papers or diary of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Armagh, and afterwards of Dublin, still in existence?"

MR. SAMUEL GREGORY, of the Lord Mayor's Court Office, has at length succeeded in ascertaining the places of burial of all the deceased Lord Mayors of London from the year 1680, with the exception of the three following, with respect to whom he begs to repeat his inquiries. *Sir Thomas Pilkington, Knt.* Lord Mayor from 1688 or 9 to 1691; Alderman of Farringdon ward Without 1680; and in 1688 elected Alderman of Vintry. In 1682 fined 100,000*l.* for libellous words spoken against the Duke of York; M.P. for London from 1688 to 1691; Citizen and Skinner; died Dec. 1, 1691; letters of administration granted to his effects Jan. 1692 (Kent). His son, Capt. Pilkington, formerly of the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, died March 1741, and is stated to have been buried at Greenwich, but the register of his burial cannot be found at that place.—*Sir Owen Buckingham, Knt.* Lord Mayor 1704; Alderman of Bishopsgate ward; Citizen and Salter; died 24th March, 1713; will dated 30th January, 1712, and proved on the 17th April, 1713; M.P. for Reading. Will refers to his premises and household furniture at Reading, which his widow was to continue in the occupation of for 12 months after his decease. His son, Owen Buckingham, esq. was also M.P. for Reading in 1717, and was killed in a duel on the 10th March, 1720. Will of Lady Frances Buckingham, relict of the alderman, proved March 1719-20.—*Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt.* Lord Mayor 1753; Alderman of Broad Street ward; Citizen and Grocer; died at his residence in Fenchurch Street, 3 Dec. 1769; will dated 3rd Aug. 1769, and proved on the 18th Dec. following. *Sir George Wombwell, Bart.* married Susannah, his only daughter, and died on the 2nd Nov. 1780. The father of the alderman was buried at St. Dionis Back-church, Fenchurch Street, and the remains of his son, Walter Rawlinson, were interred at Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, but *Sir Thomas Rawlinson* (the above) does not appear to have been buried at either of those places.

Vol. XX. p. 153, col. 2, l. 22, before acknowledgment insert *1616*.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann. (Concluding Series.)*  
*vol. i. ii.*

THE letters which are published in these volumes we consider to be in no wise inferior to those which preceded them, either in the ability of the writer or the interest of the subject. They are written in the same graceful and polite manner, full of anecdote, point, and wit. There is less of literature or of art in them than in those letters which Walpole wrote to some other of his correspondents; less about Strawberry-Hill and his collections, his "Herculean pots and pans," his Limoges enamels, and his Dresden china; fewer jokes by George Selwyn, or satires on his neighbours at Twickenham. But, as he corresponded with one at a distance, Walpole put more *materiel* into his letters, and as that friend was in a political capacity, and was Envoy at the court of Florence, he wrote what a statesman would be most desirous to hear of. We have therefore a tolerably copious account of the state of parties, of the squabbles of ministers, and the inexplicable changes and shifts of the cabinet from the accession of George III. in 1760 to the year 1776 and the American War. The two great patriots, each shining in his own sphere, Wilkes and Lord Chatham, form the most prominent figures in the canvass. Of the beautiful Gunning, who used to make us die of envy that we had never seen them, one is dead, and the other is supplying with rouge and chalk-powder the ravages made by the inexorable tooth of time: but Queen Charlotte appears youthful and innocent in all her bridal robes and beauty. When we add a little about Lord Clive, and a little more relating to Charles Townshend, we have mentioned the chief personages who are considered worthy of having their adventures read, and their characters unfolded, on the banks of the Arno. There are some things in these letters valuable in themselves, and which may be quoted hereafter as corroborative of historical truth, and some which derive their greatest interest from the grace and piquancy of the style in which they are told. As we reviewed the *first* series of these letters to Sir H. Mann when they appeared,\* and more recently the collected edition of Walpole's Letters, we have little to add to what we then expressed relating to his epistolary style, and his excellence in that difficult species of composition which letter-writing requires. Cowper the poet used to say, that he always thought Swift's letters to be the best in the English language, till he read those of Gray; and Walpole, though far inferior to Gray in the powers of his mind, in splendour of genius, and extent and solidity of learning, possessed in common with Gray that ready and quick observation, that quaint humour, those happy and appropriate expressions, that light and delicate touch, which are at once so effective and so rare. The letters of Gray are richer in literature, more solid and judicious in thought and reflection, more acute and profound in criticism, and are generally employed on more important subjects. They are too at times dashed with a grave and

\* See the three first numbers of the *Gent. Mag.* (new series.)



deep melancholy, in strong contrast to their lighter and livelier tone. They have, as might be expected, a more collegiate or scholastic expression, as if they were shaded by the gloom and silence of the academic cloister. Both writers are indebted to Mad. de Sevigné, who was in some degree their model: neither of them perhaps equalled her in the inimitable grace and simplicity of her manner; but both had the advantage in the greater variety of their subject matter; for, after all allowances that we are so willing to make, Mad. de Sevigné's extreme maternal solicitude gives to her long correspondence too *monocromatic* an air, in spite of the matchless felicity of her expression, and the various fascinating lights in which the same subject is represented. It is curious that with this one exception (for we do not think it necessary to include Mad. de Maintenon) the French have, contrary to our expectations, and apparently contrary to the bent of their genius, little to boast of in the department of letter writing; which we may perhaps account for in this way, that in the days of Louis XIV. the women were not sufficiently educated to write well, and in the time of Louis XVI. they were filled with deeper thoughts, and employed in graver occupations. We, on the contrary, possess several volumes, all pleasing and interesting, of epistolary correspondence by females of high rank and education. To the well-known volume of Lady W. Montague,\* we add those of Lady Russell, Lady Harvey, Lady Suffolk, and Lady Luxborough.† The French have found a due exercise of their talent in their *Memoirs*, which are of first-rate excellence, and with which we have nothing to compare. As regards the claims of Walpole to public attention, though we believe that time is a most correct judge and estimator of all ability, and therefore pay little attention to the complaint of neglected merit and overlooked deserts, yet we think that the writer of the present letters is scarcely at sufficient distance from us to be viewed with that impartiality which is necessary to fix and determine the exact value of his works. The age which has succeeded his, has been of a different character, cast in another mould, and his views of society are as a thing passed away, or seen only at a distance, as in a picture or description. His ladies and gentlemen, with their hoops and their powder, their high-heeled shoes, their bags and solitaires, seem like things framed and glazed, rather than living persons. When the age of philosophers arose, there was no longer sympathy with virtuosos, wits, collectors, and antiquaries; Selwyn's *bon mots* and Walpole's stained glass were both at a discount. In his time factious politicians and rival demagogues were squabbling for place and pension and power; in the age after, nations and empires were struggling for victory and gasping for existence. No one in Walpole's time thought or cared what the *people* thought, and nobody now seems to care or think of anything else; our situation, our taste, our literature, our temper, and our disposition have all been changed since Walpole's days; we have been more serious, more thoughtful, more philosophical, and more busy.

At the sale of Strawberry Hill, the lock dis severed from the beautiful tresses of Mad. Maintenon, and placed among Walpole's choicest hoards, scarcely found a purchaser; and who cared about the portrait of the once lovely octogenarian—the ever-blooming Ninon de l'Enclos?

\* "Lady M. W. Montague,—the best letter-writer of this or any other country." *v. Don Espriella's Letters*, vol. 2, p. 337.

† Lady Luxborough is probably the least-known name to our readers on this list; yet she was half-sister to the great Lord Bolingbroke, and the friend and correspondent of Shenstone. We purpose shortly to give some account of her and her letters in the *Magazine*, for which we possess a few unpublished materials.

In addition, Walpole was, both in and out of the House, a strong party-man. He was the son of a Prime Minister, whose rule was more beneficial to the interests of his country than that of any who have succeeded him to the present day, and he never suppressed, even in the midst of his opponents, his high opinion of his father's merits, and his filial partiality to his memory. He says himself more than once, that he liked political strife and party skirmishes, and that he had the spirit of faction within him. How decided were his feelings on some subjects may be seen in his writings; he hated all the family of the Hardwickses because they were opposed to his father; and he never mentions Akenside without a sneer of contempt, which may be traced to the poet's high eulogy of Pulteney, the great antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole. To some persons also there appeared an affectation in Walpole's manners and mode of life, which passed beyond the bounds of what is called refinement and high breeding, and which exposed him to the charge of foppery and pride of rank, and effeminate conceit. He dressed and behaved in the extreme of French manners then fashionable; entered a drawing-room on tiptoes, with his small chapeau de bras under his arm, and saluted his friend according to the foreign custom on both cheeks.\* These singularities, though with him they were things only on the surface, were not well fitted to beget popularity. His researches in literature and art were rather adapted to the curiosity of the few; they were among the best of their class, but that class was not to the public taste. One of his works, as that on Richard the Third, was considered to be a paradoxical essay, chiefly designed to show the ingenuity or research of the writer, though it is in fact a work of much merit. The Castle of Otranto was an invention built in that wild and fanciful district which lies on the very edge and limits of rational fiction. His verses are scarcely above mediocrity, and in the same line much inferior to those of Lord Chesterfield and others. His works on Engravers and Painters, and on Royal and Noble Authors, are books limited to the curiosity of the few. Thus, neither by his personal character nor by his writings was he likely to become a favourite of the public, or indeed much known to them; and, after all, we are not unwilling to admit, that Walpole's knowledge of art was not so accurate and extensive as might have been expected from one who had apparently devoted so much time and research to it, who had formed such large collections, and established so high a character. His favourite house is but the original toy-shop enlarged—a frail memorial of imperfect and unripened knowledge, though it seems to have been erected and approved by “a standing Committee of Taste,”† who may be seen at their labours in the picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

His noble visitors from France, who had been used to the massive and lordly castles of their own country, each one of which emptied a quarry, notwithstanding their natural politeness, used to laugh in their sleeves at the plastered walls of Strawberry. Nor was his celebrated collection, as it appeared at his sale,

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\* Gray describes H. Walpole as having saluted him in this manner, when they met after their quarrel. The late Earl of Jersey, a person of high breeding and of the *vielle cour*, was the last man of rank whom we remember to have preserved this fashion, still existing everywhere on the Continent. How curious and apparently capricious are fashions! who would have thought that the English sailor, the rough storm-beaten tar, should be the only one of his countrymen who has his hair curled into female ringlets, and who wears earrings!

† Mr. Walpole, Mr. Chute, and Mr. R. Williams.

— Delicias quoque vitæ funditus omnes,  
Carmina, picturas, ac dædala signa—

such as came up to the high expectations of the public : his large collections of prints were of various quality, and a great part consisted of injured or indifferent specimens. His books were, with few exceptions, of little value or rarity. The famous *Eagle*, the gem of his collection and the pride of his gallery, to which he introduced every eager visitor, fetched a comparatively small sum, and is now at *Holkham*. His silver bell could not find a purchaser.\* The history of the finest missal has been disproved ; and he was in error with regard to the subjects and æras of some of his old historical pictures. Yet, with all these drawbacks, there was much that was both curious and beautiful in art that emerged to view from the recesses of his costly cabinets ; his miniatures were of first-rate excellence, and many of his portraits original and fine. It could not be said of Walpole's, that, like other collections, the proprietor could not estimate nor enjoy them. He had distinct purposes in view for what he purchased and preserved ; he examined and studied the materials he collected, which were intended to illustrate the history of art. His days were employed in elegant and instructive researches into antiquity ; and surely there are but few noblemen in England, either living at his time or since, who, retired from public life, and having bid farewell to the senate or the forum, will leave behind them more honourable marks of their industry and zeal and knowledge ; and we may add in conclusion, that few men have had the gratification of having their portraits drawn by more discriminating hands, or in brighter colours ; for Conyers Middleton eulogised his talents while he was living, and Lord Byron defended his memory when he was dead.

We shall now proceed to make such extracts from the Letters as may be of interest either in themselves, or may derive their charm and attraction from the style of the writer. Where can we better commence than with the auspicious arrival of the Princess of Mecklenburgh in the metropolis, where she was permitted by Providence to reign for more than half a century, through varied changes and great afflictions, yet in a long course of blameless life and unsullied reputation ?

"When we least expected the Queen she came, after being ten days at sea, but without sickness for above half an hour. She was gay the whole voyage, sung to her harpsichord, and left the door of her cabin open. They made the coast of Suffolk last Saturday, and on Monday morning she landed at Harwich ; so prosperously has his Majesty's chief eunuch, as they have made the Tripoline ambassador call Lord Anson, executed his commission. She lay that night at your old friend Abercorn's, at Witham, and, if she judged by her host, must have thought she was coming to reign in the realm of Taciturnity. She arrived at St. James's a quarter after three on Tuesday the 8th. When she

first saw the palace, she turned pale. The Duchess of Hamilton smiled, 'My dear Duchess,' said the Princess, 'you may laugh, you have been married twice ; but it is no joke to me.' Is this a bad proof of her sense ? On the journey they wanted her to curl her toupet, 'No, indeed,' said she, 'I think it looks as well as those of the ladies who have been sent for me. If the King would have me wear a periwig, I will ; otherwise, I shall let myself alone.' The Duke of York gave her his hand at the garden-gate ; her lips trembled, but she jumped out with spirit. In the garden the King met her. She would have fallen at his feet ; he prevented and embraced her, and led her into the apartments, where she was received by

\* There is no reason to suppose that this bell was the work of Cellini ; it is not so authenticated by history, and its workmanship is not more than common. We speak here not only our own language, but that of artists, with whom we often reviewed it. Parts of the "Eagle" were very fine ; but much was restored. Lord Northwick purchased most of the marbles ; we obtained a beautiful little bust of Antinous. The marble sarcophagus is at Mr. Bevan's, at Twickenham.

the Princess of Wales and Lady Augusta : these three princesses only dined with the King. At ten the procession went to chapel, preceded by unmarried daughters of peers, and peeresses in plenty. The new Princess was led by the Duke of York and Prince William ; the Archbishop married them ; the King talked to her the whole time with great good humour, and the Duke of Cumberland gave her away. She is not tall, nor a beauty ; pale, and very thin ; but looks sensible, and is genteel. Her hair is darkish and fine ; her forehead low, her nose very well, except the nostrils spreading too wide ; her mouth has the same fault, but her teeth are good. She talks a good deal, and French tolerably ; possesses herself, is frank, but with great respect to the King. After the ceremony, the whole company came into the drawing-room for about ten minutes, but nobody was presented that night. The Queen was in white and silver ; an endless mantle of violet-coloured velvet, lined with ermine, and attempted to be fastened on her shoulder by a bunch of large pearls, dragged itself and almost the rest of her clothes half-way down her waist. On her head was a beautiful little tiara of diamonds ; a diamond necklace, and a

stomacher of diamonds, worth three score thousand pounds, which she is to wear at the coronation too. Her train was borne by the ten bridesmaids, Lady Sarah Lennox, Lady Caroline Russell, Lady Caroline Montagu, Lady Harriot Bentinck, Lady Anne Hamilton, Lady Essex Kerr, daughters of Dukes of Richmond, Bedford, Manchester, Portland, Hamilton, and Roxburgh ; and four daughters of the Earls of Albemarle, Brook, Harcourt, and Ilchester, Lady Elizabeth Keppell, Louisa Greville, Elizabeth Harcourt, and Susan Fox Strangways ; their heads crowned with diamonds ; and in robes of white and silver. Lady Caroline Russell is extremely handsome ; Lady Elizabeth Keppell very pretty ; but, with neither features nor air, nothing ever looked so charming as Lady Sarah Lennox ; she has all the glow of beauty peculiar to her family. As supper was not ready, the Queen sat down, sung, and played on the harpsichord to the royal family, who all supped with her in private. They talked of the different German dialects ; the King asked if the Hanoverian was not pure— Oh, no, Sir, said the Queen ; it is the worst of all.— She will not be unpopular."

When he mentions the coronation, Walpole does not overlook the opportunity of observing on the increased extravagance of society, and the consequent advance of prices.

" On this occasion one saw to how high-water-mark extravagance is risen in England. At the coronation of George the Second, my mother gave forty guineas for a dining-room, scaffold, and bed-chamber. An exactly parallel apartment, only with rather a worse view, was this time set at three hundred and fifty guineas—a tolerable rise in thirty-three years. The platform from St. Margaret's roundhouse to the church-door, which formerly let for forty pounds, went this

time for two thousand four hundred pounds. Still more was given for the inside of the Abbey. The prebends would like a coronation every year. The King paid nine thousand pounds for the hire of jewels ; indeed, last time, it cost my father fourteen hundred to be-jewel my Lady Orford. A single shop now sold six hundred pounds sterling worth of nails,—but nails are risen—so is every thing, and every thing adulterated," &c.

We have mentioned that no inaccurate view of the state of political affairs, and of party-changes, during the early years of the reign of George the Third, may be found in these letters ; indeed we do not know any history that gives us a better : and as the chief interest of the times arises from the character of the actors, and not from the events ; as the whole conflict was a struggle for place, and power, and pension ; as one courtier was ascending the *back-stairs* while another was going down the *front* ; and as the interests of the nation were scarcely affected by the changes, we think Walpole, who was acquainted with most of the *performers* of the day at the *theatre of St. James*, has given us a more graphic portrait of them, than the subsequent historians writing at a greater distance from the events. The facts were shortly these : the administration of William Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) had been crowned with victory abroad, and secured by unanimity at home. France and Spain were "trampled

in the dust." Protestant Germany was saved. America was as yet dissevered from the British Crown, and the foundation of our great empire was laid on the distant banks of the Ganges. "Then," as a philosophic historian has observed,\* "parties awoke again, *one hardly knows how or why*, and their struggle during the early part of the reign of George the Third was of such a character, that, after studying it attentively, we turn from it, as a portion of history equally anomalous and disagreeable." The most prominent names in this very degraded state of English party were Wilkes and Junius. The King was supposed to be disinclined to the principles of the Revolution. The popular and successful minister, Mr. Pitt, had resigned—Lord Bute, the King's personal favourite, as was supposed, was said to be attached to the anti-popular party. Here then was the hot-bed of mischief formed, out of which arose the factious and unprincipled leaders of the people—from this came the North-Briton and the Letters of Junius,—the disputed election of Wilkes—and after that followed the much greater event, the contest with America. It is to the particulars involved in these events that the Letters of Walpole refer.

Of Mr. Pitt we find him speaking in the following manner:

"A week afterwards the King, Queen, and royal family dined with the Lord Mayor; but a young King and a new Queen were by no means the principal objects of attention. A chariot and pair containing Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, formed the chief part of the triumph. The reception, acclamation, and distinction paid to Mr. Pitt through the streets, and the observance of him in Guildhall, were equal to any thing you can imagine. You will call his appearance there arrogant,—I do not think it was very well-bred. Since that—for pensions stop the mouths only of courtiers, not of the virtuous—he has harangued in the House with exceeding applause;—it was fine, guarded, artful—very inflammatory. Don't think I am paying court by censuring a *late* minister. He is too near being minister again for mine to be interested conduct. It never was my turn, nor do the examples I see make me more

in love with the practice. Nor think me changed lightly about Mr. Pitt—nobody admired him more—you saw it. When he preferred haughtiness to humanity, glory to peaceful glory,—when his disinterestedness could not resist a pension, nor a pension make him grateful,—he changed, not I. When he courts a mob, I certainly change; and whoever does court the mob, whether an orator or a mountebank, whether Mr. Pitt or Dr. Rock, are equally contemptible in my eyes. Could I now decide by a wish, he should have remained in place, or have been ruined by his pension.† When he would not do all the good in his power, I would leave him no power to do harm,—would that were always the case! Alas! I am a speculatist and he is a statesman; but I have that advantage or disadvantage over others of my profession, I have seen too much to flatter myself with visions."

He goes on with the same subject in a subsequent letter.

"Parliament is adjourned to the nineteenth of January. My gallery advances, and I push on the works there, for pictures, and baubles, and buildings look to me as if I realized something. I had rather have a bronze than a thousand pounds in the Stocks; for if Ireland or Jamaica are invaded, I shall still have my bronze: I would not answer so much for the funds, nor will I buy into the new loan of glory. If the Romans or the

Greeks were beat, they were beat: they repaired their walls and did as well as they could; but they did not lose every sesterce, every talent they had, by the defeat affecting their *Change-Alley*. Crassus, the richest man on t' other side their *Temple Bar*, lost his army and his life, and yet their *East India bonds* did not fall an obolus under par. I like that system better than ours. If people would be heroes, they only suffered themselves by

\* Lectures on Modern History, by Thomas Arnold, D.D.

† See Gray's Letters, ed. Ald. vol. iv. p. 83. "I was as angry as a common-council-man of London about my Lord Chatham, but a little more patient," &c.

a miscarriage: they had a triumph, or a funeral oration, just as it happened, and private folk were entertained with the one or the other, and nobody was a farthing the richer or poorer; but it makes a strange confusion now that brokers are

so much concerned in the events of war. How Scipio would have stared if he had been told that he must not demolish Carthage, as it would ruin several aldermen who had money in the *Punic actions*," &c.

Of the arrival of that remarkable character, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in England, after a very long absence of many years, Walpole gives the following account.

"I will tell you who is come too—Lady Mary Wortley. I went last night to visit her; I give you my honour, and you, who know her, would credit me without it, the following is a faithful description.—I found her in a little miserable bedchamber of a ready furnished house, with two tallow candles, and a bureau covered with pots and pans. On her head, in full of all accounts, she had an old black-laced hood, wrapped entirely round, so as to conceal all hair, or want of hair. No handkerchief, but up to her chin a kind of horseman's riding-coat, calling itself a *pet-en-l'air*, made of a dark green (green I think it had been) brocade, with coloured and silver flowers, and lined with furs: boddice laced, a foul dimity petticoat sprig'd, velvet muffeteens on her arms, grey stockings, and slippers. Her face less changed in twenty years, than I could have imagined\*: I told her

so, and she was not so tolerable twenty years ago, that she needed have taken it for flattery, but she did, and literally gave me a box on the ear. She is very lively, all her senses perfect, her language as imperfect as ever, her *avarice greater*. She entertained me at first with nothing but the dearness of provisions at Helvoet. With nothing but an Italian, a French, and a Prussian, all men servants, and something she calls an old secretary, but whose age till he appears will be doubtful; she receives all the world, who go to homage her as queen mother,† and crams them into this kennel. The Duchess of Hamilton, who came in just after me, was so astonished and diverted, that she could not speak to her for laughing. She says that she has left all her clothes at Venice. I really pity Lady Bute; what will be the progress of such a commencement?"

This foreboding however was useless, for poor Lady Mary closed her eventful and singular and wayward life a short time after.

"Lady Mary Wortley is dead, as I prepared you to expect. Except some trifling legacies, she has given every thing to Lady Bute, so we shall never know the sum—perhaps that was intended. It is given out for inconsiderable, beside some rich baubles, &c. . . . I told you of Lady Mary Wortley's death and will; but I did not then know that, with her usual maternal tenderness and usual generosity, she has left her son—one guinea. . . . Lady Mary has left twenty-one large volumes in prose and verse, in manuscript; nineteen are fallen to Lady Bute, and will not see the light in haste. The other two Lady Mary in her passage gave to somebody in Holland, and at her death expressed great anxiety to have them pub-

lished. Her family are in terrors, lest they should be, and have tried to get them: hitherto the man is inflexible. Though I do not doubt but they are an olio of lies and scandal, I should like to see them. She had parts, and had seen much; truth is often at bottom of such compositions, and places itself here and there without the intention of the mother. I dare say, in general, these works are like Madame del Pozzo's *Memoires*.‡ Lady Mary had more wit, and something more delicacy; their manners and morals were a good deal more alike. . . . I find I have told you an enormous lie, but luckily I have time to retract it. Lady Mary has left nothing like the number of volumes I have said.

\* Horace Walpole possessed a very pleasing miniature half-length of Lady Mary, which was sold at his sale for about eighteen pounds: Lady Mary, when she lived at Twickenham, inhabited the *last* house in that row, which lies between the entrance gate of Marble Hill and that of Sir George Pococke, near the Orleans Arms Inn.

† She was mother of Lady Bute, wife of the Prime Minister.

‡ An Italian lady who had been mistress to the Regent of France, and who wrote memoirs of her own life: she was celebrated for her wit and her debaucheries. Mr. Walpole knew her at Florence.

At the installation, I hear Charles Townshend said there were four—last Thursday he told me twenty-one. I

seldom do believe or repeat what he says—for the future I will think of these twenty-one volumes."\*

We go on with the political and party news.

"My letters are like the works of Vertot; I write nothing but *les Révolutions d'Angleterre*. Indeed the present history is like some former I have sent you,—a revolution that has not taken place, and resembling Lord Granville's,\* begun and ended in three days. I could have despatched it last Tuesday, with regard to the termination of it, but, though I heard it was begun, even on the Saturday while it was beginning my curiosity did not carry me to town, till Tuesday, when I found it all addled. Still, I knew too little to detail it to you; and, even now, I can tell you little more than the outlines and general report: but have patience; this is one of the events which in this country will produce paper-war enough, and, between attacks and defences, one comes pretty near to the truth of the whole. Last Sunday was se'nnight Lord Egremont died suddenly, though every body knew he would die suddenly; he used no exercise, (and could not be kept from eating,) without which prodigious bleedings did not suffice. A day or two before he died, he said, 'Well I have but three turtle dinners to come, and, if I survive them, I shall be immortal.' He was writing as my lady breakfasted, complained of a violent pain in his head, asked twice if he did not look very particularly, grew *speechless*, and expired that evening. He has left eighteen thousand pounds a year, and they say a hundred and seventy thousand pounds in money. I hope you have as much philosophy as I have, or you will lose patience at these circumstances, when you are eager to hear the revolution. That week you may be sure was passed by the public in asking who was to be Secretary of State? It seemed to lie between your old friend, Lord Sandwich, and Lord Egmont. Lord Shelburne, a young aspirer who intends the world shall hear more of him, *et qui postule le ministère*, was in the mean time one of the candidates to succeed Lord Egremont. Somebody said, 'It ought to be given to him, as you marry boys under age, and then send them to travel till they are ripe.' While this vacancy was the public's only object, be-

hold Mr. Pitt, in his chair, with two servants before it, goes openly at nine o'clock on Saturday morning through the Park to Buckingham House. You rub your eyes: so did the mob, and thought they did not see clear. Mr. Pitt, of all men alive, except Lord Temple and Mr. Wilkes, the most proscribed there,—Mr. Pitt to Buckingham House! *Oui, véritablement!* What! to ask to be Secretary of State? By no means: sent for; desired to accept the administration. Well, but do you know who stared more than the mob or you; the ministers did; for it seems this was the act and deed of Lord Bute, who, though he had given the present administration letters of attorney to act for him, has thought better of it, and retained the sole power himself; the consequence of which was, as it was before, that he grew horribly frightened, and advised this step, which has done him more hurt than all he had done before. Mr. Pitt stayed with the King three hours; is said not to have demanded more than might well be expected that he would demand; and had all granted. The next day, Sunday, the Opposition were much pleased, looking on their desires as obtained; the ministers, as much displeased, thinking themselves betrayed by Lord Bute. On Monday, Mr. Pitt, who the day before had seen the Duke of Newcastle and the Lord Mayor Beckford—the one or the other of whom is supposed to have advised what follows,—went again to the King, with a large increase of demands. What those were, are variously stated; nor do I pretend to tell you how far the particulars are exact. The general purport is, though I dare say not to the extent given out, that he insisted on a general dismissal of all who had voted for the peace; and that he notified his intention of attacking the peace itself: that he particularly proscribed Lord Holland, Lord Halifax, Lord Sandwich, Lord Barrington, and Lord Shelburne; named himself and Charles Townshend for Secretaries of State, Lord Temple for the Treasury, Pratt for Chancellor; proposed some place, not of business, for the Duke of

\* Lady Mary did leave seventeen volumes of her works and memoirs. She gave her manuscripts to an English clergyman in Holland, from whom her daughter, Lady Bute, obtained them.

† In 1746.

Newcastle, forgot Mr. Legge,—and desired the Duke of Cumberland for the head of the army. They tell you that the King asked him, 'Mr. Pitt, if it is right for you to stand by your friends, why is it not as right for me to stand by mine?' and that the treaty broke off, on his Majesty's refusing to give up his friends. Broken off the negotiation certainly is. Why broken, I shall, as I told you before, wait a little before I settle my belief. The ministers were sent for again; Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, according to the modern well-bred usage, were at the levee yesterday, had each their drawing-room question; and there ended this interlude. It is said, Lord Sandwich kisses hands to-morrow for Secretary of State. If a President of the Council is named too, I shall think they mean to stand it; if not, I shall conclude a door is still left open for treating. There was a little episode, previous to this more dignified drama, which was on the point of employing the attention of the public, if it had not been overlaid by the revolution in question. The famous Mr. Wilkes was challenged at Paris by one Forbes, an outlawed Scot in the French service, who could not digest *the North Britons*. Wilkes would have joked it off, but it would not do. He then insisted on seconds; Forbes said, 'duels were too dangerous in France for such extensive proceedings.' Wilkes adhered to his demand. Forbes pulled him by the nose, or, as Lord Mark Kerr in his well-bred formality said to a gentleman, 'Sir, you are to suppose I have thrown this glass of wine in your face.' Wilkes cried out murder! the lieutenant de police was sent for, and obliged Forbes to promise that he would proceed no farther. Notwithstanding the present discussion, you may imagine the Scotch will not let this anecdote be still-born. It is cruel on Lord Talbot, whom Wilkes ventured to fight. Other comical passages have happened to us at Paris. Their King, you know, is wondrous shy to strangers, awkward at a question, or too familiar. For instance, when the Duke of Richmond was presented to him, he said, 'Mons. le Duc de Cumberland boude le Roi, n'est-ce pas?' The Duke was confounded. The King persisted; 'Il le fait, n'est-il pas vrai?' The Duke answered very properly, 'Ses ministres quelquefois, Sire, jamais sa Majesté.'

This did not stop him: 'Et vous, milord, quand aurez-vous le cordon bleu?' George Selwyn, who stood behind the Duke, said softly, 'Answer that, if you can, my lord.' To Lord Holland the King said, 'Vous avez fait bien du bruit dans votre pays, n'est-ce pas?' His answer was pretty too: 'Sire, je fais tout mon possible pour le faire cesser!' Lord Holland was better diverted with the Duchesse d'Aiguillon. She got him and Lady Holland tickets for one of the best boxes to see the fireworks on the Peace, and carried them in her coach. When they arrived, he had forgot the tickets; she flew into a rage, and, *sans marchander*, abused him so grossly, that Lady Holland coloured, and would not speak to her. Not content with this, when her footman opened the door of the coach, the duchess, before all the mob, said aloud, 'C'est une des meilleures têtes de l'Angleterre, et voici la bêtise qu'il a fait!' and repeated it. He laughed, and the next day she recollected herself, and made an excuse. Mrs. Poyntz is *au comble de la gloire* at Versailles; she has cured Madame Victoire of the stone by Mrs. Stephens's medicine. When Mrs. Poyntz took leave of them for Spa, they shut the door, and the whole royal family kissed her; for the king is so fond of his children, that they say it was visible every day in his countenance whether his daughter was better or worse. We sent you Sir William Stanhope\* and my lady, a fond couple; you have returned them to us very different. When they came to Blackheath, he got out of the chaise to go to his brother Lord Chesterfield's, made her a low bow, and said, 'Madame, I hope I shall never see your face again.' She replied, 'Sir, I will take all the care I can that you never shall.' He lays no gallantry to her charge. We are sending you another couple, the famous Garrick, and his once famous wife. He will make you laugh as a mimic, and, as he knows we are great friends, will affect great partiality to me; but be a little upon your guard, remember he is an actor. My poor niece† has declared herself not breeding; you will be charmed with the delicacy of her manner in breaking it to General Waldegrave. She gave him her lord's seal with the coronet. You will be more charmed with her. On Sunday the Bishop of Exeter and I were talking of this new convulsion in politics—she burst out in

\* Brother of Lord Chesterfield, and his equal in wit. We possess several of his bon-mots from manuscript authority, which are excellent; he was esteemed fully equal to his celebrated brother in repartée.

† Lady Waldegrave.



a flood of tears, reflecting on the great rank which her lord, if living, would naturally attain on this occasion. I think I have nothing more to tell you, but a bon-mot of my lady Townshend. She has taken a strange little villa at Paddington, near Tyburn. People were wondering at her choosing such a situation, and asked her, in joke, what sort of a neighbourhood she had: 'Oh,' said she, 'one that can never tire me, for they are hanged every week.'—Good night. This would be a furious long letter, if it was not short by containing a whole revolution.

"George Selwyn, of whom you have heard so much, but don't know, is re-

turned from Paris, whither he went with the Duchess of Bedford. He says, our passion for everything French is nothing to theirs, for everything English. There is a book published, called the Anglo-manie. How much worse they understand us, even than we do them, you will see by this story. The old Marechale de Villars gave a vast dinner to the Duchess of Bedford. In the middle of the dessert, Madame de Villars called out, 'Oh Lord! they have forgot! yet I bespoke them, and I am sure they are ready; you English love hot rolls—bring the rolls.' There arrived a huge dish of hot rolls, and a sauce-boat of melted butter."

Of Churchill, that unfortunate child of genius, who much mistook his vocation when he put on the priest's raiment, and who worshipped both Bacchus and Apollo on the same altar, we have the following account.

"Churchill the poet is dead,\*—to the great joy of the ministry and the Scotch, and to the grief of very few indeed, I believe; for such a friend is not only a dangerous, but a ticklish possession. The next revolution would have introduced the other half of England into his satires, for no party could have promoted him, and woe had betided those who had left him to shift for himself on Parnassus! He had owned that his pen itched to attack Mr. Pitt and Charles Townshend, and neither of them are men to have escaped by their steadiness and uniformity. This meteor blazed scarce four years; for his Rosciad was subsequent to the accession of the present King, before which his name was never heard of; and, what is as remarkable, he died in nine days after his antagonist, Hogarth. Were I Charon, I should without scruple give the best place in my boat to the latter, who was an original genius. Churchill had great powers; but, besides the facility of outrageous satire, almost all his compositions were wild and extravagant, executed on no plan, and void of the least correction. Many of his characters were

obscure even to the present age; and some of the most known were so unknown to *him*, that he has missed all resemblance, of which Lord Sandwich is a striking instance. He died of a drunken debauch at Calais, on a visit to his friend Wilkes, who is going to write notes to his works. But he had lived long enough for himself, at least for his reputation and his want of it, for his works began to decrease considerably in vent. He has left some sermons, for he wrote even sermons; but lest they should do any good, and for fear they should not do some hurt, he had prepared a dedication of them to Bishop Warburton,† whose arrogance and venom had found a proper corrector in Churchill. I don't know whether this man's fame had extended to Florence; but you may judge of the noise he made in this part of the world by the following trait, which is a pretty instance of that good breeding on which the French pique themselves. My sister and Mr. Churchill are in France; a Frenchman asked him if he was Churchill *le fameux poëte*? 'Non'—'Ma foi, monsieur, tant pis pour vous!'"

The following letters are of a miscellaneous nature, containing some accounts of himself or friends, and may be selected as examples of Walpole's style of narration, and of the power which by a lucid and lively manner he has of embellishing trifles, and throwing interest into common subjects.

"Of myself I can give you but a melancholy account. For these five or six weeks I have been extremely out of order, with pains in my stomach and limbs, and a

lassitude that wore me out. They tell me it is the gout flying about me. If there is any difference, but I hate haggling about obscurities, I should rather think

\* Churchill died of a fever, Nov. 4, 1764, aged only thirty-three.

† This dedication,—a bitter but gross satire,—will be found prefixed to the volume of Churchill's Sermons.

it the rheumatism. However, I am to go to ask the Bath-waters what it is, and where they would please to have it settle. What afflicts me most is, that I am persuaded that this place is too damp for me. I revive after being in London an hour, like a member of Parliament's wife. It will be a cruel fate, after having laid out so much money here, and building upon it as the nest of my old age, if I am driven from it by bad health! To be forced back into the world, when I am sick of it; to live in London, which I detest, or to send myself to Paris, which I like as little; to find no benefit from a life of temperance; to sit by a fire instead of braving winds and weather; in short, to grow to moralize—oh! 'tis piteous enough! I dread owning I am ill, because everybody talks non-

sense to one, and wants to quack one; concealing it, looks like an affectation of philosophy, which I despise. In physicians I believe no more than in divines—in short, I was not made for an invalid; I mean my mind was not, and my body seems made for nothing else. I thought I could harden paper to the consistence of stone—I am disappointed and do not like it; for, though I can laugh at myself, I shall be tired of laughing long at the same thing; in short, I might as well have conquered the world. Sententious poets would have told me that it signified little, as I had conquered myself. I have conquered myself, and to very little purpose! Wisdom and foresight are just as foolish as anything else, when you know the bottom of them. Adieu!"

The following letter relates to a person whom our readers must recollect appears often in Walpole's Reminiscences of the Court of George the Second, and in his former letters. The residence of Lady Suffolk at Marble Hill, shaded by its venerable elms, still exists; the Thames still glides as of old by its flowery lawns; but it has now lost both its poetic charm, for its gardens were laid out by *Pope*, and its historic interest, for its groves were described by *Walpole*.

"I have been very unfortunate in the death of my Lady Suffolk, who was the only sensible friend I had at Strawberry. Though she was seventy-nine, her senses were in the highest perfection, and her memory wonderful, as it was as accurate on recent events as on the most distant. Her hearing had been impaired above forty years, and was the only defect that prevented her conversation from not being as agreeable as possible. She had seen, known, and remembered so much, that I was very seldom not eager to hear. She was a sincere and unalterable friend, very calm, judicious, and zealous. Her integrity and goodness had secured the continuation of respect, and no fallen favourite had ever experienced neglect less. Her fortune, which had never been nearly so great as it was believed, of late years

was so diminished, as to have brought her into great difficulties. Yet they were not even suspected, for she had a patience and command of herself that prevented her ever complaining of either fortune or illness. No mortal but Lord Chetwynd and I were acquainted with her real situation. I sat with her two hours on Saturday night, and though I knew that she was ill, and found her much changed, did not suspect her danger so great. The next evening she was better; and, retiring to her chamber to supper with Lord Chetwynd, she pressed her hand suddenly to her side and expired in half an hour. I believe she left Marble Hill to Lord Buckingham,\* and what else she had to Miss Hotham † at least I guess so from what I have heard her say, for I have not yet been told her will."

Those who remember Burke's splendid eulogy on Charles Townshend and his noonday glory, will not without interest take a farewell look on the setting sun.

"But our comet is set too! Charles Townshend is dead. All those parts and fire are extinguished; those volatile salts are evaporated; that first eloquence of the

world is dumb! that duplicity is fixed, that cowardice terminated heroically. He joked on death as naturally as he used to do on the living, and not with the affecta-

\* John Hobart, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, nephew of Lady Suffolk.

† Henrietta, only child of Sir Charles Hotham Thompson, by Dorothy, only daughter of Sir John Hobart, first Earl of Buckingham, brother of Lady Suffolk.

tion of philosophers, who wind up their works with sayings which they hope to have remembered. With a robust person he had always a menacing constitution. He had had a fever the whole summer, recovered, as it was thought, relapsed, was neglected, and it turned to an incurable putrid fever. The Opposition expected that the loss of this essential pin would loosen the whole frame; but it had been hard if both his life and death were to be pernicious to the administration. He had engaged to betray the latter to the former, as I knew early, and as Lord Mansfield has since declared. I therefore could not think the loss of him a

misfortune. His seals were immediately offered to Lord North, who declined them. The Opposition rejoiced; but they ought to have been better acquainted with one educated in their own school. Lord North has since accepted the seals, and the reversion of his father's pension. While that eccentric genius, Charles Townshend, whom no system could contain, is whirled out of existence, our more artificial meteor, Lord Chatham, seems to be wheeling back to the sphere of business, at least his health is declared to be re-established; but he has lost his adorers, the mob, and I doubt the wise men will not travel after his light."

Wilkes now for the first time appears in all his patriot glory.

"I was interrupted yesterday. The ghost is laid for a time in a red sea of port and claret. This spectre is the famous Wilkes. He appeared the moment the Parliament was dissolved. The ministry despise him. He stood for the city of London, and was the last on the poll of seven candidates; none but the mob, and most of them without votes, favouring him. He then offered himself to the county of Middlesex. The election came on last Monday. By five in the morning a very large body of weavers, &c. took possession of Piccadilly, and the roads and turnpikes leading to Brentford, and would suffer nobody to pass without blue cockades, and papers inscribed "No. 45, Wilkes and Liberty." They tore to pieces the coaches of Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, and Mr. Cooke, the other candidates, though the latter was not there, but in bed with the gout, and it was with difficulty that Sir William and Mr. Cooke's cousin got to Brentford. There, however, lest it should be declared a void election, Wilkes had the sense to keep everything quiet. But, about five, Wilkes, being considerably a-head of the other two, his mob returned to town and behaved outrageously. They stopped every carriage, scratched and spoiled several with writing all over them 'No. 45,' pelted, threw dirt and stones, and forced everybody to huzza for Wilkes. I did but cross Piccadilly at eight, in my coach with a French Monsieur d'Angel, whom I was carrying to Lady Hertford's; they stopped us, and bid us huzza. I desired him to let down the glass on his side, but, as he was not alert, they broke it to shatters. At night they insisted, in several streets, on houses being illuminated, and several Scotch refusing, had their windows broken. Another mob rose in the city, and Harley, the present mayor, being another Sir William

Walworth, and having acted formerly and now with great spirit against Wilkes, and the Mansion House not being illuminated, and he out of town, they broke every window, and tried to force their way into the house. The trained bands were sent for, but did not suffice. At last a party of guards, from the Tower, and some lights erected, dispersed the tumult. At one in the morning a riot began before Lord Bute's house, in Audley Street, though illuminated. They flung two large flints into Lady Bute's chamber, who was in bed, and broke every window in the house. Next morning Wilkes and Cooke were returned members. The day was very quiet, but at night they rose again, and obliged almost every house in town to be lighted up, even the Duke of Cumberland's and Princess Amelia's. About one o'clock they marched to the Duchess of Hamilton's in Argyle-buildings (Lord Lorn being in Scotland). She was obstinate, and would not illuminate, though with child, and, as they hope, of an heir to the family, and with the Duke, her son, and the rest of her children in the house. There is a small court and parapet wall before the house: they brought iron crows, tore down the gates, pulled up the pavement, and battered the house for three hours. They could not find the key of the back door, nor send for any assistance. The night before, they had obliged the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland to give them beer, and appear at the windows, and drink Wilkes's health. They stopped and opened the coach of Count Seilern, the Austrian ambassador, who has made a formal complaint, on which the council met on Wednesday night, and were going to issue a proclamation, but, hearing that all was quiet, and that only a few houses were illuminated in Leicester Fields from the

terror of the inhabitants, a few constables were sent with orders to extinguish the lights, and not the smallest disorder has happened since. In short it has ended like other election riots, and with not a quarter of the mischief that has been done in some other towns," &c.

"We have no heads but wrong ones; and wrong heads on both sides have not the happy attribute of two negatives in making an affirmative. Instead of annihilating Wilkes by buying or neglecting him, his enemies have pushed the court on a series of measures which have made him excessively important; and now every step they take must serve to increase his faction, and make themselves more unpopular. The clouds all around them are many and big, and will burst as fast as they try violent methods. I tremble at the prospect, and suffer to see the abyss into which we are falling, and the height from whence we have fallen. We were tired of being in a situation to give the law to Europe, and now cannot give it with safety to the mob, for giving it when they are not disposed to receive it is of all experiments the most dangerous; and whatever may be the consequence in the end seldom fails to fall on the heads of those who undertake it. I have said it to you more than once; it is amazing to me that men do not prefer the safe, amiable, and honourable method of governing the people as they like to be governed, to the invidious and restless task of governing them contrary to their inclinations. If princes or ministers considered that despair makes men fearless instead of making them cowards, surely they would abandon such fruitless policy. It requires ages of oppression, barbarism, and ignorance, to sink mankind into pusillanimous submission, and it requires a climate too that softens and enervates. I do not think we are going to try the experiment; but, as I am sorry the people give provocation, so I am grieved to see that provocation too warmly resented, because men forget from whence they set out, and mutual injuries beget new principles, and open to wider views than either party had at first any notion of. Charles the First

would have been more despotic if he had defeated the republicans than he would have dreamed of being before the civil war; and Colonel Cromwell certainly never thought of becoming protector when he raised his regiment. The king lost his head, and the colonel his rest; and we were so fortunate, after a deluge of blood, as to relapse into a little better condition than we had been before the contest; but, if the son of either had been an active rogue, we might have lost our liberties for some time, and not recovered them without a much longer struggle."

"Everybody is going into the country to recruit themselves with health, or money, or wit, or faction. This has been an expensive winter in all those articles. London is such a drain, that we seem annihilated in summer, at least the activity and events from the beginning of November to the beginning of June are so out of proportion to the other five months, that we are not the same nation in the one half year and the other. Paris itself, compared to London, appeared to me a mere country town, where they live upon one piece of news for a month. When I lived in the country, (which was but the three last summers of my father's life, for I don't call this place so,) I used to be tired to death of the conversation on the price of oats and barley, and those topics that people talk about and about by their almanack, and which never do, and which never have occasion to come to a conclusion. I have been so used to think to a point, that the common conversation of the world about common things is insupportable to me; and to say the truth I know less of the common affairs of the world than if I had lived all my days in a college. Elections, justice business, prices of commodities, and all matters of detail, are Hebrew to me. Men that know every circumstance, and women that never know any, are equally good company to me. I had as willingly hear a story, where everything is confounded, as where everything is detailed; the *event* of everything seeming to me all that is worth knowing, and then I want something new," &c.

It has been remarked as a circumstance not only of curiosity but of importance, that no mention (or only a casual one) occurs of Junius in the published correspondence of Walpole; and it has been surmised that his silence arose from his being the author of the letters; any proof, however, drawn from this quarter is done away by the following notices.

"The licentiousness of abuse surpasses all example. The most savage massacre of private characters passes for sport; but

we have lately had an attack made on the king himself, exceeding the North Briton. Such a paper has been printed by the

famous *Junius*, whoever he is, that it would scarce have been written before Charles the First was in Carisbrook Castle. The Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland are as little spared; the former for having taken a wife for himself—so says the North Briton; observe, *I* do not say so; and the latter for having taken another man's—for opposite actions are equally criminal in the spectacles of opposition, the two glasses of which are always made, the one to see black as

Again he writes,

"I have no news to tell you. You know as much of Wilkes and Townshend as I do from their memorials in the newspapers. The famous *Junius* seems at last to issue from the shop of the former, though the composition is certainly above Wilkes himself. The styles are often

The early notices of Burke only just appearing above the political horizon, and almost new to fame, though brief, are worthy notice. He is first mentioned in January 12, 1770.

"A most unheard-of attack has been made on the House of Commons; Sir George Savile, a man of great fortune, spotless character, and acute though injudicious head, has twice told them to their faces that they sit illegally, having betrayed their trust, and that he was ready to receive the punishment for telling them so. Burke, not quite so rich, nor immaculate, *but of better abilities*, has twice said as much, and allowed that he ought to be sent to the Tower for what he said, but knew their guilt was too great to let them venture to commit him. Hitherto

He also mentions that, at the opening of the Parliament in Nov. 1770,

"Lord North spoke well, and with great prudence. Col. Barré with wit and severity. *Burke warmly and not well.*"

\* \* \* \* \*

"A country is undone before people distinguish between affected and real virtue, and Cato is dead before anybody minds him. I could write a volume of reflections or comparisons, but to what purpose? Writings impel, but can restrain nobody. Every Clodius of the hour takes the name of Cato to himself, and bestows his own name on his enemy. Truth surmounts but an hundred years afterwards; is then entombed in history, and appears as flat as, or less interesting than, the lies with which it is surrounded

white, the other white as black, and also both to see that white and black are both black. \* \* \* Lord Mansfield, who had already been frightened out of the Speaker's chair, will not be encouraged by a *Junius* that came out yesterday, the most outrageous, I suppose, ever published against so high a magistrate by name. The excess of abuse, the personality, and new attacks on the Scotch make people ascribe it to Wilkes; to me the composition is far above him," &c.

blended, and very distinguishable, but nobody knows who it is that deigns to fight in disguise under Wilkes's banner. So far this *unknown* knight will not resemble his predecessors in romance, that he probably will not disclose himself and demand the *princess*\* in marriage."

this language has been borne; but, as there is not so great a mule as a martyr, I have no doubt but these two saints will insist on receiving the crown of glory: and it is said many more will demand the honour of sharing their cross. \* \* \* Lord Chatham has talked on the Middlesex election till nobody will answer him; and *Mr. Burke, Lord Rockingham's governor*, has published a pamphlet that has sown the utmost discord between that faction and the supporters of the Bill of Rights. Mrs. Macaulay has written against it."

and has been overwhelmed. Everybody talks of the constitution, but all sides forget that the constitution is extremely well, and would do very well if they would but let it alone. Indeed it must be a strong constitution considering how long it has been quacked and doctored. If it had a fever, it was a slow one. Its present physicians imitate the faculty so servilely, that they seem to think the wisest step is to convert the slow fever into a high one; then, you know, the patient is easily cured—or killed. Considering how much I have seen, perhaps I ought not to be so easily alarmed, but a bystander is more apt to be serious than those who are heated and engaged in the game. I have the weakness of loving

\* The Princess of Wales was much abused in the satirical writings of that time, particularly Wilkes's.

national glory. I exulted in the figure we made in the last war; but as I am connected with neither court nor opposition. I enjoy the triumphs of neither, which are made at the expense of the whole. Their squabbles divert us from attention to greater interests, and their views are confined to the small circle of themselves and friends. If the quarrel becomes very serious, one knows, whichever side prevails, the crown in the long run must predominate: and what matters it which party or faction shall then be uppermost?" &c.

"There is another scene opened of a very different aspect. You have seen the accounts from Boston. The tocin seems to be sounded to America.\* I have many visions about that country, and fancy I see twenty empires and republics forming upon vast scales over all that continent,

We now return to domestic history and the cloisters of Strawberry Hill.

"Mr. Hamilton's *Correggio* is arrived. I have seen it: it is divine—and so is the price; for nothing but a demi-god or a demi-devil, that is, a nabob, can purchase it. What do you think of three thousand pounds? It has all Correggio's grace and some of his grimace, which, like Shakspeare, he is too apt to blend and confound. I myself expect a treasure to-morrow, a complete suit of armour of Francis the First, which I have bought out of the Crozat collection. It will make a great figure here at Otranto. Mr. Chute is come to welcome the monarch at his landing. It is cruel to me never to see you here. What an addition would it be to the tranquillity I have had the sense to give myself! It would be delicious if time did not disperse or carry off one's friends and contemporaries. As to young acquaintance, there is no uniting the conversation of different ages. One is checked every moment: one cannot make an allusion to what one has seen, without being reduced to explanations that become, or seem to them, old stories. The times immediately preceding their own, are what all men are least acquainted with. A young man knows Romulus better than

which is growing too mighty to be kept in subjection to half a dozen exhausted nations in Europe. As the latter sink, and the others rise, they who live between the eras will be a sort of Noahs, witnesses to the period of the old world and origin of the new. I entertain myself with the idea of a future senate in Carolina and Virginia, where their patriots will arrange on the azure and incorruptible virtue of the ancient English: will tell their auditors of our dissensions, and scars of bribes and pensions, and make us blush in our graves at their ridiculous panegyrics. Who knows but even our Indian usurpations and villainies may become topics of praise to American schoolboys? As I believe our virtues are extremely like those of our predecessors the Romans, so I am sure our luxury and extravagance are too."

George the Second. On the other hand, the young have new words, new language, new amusements, and one can no more talk their talk than dance their dances. You and I could at least talk of a rigadon, or of Booth and Mrs. Oldfield: and, were you your own master, methinks you would prefer it to name-days and christenings of baby future sovereigns. It annoys me when I see men by choice push on towards a succession of courts. Ambition should be a passion of youth: not, as it generally is, of the end of life. What joy can it be to govern the grandchildren of our contemporaries? It is but being a more magnificent kind of schoolmaster. I was told that I should regret quitting my seat in Parliament: but I knew myself better than those prophets did. Four years are past, and I have done nothing but applaud my resolution. When I compare my situation with my former agitated and turbulent life, I wonder how I had spirits to go through the former, or how I can be charmed with the latter without having lost those spirits. \* \*

"I was born at the top of the world; I have long been nobody, and am charmed to be so. I see the insolence of supe-

\* The following view of the American war, when yet a spark that Walpole thought a tread of his slipper might stifle, is curious.

"Well! but we have a worse riot, though a little further off. Boston—not in Lincolnshire, though we have had a riot even there—but in New England, is almost in rebellion, and two regiments are ordered thither. Letters are come in that say the other provinces disapprove, and even the soberer persons there. In truth it is believed in the city that this insurrection will be easily got the better of. Our navy, too, is in so very formidable plight that our neighbours will not much care to interfere. It is tremendous the force we have in the river, at Plymouth and Portsmouth," &c.

riors; but how does it hurt me? They can neither frighten me nor deprive me of any enjoyment. I laugh at their dignity, which I generally see built or leaning on meanness and slavery; and which is best founded, their contempt or mine? To be determined to be content with little, is to determine that one's happiness shall depend on no one but one's-self; but, if consideration is one's point, I do not see why one should be satisfied without being emperor of the world. One superior

would mortify me more than a thousand inferiors homaging me would contribute to my satisfaction: but when one is emperor of one's-self, all is harmony and sunshine. And, depend upon it, a moderate fortune is more capable of bestowing and ensuring that reign, than any position of grandeur. Were I rich, my nephews and nieces would be attentive and sincere enough; I like better to know their hearts."

But we must illustrate this profession of philosophy; for example,

"The current of time hurries everything along with it, and if we have the patience to sit still and see it pass it is sure of washing away our vexations, as well as our pleasures; and, both being dreams, are not worth remembrance. I have attained so much habitual philosophy (for I believe in no other) that events which would formerly have distressed me exceedingly, do not now put me out of temper; as I experienced last week. A dozen powder-mills, within two miles of Twickenham, blew up last week, and almost levelled my castle as low as Troy. This is far from true; but the explosion really demolished four of my windows of painted glass, and broke as many more.

I neither stomached it like a Stoic, nor d——d the undertaker of the mills like a Christian. I shall set about mending them with the patience of Penelope, though with the prospect of having them ruined again, for, as Mr. Bentley said, in this country 'abuses are freeholds,' and I do not believe the neighbourhood will get the mills removed. The Duke of Northumberland, to raise his rent a trifle, obtained an Act of Parliament for this nuisance; indeed, he got the consent of the gentlemen within the circuit, by promising they should be corn-mills; but the Act was no sooner passed, than, lo! they became powder-mills! and have torn the whole county to pieces!" &c.

The following letter relates to the presumed insanity of his relative Lord Orford, who was supposed incapable of managing his affairs, which management devolved on Mr. Walpole, and at his death he took the title and estates.

"When my mind reposes a little, I smile at myself. I intended to trifle out the remnant of my days; and lo! they are invaded by lawyers, stewards, physicians, and jockeys! Yes; this whole week past I have been negotiating a sale of race-horses at Newmarket, and, to the honour of my transactions, the sale has turned out greatly. My Gothic ancestors are forgotten; I am got upon the turf. I give orders about game, dispart Houghton, have plans of farming, vend colts, fillies, bullocks, and sheep, and have not yet confounded terms, nor ordered pointers to be turned to grass. I read the part of the newspapers I used to skip, and peruse the lists of sweepstakes; not the articles of intelligence, nor the relations of the shows at Portsmouth for the King, or at Oxford for the Viceroy North.

I must leave Europe and its kings and queens to you; we do not talk of such folks at the Inns of Court. I sold *Stoic* for five hundred guineas: I shall never get five pence by the Monarchs of the Empire, and therefore we jockeys of the Temple, and we lawyers of Newmarket, hold them to be very insignificant individuals. The only political point that touches me at present is what does occasion much noise and trouble,—the new Act that decries guineas under weight. Though I have refused to receive a guinea myself of Lord Orford's income, yet I must see it all paid into my Lady's banker's hands, and I am now in a fright lest the purchase-money of the racers should be made in light coin,—not from suspicion of such *honourable* men, but from their inattention to money."

As this letter proceeds, Walpole gives a bird's-eye-view of the state of society at that time, as he looked at it from his retreat at Strawberry Hill.

"They say the Bank is to issue five-pound notes: at present all trade is at a

stop, and the confusion is extreme. Verily, the villany and iniquities of the

age are bringing things rapidly to a crisis! Ireland is drained, and has not a shilling. The explosion of the Scotch banks has reduced them almost as low, and sunk their flourishing manufactures to low-water ebb. The Maccaronis are at their *ne plus ultra*: Charles Fox is already so like Julius Cæsar, that he owes an hundred thousand pounds. Lord Carlisle pays fifteen hundred, and Mr. Crew twelve hundred a-year for him—literally for him, being bound for him, while he, as like Brutus as Cæsar, is indifferent about such paltry counters; one must talk of Clodius when one has no Scipio. Yet, if the merit of some historian does not interest posterity by the beauty of

his narration, this age will be as little known as the annals of the Byzantine Empire, marked only by vices and follies. What is England now?—A sink of Indian wealth, filled by nabobs and emptied by Maccaronis! A senate, sold and despised! A country overrun by horse-races! A gaming, robbing, wrangling, railing nation, without principles, genius, character, or allies; the overgrown shadow of what it was! Lord bless me! I run on like a political barber. I must go back to my shop. I shall let farms well, if I attend to the state of the nation! What's Hecuba to me? Don't read the end of my letter to the Countess;\* she will think I am as mad as her son."

In another letter he says,

"My life, which, though always occupied, has in reality been an idle one, is now passed in business. Combating rogues is not the least part of my employment. The vultures stick to the carcase of my nephew's estate, as if they had not been gorged with its flesh. The lawyers press on me with offers of managing; the servants cannot break themselves of pilfering; and my lord's friends set up promises, as if they had left him anything to give. It is strictly true, that, from the instant he was seized, there has been but one universal thought of plundering. I create enemies at every step, and must expect torrents of abuse, because I am determined not to deserve it. My administration is an epitome of greater scenes; and, happily, I enter upon it at an age when every passion is cooled. I

shall be inexcusable if I do anything but right. My father alone was capable of acting on one great plan of honesty from the beginning of his life to the end. He could for ever wage war with knaves and malice, and preserve his temper; could know men and yet feel for them; could smile when opposed, and be gentle after triumph. He was steady, without being eager; and successful, without being vain. He forgot the faults of others, and his own merits; and was as incapable of fear as of doing wrong. Oh! how unlike him I am! how passionate, timid, and vain-glorious! How incapable of copying him, even in a diminutive sphere! in short, I have full as much to correct in myself as to control in others; and I must look into my own breast as often as into bills and accounts. Adieu!"

Everybody has heard of Mrs. Anne Pitt, the sister of Lord Chatham, and of her abilities and character; but everybody does not know how Lord Chatham feared and avoided her. Her portrait exists at Stow from the pencil of Hudson, and now a sketch, perhaps not less resembling the original, may be read from the pen of Walpole.

"Lady Bute desires me to tell you that Mrs. Anne Pitt is going to Pisa, and that I would recommend her to you. I should do that on my own account, as I am very intimate with her. You know she is Lord Chatham's sister, as well as his very image; but you must take care not to make your court to her on that head, as they are no dear friends. She has excellent parts, a great deal of wit, and not so sweet a temper as to contradict the likeness of her features. She has at times been absolutely *English*,† but not in the

present style of the fashion, and has much too good sense to exhibit any extraordinary scenes. She is extremely well-bred, and knows the world perfectly. In short, she will be much pleased with your attentions, and will please you in a very different way from the generality of our exports. I dread sending you any body that I have not known long, and some that I do; but there is no danger from Mrs. Pitt, who has always lived in the great world, and is not of an age to play the fool—especially on a small theatre.

\* Countess of Orford, then at Florence.

† Out of her senses. She died so some years after.



She has not succeeded so well as she intended on a very large one;\* but you may depend upon it, Tuscany will not tempt her. I will not answer but she may take

We now have a little home sketch of Twickenham, and its neighbour-

"In the midst of this combustion (*i. e.* of elections) we are in perils by land and water. It has rained for this month without intermission. There is a sea between me and Richmond, and Sunday was se'nnight I was hurried down to Isleworth in the ferry-boat by the violence of the current, and had great difficulty to get to shore. Our roads are so infested by highwaymen that it is dangerous stirring out almost by day. Lady Hertford was attacked on Hounslow Heath at three in the afternoon. Dr. Eliot was shot at, three days ago, without having resisted; and the day before yesterday we were near losing our Prime Minister, Lord North; the robbers shot at the postilion, and wounded the latter. In short, all the *freebooters that are not in India* have taken to the highway. The ladies of the bedchamber dare not go to the Queen at Kew in an evening. The lane between me and the Thames is the only safe road I know at present, for it is up to the middle of the horses in water. Next week I shall not venture to London, even at noon, for the Middlesex election is to be at Brentford, where the two demagogues, Wilkes and Townshend, oppose each other; and at Richmond there is no crossing the river. How strange all this must appear to you Florentines; but you may turn to your Machiavelli and Guicciardini, and have some idea of it. I am the quietest man at present in the whole island, not but I might take some part if I would. I was in my garden yesterday, seeing my servants lop some trees; my brewer walked in, and pressed me to go to Guildhall, for the nomination of members for the county. I replied, calmly, 'Sir, when I would go no more to my *own* election, you may be very sure I will go to that of nobody else.' My old tune is,

Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis, &c.<sup>11</sup>

\* A great event happened two-days ago—a political and moral event! the sudden death of that second Kouli Khan, Lord

liberties with *some*† that have been tempted by *great duchies*; but you will have the prudence not to seem to hear what it is better not to answer."

of Twickenham, and its neighbour-

Clive. There was certainly illness in the case; the world thinks more than illness. His constitution was exceedingly broken and disordered, and grown subject to violent pains and convulsions. He came unexpectedly to town last Monday, and they say ill. On Tuesday his physician gave him a dose of laudanum, which had not the desired effect. On the rest, there are two stories; one, that the physician repeated the dose; the other, that he doubled it himself, contrary to advice. In short, he has terminated at fifty a life of so much glory, reproach, art, wealth, and ostentation! He had just named ten members for the new parliament. Next Tuesday that parliament is to meet—and a deep game it has to play! few parliaments a greater. The world is in amaze here that no account is arrived from America of the result of their General Congress—if any is come it is very secret; and *that* has no favourable aspect. The combination and spirit there seem to be universal, and is very alarming. I am the humble servant of events, and you know never meddle with prophecy. It would be difficult to descry good omens, be the issue what it will. The old French Parliament is restored with great eclat. Monsieur de Maurepas, author of the revolution, was received one night at the Opera with boundless shouts of applause. It is even said that the mob intended, when the King should go to hold the *lit de justice*, to draw his coach. How singular it would be if Wilkes's case should be copied for a King of France! Do you think Rousseau was in the right, when he said that he could tell what would be the manners of any capital city, from certain given lights? I don't know what he may do on Constantinople and Peking—but Paris and London! I don't believe Voltaire likes these changes. I have seen nothing of his writing for many months; not even on the poisoning Jesuits. For our part, I repeat it, we shall contribute nothing to the *Histoire des Mœurs*, not for want of materials, but for want of writers. We have comedies without no-

\* She was Privy Purse to the Princess Dowager, over whom she had expected much influence; but, meddling too much, was disgraced.

† Duchess of Cumberland.

vely, gross satires without stings, metaphysical eloquence, and antiquarians that discover nothing.\*

Bocotum in crasso jurares aere natos!

Don't tell me I am grown old and peevish and supercilious—name the geniuses of 1774, and I submit. The next Augustan age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will perhaps be a Thucydides at Boston, a Xenophon at New York,† and, in time, a Virgil at Mexico, and a Newton at Peru. At last, some curious traveller from Lima will visit England, and give a description of the

The opening of the Academy and its paintings, in the year 1775, is given in the following lines :

"I dined to-day at the Exhibition of Pictures, with the Royal Academicians. We do not beat Titian or Guido yet. Zoffani has sent over a wretched Holy Family. What is he doing? Does he return or go to Russia, as they say? He is the Hogarth of Dutch painting, but, no more than Hogarth, can shine out of his own way. He might have drawn the 'Holy Family' well, if he had seen them *in statu quo*. Sir Joshua Reynolds is a great painter, but, unfortunately, his colours seldom stand longer than crayons.‡

ruins of St. Paul's, like the editions of Balbec and Palmyra; but am I not prophesying, contrary to my consummate prudence, and casting horoscopes of empires like Rousseau? Yes; well, I will go and dream of my visions. \* \* \*

The Ecclesiastical Court, I hear, has decided, and will pronounce, that the person commonly called Duchess of Kingston is a certain Mrs. Hervey. The new Lord Holland is dead—stay; you must not believe a word I tell you. Truth in this climate won't keep sweet four-and-twenty hours. Lord Bristol says, nothing can be done against the Duchess of Kingston."

We have a Swede, one Louthembourg,§ who would paint landscape and cattle excellently if he did not in every picture indulge some one colour inordinately. Horse, dogs, and animals, we paint admirably, and a few landscapes well. The prices of all are outrageous, and the numbers of professors still greater. We have an American, West, who deals in high history, and is vastly admired, but he is heavier than Guercino, and has still less grace, and is very inferior. We have almost a statuary or two, || and very good

\* Walpole might allude to Garrick and Colman as regards comedies, to Paul Whitehead in satires, and to Burke in metaphysical eloquence; and for the antiquaries, to Messieurs Pegge, and the whole body.—REV.

† This part of the prophecy has been verified; for Mr. Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella is written in a spirit and style worthy of Xenophon, and may rank among the first in the English language.—REV.

‡ It is high time to correct many false impressions which are current in the world concerning the want of durability in the colouring of Sir Joshua. Mr. Walpole himself possessed two portraits by him of Lord and Lady Waldegrave, which were as perfect as when fresh from the easel; and the exhibition of his works this year in Pall Mall will, it is to be hoped, go far to remove a prejudice which has been founded on some particular instances. "The colouring of Sir Joshua Reynolds (says Mr. Philips), in his best works, combines the highest qualities of Correggio and Titian with the brilliancy and luxuriance of the Dutch and the Flemish schools, deprived of their timidities. The common error that his colours all fail, ought by this time to be entirely effaced. It is too true that this is the case with the colouring of many pictures painted by him during a short period of his life; he thought that he had discovered a mode of rendering colouring more vivid, and employed it, without duly considering the chemical qualities of his materials. But he was soon made acquainted with the mistake he had committed, re-assumed his durable system, with increased beauty and vigour, and continued to employ it till the termination of his valuable labours."—Vide Lectures on Painting, p. 372.

§ When the name of Louthembourg is mentioned, we always recall to mind the lines of our esteemed and venerable friend Mr. Lisle Bowles:

"Artist, I own thy genius—but the touch  
May be too restless, and the glare too much;  
And sure none ever saw a landscape shine  
Basking in beams of such a sun as thine,  
But felt a fervid dew upon his phiz,  
And panting cried, "Oh! Lord, how hot it is!"

|| Wilson, Banks, Nollekens, and Bacon, were the sculptors of that time, of whom one at least was a man of genius. The name of Thomas Banks should never be pro-

architects; but as Vanbrugh dealt in quarries, and Kent in lumber, Adam, our most admired, is all gingerbread, filigraire, and fan-painting. Wyatt, less fashionable, has as much taste, is grander,

and more pure. We have private houses that cost more than the Palace Pitti. Will you never come and see your fine country before it is undone?"

We make our last extract from the letters describing the death of Walpole's oldest and most intimate friend, Mr. Chute, of the Vine, in Hampshire; he was also the friend of Gray, and from his house, near Basingstoke, some of Gray's letters are dated. His character will be best given in Walpole's own words, still warm with the glow of affection, and painting strongly the severity of his loss.

"This fatal year (1776) puts to the proof the nerves of my friendship! I was disappointed of seeing you when I had set my heart on it,—and now I have lost Mr. Chute! It is a heavy blow; but such strokes reconcile one's-self to parting with this pretty vision, life! What is it, when one has no longer those to whom one speaks as confidentially as to one's own soul? Old friends are the great blessing of one's latter years—half a word conveys one's meaning. They have memory of the same events, and have the same mode of thinking. Mr. Chute and I agreed invariably in our principles; he was my counsel in my affairs, was my oracle in taste, the standard to whom I submitted my trifles, and the genius that presided over poor Strawberry! His sense decided me in every thing; his wit and quickness illuminated every thing. I saw him oftener than any man; to him in every difficulty I had recourse, and him I loved

to have here, as our friendship was so entire, and we knew one another so entirely, that he alone never was the least constraint to me. We passed many hours together without saying a syllable to each other—for we were both above ceremony. I left him without excusing myself, read or wrote before him, as if he were not present. Alas! alas! and how *self* presides even in our grief! I am lamenting myself, not him! no, I am lamenting my other self. Half is gone; the other remains solitary. Age and sense will make me bear my affliction with submission and composure—but for ever—that little *for ever* that remains, I shall miss him. My first thought will always be, *I will go talk to Mr. Chute on this*,—the second, *alas! I cannot*; and therefore judge how my life is poisoned! I shall only seem to be staying behind one who has set out a little before me."

Here follows a description of his disease and death.

"And why should I lament? His eyes, always short-sighted, were grown dimmer, his hearing was grown imperfect, his hands were all chalk-stones and of little use, his feet very lame—yet how not lament? The vigour of his mind was strong as ever; his power of reasoning clear as demonstration; his rapid wit astonishing as at forty, about which time you and I knew him first. Even the impetuosity of his temper was not abated, and all his humane virtues had but increased with his age. He was grown sick of the world; saw very, very few persons; submitted with unparalleled patience to all his sufferings; and, in five-and-thirty years, I never once saw or heard him complain of them, nor, passionate as he was, knew

him fretful. His impatience seemed to proceed from his vast sense, not from his temper: he saw every thing so clearly and immediately, that he could not bear a momentary contradiction from folly or defective reasoning. Sudden contempt broke out, particularly on politics, which, having been fixed in him by a most sensible father, and matured by deep reflection, were rooted in his inmost soul. His truth, integrity, honour, spirit, and abhorrence of all dirt, confirmed his contempt; and even I, who am pretty warm and steady, was often forced to break off politics with him, so impossible was it to be zealous enough to content him when I most agreed with him. Nay, if I disputed with him, I learnt something from

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nounced without the respect due to one of the first of our native sculptors. At the sale of his models, Mrs. Siddons and Flaxman were seated near the auctioneer, when he expatiated on the beauty of an antique figure which stood beneath his hammer, saying, "Behold where the deceased artist found some of his beauties." "Sir," exclaimed Flaxman, with more warmth than was usual, "you do Mr. Banks much wrong, *he* wanted no assistance." In one of his lectures Flaxman said, that "Banks excelled most, if not all, his continental contemporaries."

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STONE HOUSE, LISBON.

him, and always saw truth in a stronger and more summary light. His possession of the quintessence of argument reduced it at once into axioms, and the clearness of his ideas struck out flashes of the brightest wit. He saw so suddenly and so far, that, as Mr. Bentley said of him long ago, *his wit strikes the more you analyse it, and more than at first hearing; he jumps over two or three intermediate ideas, and couples the first with the third or fourth.* Don't wonder I pour out my heart to you; you knew him, and know how faithfully true all I say of him. My loss is most irreparable. To me he was the most faithful and secure of friends, and a delightful companion. I shall not seek to replace him. Can I love any that are old, more than I have had reason for loving them? and is it possible to love younger, as one loved an habitual old friend of thirty-five years' standing? I have young relations that may grow upon me, for my nature is affectionate, but can they grow *old friends*? My age forbids that. Still less can they grow companions. Is it friendship to explain half one says? One must relate the history of one's memory and ideas; and what is that to the young, but old stories? No, my dear sir, *you* could be that resource,

but I must not think of it—I must not be selfish. I must do what I ought to do, while I remain here; pass my time as amusingly as I can; enjoy the friends I have left; drink my grief in silence—it is too sincere for parade; and what cares the world about my private sensations? Or what has an old man to do but to be forgotten; and to remember how soon he will be so? Forgive this expansion of my heart; it was necessary to me. I will not often mention poor Mr. Chute even to you. His loss is engraven on my soul, and real grief does not seek for applause. Could the world's plaudit comfort me, sit with me, hear me, advise me? Did it know Mr. Chute's worth as well as I did? Does it love me as well? When it does, I will beg its compassion. I have done; and will now show you that I am master of myself, and remember *you*, and consider that at this distance of time you cannot feel what I do, and must be anxious about public affairs. If I indulged my own feelings, I should forswear thinking of the public. *He* is gone to whom I ran with every scrap of news I heard; but I promised to forget myself: I will go take a walk, shed a tear, and return to you more composed."

#### SYON MONASTERY.

(With a Plate.)

THE monastery of Syon was founded by Henry V. in 1415, within his manor of Isleworth, co. Middlesex. It was the only house in England of the modified order of St. Augustine, as reformed by St. Bridget. It consisted of 85 persons, answering to the 13 apostles (including St. Paul), and 72 disciples; viz. 60 nuns, of whom one was abbess, 13 priests, one of whom was to be confessor-general; four deacons, representing the four doctors of the church, Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome; and 8 lay brethren, in all 25 men. The monastery was dissolved in 1539 by Henry VIII.; who retained the property in his own hands; but in the first of Edw. VI. the Protector Somerset acquired it by royal grant; on his attainer the house and estate were confiscated to the crown; and in the next year were granted to John Dudley duke of Northumberland.

The fate of the religious community of the monastery of Syon is singular and interesting.

After their first dissolution by Henry VIII. the nuns of Syon had resided at Dermond in Flanders, where Cardinal Pole found them; and at his recommendation they were restored to their monastery at Syon; but the enjoyment of their possessions was of short duration, for on the accession of Queen Elizabeth the house at Syon was again dissolved. The nuns did not separate; but returned to Dermond in Flanders, where they lived for some years, but being greatly impoverished, Philip II. granted them a pension. At the same time (1563), the Duchess of Parma, Regent of Flanders, assigned them a monastery in Zealand. They remained there till 1568, when they removed to Brabant, where they dwelt four or five years. The Protestants annoying them, they fled to Antwerp, where they remained a year, and were removed to Mechlin, where they lived seven years under the protection of Sir Francis Englefield. They remained at Mechlin until it was taken by the Prince of Orange, when they went to

Antwerp, and then fled to Rouen, where they resided some time, and were much inconvenienced during the siege of that city by Henry IV. They therefore determined to leave Rouen; and arrived at Lisbon, 2d May, 1594.

In 1651 both church and monastery were burnt to the ground, and in 1656 they returned to their monastery after it was rebuilt. The monastery suffered much, in common with the whole city, during the dreadful earthquake at Lisbon, in 1756.

An interesting picture of this religious society as it existed in 1760 is exhibited by Baretti, in his "Journey from London to Genoa."

"It is called the English nunnery, because no girl is admitted in it but what is born a subject of England. It consists of little more than 20. The chief anxiety of the community is to keep their number full. They are liberal to every body of chocolate, cakes, and sweetmeats. Nuns in all countries are soft and obliging speakers; but these are certainly the softest and most obliging that ever fell in my way.

"Not a syllable issued from their lips but what was dictated by modesty and meekness, humility and benevolence. The King allows them such a sum as enables them to find themselves in victuals, linen, and raiment. Yet life, even by recluse women, cannot be passed very comfortably with mere necessaries, and some addition is wanting to keep it from stagnating. These minute superfluities, which the French call *douceurs*, are left entirely to their industry; and these they procure partly by work, and partly by making trifling presents, which are often returned with liberality. Some have small pensions paid by their friends, and whatever is got by one is shared by all."

These nuns continued as a community at Lisbon till 1809, when a separation appears to have taken place. Some of them sought refuge in England, and were kindly received by Marlow Sidney, esq. of Cowper Hall, John Gage, esq. (after Rokewode), and other friends. They resided first at Walworth, then at Peckham, but, their school not succeeding, they separated.

The nuns who remained at Lisbon underwent many privations, the convent having been converted into an hospital for the English army; but after the peace, recovering their landed property, they were comparatively in easy circumstances, when they were again joined by several English ladies.

The convent is still existing, and a view of its exterior is exhibited in the annexed Plate.

*List of the present community*: Abbess, Mary Magdalen Smith. Prioress, Ann Bridget Springfellow. Sisters, Constantia Sorrell, Winifred Teresa Smith, Mary Bernard Eccles, Mary Ellen Lawless, Mary Lucy Richmond, Catharine Eliz. Burchall, Mary Winifred Roper, Eliz. Clare Coulston. Lay Sisters, Mary Agatha Carter, Mary Barbara Carter, Anne Agnes Cliffe.

"The sisters have a portrait of their founder Henry V. supposed to have been brought from England. They have also a book, entitled, A Catalogue of the Dead, both brothers, sisters, and benefactors, in the Monastery of Syon, from the first founder down to the present time, which is read every morning in the Chapter House."

"On the second dissolution by Queen Elizabeth, the nuns took away with them not only what treasure they could carry, but likewise 'the keys of Syon House, and the iron cross from the top of the church, by way of keeping up their claim to this their possession. These they conveyed with them in all their changes of habitation, and still retain at their present house of Syon in Lisbon.' The late Duke of Northumberland paid the nuns a visit at Lisbon, and presented them with a model in silver of Syon House at Isleworth. They told him they still had the keys of Syon House: 'But,' said the Duke, 'I have altered the locks since then.'"

The history of the estate and buildings at Isleworth, from the dissolution by Elizabeth, is shortly told. It seems to have been retained by the queen in her own hands, and she appointed Sir F. Knollys keeper for life. In 1604, James I. granted Syon House, &c. to the Earl of Northumberland, in whose representatives, through female heiresses, it has descended to its present noble owner.

\*.\* For the preceding particulars, as well as for the use of the Plate, we are indebted to Mr. Aungier's History of Syon Monastery and Isleworth; in which valuable work will be found very ample details relative to the monastery, including the rule of St. Saviour, charters, seals, &c., as also many minute and interesting particulars of the peregrinations and personal treatment of the Bridgettine nuns, from the time of their departure from England to their final settlement at Lisbon.

Eurr.

MEMOIR OF MAJOR-GEN. THOMAS DUNDAS, AND THE EXPEDITION TO  
GUADALOUPE IN 1794: BY HENRY J. BRADFIELD, ESQ.*(Continued from p. 160.)*

On or about the 5th June an armament arrived from France, consisting of two frigates, one corvette, two forty-fours, armed "en flute," and two other ships, with about 1,500 troops on board. They instantly landed on Grand Terre, and, after two unsuccessful efforts, succeeded in their attack on fort Fleur d'Épée, which they carried by storm.

The Commander in Chief, Sir Charles Grey, having received this intelligence at St. Christopher's, made all sail from thence, and on the afternoon of the 7th arrived at Basse Terre with reinforcements. At daybreak on the 9th the French, after having hoisted their colours, opened their fire from fort Fleur d'Épée and the battery at Grosier on the fleet, but without much damage.

On the morning of the 11th the enemy crossed the river Salée to Basse Terre, and took post at Berville, a fine plantation belonging to a gentleman of that name, when they instantly set fire to the house, destroyed the mills, sugar works, storehouses, and other property, to a very large amount.

On the 13th, at eleven o'clock at night, Brigadier-General Francis Dundas attacked the enemy with the 1st light infantry under Major Ross, the 39th under Major Morgan, and a detachment of artillery, with two field pieces. The attack was so sudden and determined that the French fled in the utmost confusion, leaving 179 dead on the field, while our loss amounted to but seven killed, and twelve wounded; the enemy's camp, colours, baggage, and ammunition, with one gun, falling into the hands of the British.

On the 19th General Grey once more landed on Grand Terre about six miles from Grosier, which place he captured, driving the enemy towards fort Fleur d'Épée, who, in their retreat, destroyed the houses and sugar works which lay in their road.

On the 26th the enemy made an unsuccessful sortie from fort Fleur d'Épée. Several skirmishes now daily took place on both sides, till on the

29th the French made another sortie, with about 1,000 men, but which, after some severe fighting, was repulsed with considerable loss on the part of the enemy, while the loss of the British amounted to 30 killed and wounded, among the former Lieut. Toosey of the 65th, and of the latter Capt. de Rivigne of the artillery. Brigadier-General Fisher was hit three times by grape shot, and his horse killed under him.

The rainy season having now already set in, and the hurricane months approaching, the Commander-in-Chief was determined to make an effort to finish the campaign. His success in the two last engagements, and the excellent manner in which he had planned his attack, led him to anticipate a glorious result.

A large body of troops under General Symes were to march during the night and make themselves masters of the heights around the town of Point à Pitre, while himself, at the head of the rest of the army, was to storm fort Fleur d'Épée on seeing a preconcerted signal from General Symes; but from some unfortunate misunderstanding the whole of the General's well-organized plan failed, with the almost total destruction of the forces employed.

Instead of the heights being attempted the greater part of the troops and the seamen entered the town, when they were mowed down by the grape shot,\* which played upon them in every direction, as well as musketry from the windows of the houses.

General Symes had his horse shot under him, while he himself was badly wounded, of which wound he shortly afterwards died. Colonel Gomm, who led the light infantry, with several other officers, were killed, and many

\* One of the French frigates in the harbour did great execution; by a single discharge of grape shot three officers and thirty-six privates of light infantry were killed. They had been unfortunately drawn up in a street effectually commanded by her guns.



more desperately wounded, while Captain Robinson, who commanded the seamen, was blown up.\*

When the remains of the unfortunate detachment got back to Mascot, † General Grey found it in vain to attempt any thing against Fleur d'Épée, he being obliged to detach the 2nd battalion of grenadiers to cover the retreat, and his troops being all so much reduced and exhausted; yet from the effect of the batteries he had erected to cover the attack on fort Fleur d'Épée, which opened on that fort in the evening, there could have been no doubt of success had not the above-related misfortune taken place.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to 38 officers, 43 serjeants, and 611 private.

It being totally impossible to attempt anything further at this season, on the same night the General re-embarked his cannon and mortars, and in two days got off the whole of his troops without loss, and, after strengthening his posts at Basse Terre, he embarked for Martinique, till the hurricane

\* Captain Burnet of the 43rd, who had led his company of grenadiers into the town, was blown up at the time Captain Robertson was killed. His clothes being on fire were pulled off by his brother officers; his face and hands being rendered entirely black by the explosion. In this situation he first received a musket ball which broke his arm, and was then met by his own grenadiers, who, taking him for one of the French blacks, attacked him with charged bayonets, and wounded him in three places before he could make himself known to them. The instant, however, they discovered their mistake, they expressed the utmost horror and contrition, and brought off this excellent officer in their arms, who, notwithstanding the dreadful situation he was in, eventually survived. Lieut. Conway of the 60th was also blown up, and afterwards continued to lead on his men, and encourage them, till he fell mortally wounded by a musket ball through his body.

† General Grey was waiting on the heights for Brigadier-General Symes's signal of his having succeeded in taking the heights near Point à Pitre, having the 2nd battalion of grenadiers, the 65th regiment, six companies at Grand Terre, and the second battalion of seamen, commanded by Captain Sawyer, ready to attack fort Fleur d'Épée by storm.

months should be over, leaving Brigadier-General Colin Graham in command. †

The Commanders-in-Chief of the French land and sea forces having died from fever, the cruel and notorious Victor Hugues § now took the com-

‡ Among the many causes of uneasiness that at this period depressed the Commander-in-Chief, (by the failure of their well-concerted plans, the dreadful mortality among the troops, and the despair of reinforcements arriving from England,) the misconduct of one high in estimation as an officer, and hitherto looked upon as a man of strict integrity, was not the least galling.

At the taking of St. Lucia Colonel Sir Charles Gordon, who had repeatedly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct, was appointed governor of that island, and in the last promotion was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General. Soon after this some very unpleasant reports prevailed of extortions and peculations by him; taking bribes of the inhabitants who were supposed to be disaffected in order to suffer them to remain in the island, and then breaking his word with them. At length a regular complaint was laid before the Commander-in-Chief, who instantly ordered a court martial to be summoned, and sent an officer to St. Lucia, to arrest Sir Charles Gordon, and convey him to Martinique for trial. At this time the fever raged so violently that the two first courts martial that met on this business were dissolved by the death of a majority of the members. At length, to prevent a similar occurrence, the General appointed a greater number of officers to attend, and the trial proceeded. The result was the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced "to refund the money he had extorted, and adjudged incapable of serving his Majesty again," but was allowed to sell his commission.

§ So much has been said and written respecting this man that it may not be uninteresting to the reader to be informed of his origin and pursuits previous to his active career in Guadaloupe.

Victor Hugues was originally a petty inn-keeper at Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, from which he was driven for some misdemeanour, and became master of a small trading vessel at St. Domingo, then a Lieutenant in the French navy, and afterwards a deputy in the National Assembly, from whence he went out to the West Indies as commissioner, with controlling powers over the commanders of the army and navy. His abilities were certainly

mand, and, in consequence of his late success, his ranks were joined by thousands of blacks and mulattoes, who flocked to his standard, while, on the part of the British, disease and death made dreadful havoc in their ranks. The remains of the 2nd battalion of grenadiers, consisting of only 70 rank and file, were ordered to Guadaloupe to relieve the flank companies of the 15th and 64th. Several companies could not produce a single man fit for duty, while the 43rd could not afford a corporal and three men at night for the protection of their own camp. The greater part of the town of Petit Bourg was converted into hospitals for the sick, and such was the state of even the officers, that field officers were obliged to mount captain's guard, while the 70 grenadiers that last arrived were, in three weeks, reduced to 20 men.

In this deplorable state of our troops the enemy from Point à Pitre and Fort Louis embarked a large body of troops, and, under cover of the dark night, passed our ships of war unperceived, and landed on Basse Terre. After taking possession of the two posts in the vicinity of which they landed, viz. Bay Mahault and Gabarre, they made their appearance in sight of the English camp.

The enemy on taking possession of Petit Bourg exercised the most unheard-of cruelties on the unfortunate sick in the hospitals, putting all whom they captured to the sword. From the hospitals to the wharf was a continued scene of misery and horror, being strewed with the bodies of the sick, who were barbarously put to death as they were crawling to the shore in hopes of escaping in the boats.

The enemy next took Point Bacchus, where Colonel Drummond of the 43rd, and his party of royalists, were taken prisoners.\*

good, his courage and perseverance undoubted, but, from the *ferocity of his character*, he was both feared and hated.

\* Colonel Drummond related that the Republicans not only put to death all the sick, but also many of the women and children, cutting off heads, and otherwise mutilating their bodies; and that as the men who surrendered with him fainted on the march, they were *instantly bayoneted*. The Colonel himself was, by particular

On the 29th of September, in the morning, the enemy began to attack our advanced work; in the camp of Berville our field-pieces and musketry opened a heavy fire upon them, and an engagement ensued, which continued with equal fury for three hours, when, after having been charged a third time by our troops, they retreated, leaving on the field 700 men in killed and wounded, while our loss amounted to about 20.

The enemy now, by two skilful manœuvres, which our small force was totally inadequate to oppose, cut off all communication between the shipping and the camp, by means of a large flotilla of gun-boats.

On the morning of the 30th the enemy renewed their attacks on the camp of Berville, and again on the 4th, bringing their hordes to the charge in perpetual succession; their success, however, was the same as on the first attack, having lost during the three attacks, on a moderate computation, 2,000 men.

In the second attack General Graham was wounded by a musket ball in the leg, and several of his officers fell.†

directions of the monster Victor Hugues, ordered to clean the prison-ship in turn with the others; but from this degrading office he was relieved by the dutiful attachment of his men, who would not permit it; his food and lodging were the same as the rest, no attention being paid to his rank; but from the respect and good behaviour of his men not one of them would desert from him. A great number of people of all ages, sex, and conditions, were condemned to the guillotine by this inexorable tyrant, all of whom were conducted in boats round the *prison-ship*, in order to distress and intimidate the British prisoners.

† In one of these attacks Mons. Vermont was shot through the body, his Lieutenant, Mons. de Lisle, was shot through the breast, and another of his officers killed; but in this situation he beat off the enemy. This gallant but unfortunate officer was, at the beginning of the Revolution, possessed of a good estate near Trois Rivieres, at Basse Terre, which soon made him an object of Republican vengeance; his house was attacked, but he escaped into the woods, supposing that his amiable wife would be safe from their fury, being far advanced in pregnancy; but the monsters, not regarding her

After the third action the enemy sent in a flag of truce, offering terms of capitulation, which General Graham in a spirited manner refused. The officers, however, waited on the general, and stated that the troops, reduced by sickness and fatigue, were no longer able to undergo the duty which now pressed so heavily on them, and were so harassed as to be totally incapable of resisting another attack, and which the enemy promised to make on them the following morning. General Graham, therefore, reconsidering the matter, consented to send a flag to the enemy, and after some time the terms of capitulation were agreed to; but, alas! the unfortunate Royalists were not included, though the General endeavoured all in his power to make terms for them; he succeeded, however, thus far, to have permission to send a covered boat to the Boyne, in which he embarked 25 Royalist officers; but their unfortunate brethren to the number of 300, who had defended their posts to the last with the most undaunted and determined resolution, were doomed to suffer death by the hands of their Republican brethren in cold blood, and in a manner hitherto, I believe, unheard of, at least unrecorded, in the annals of the most savage and abandoned people.\* Humanity

situation, *put her to death*, with circumstances of barbarity too dreadful to relate, and such as would fill every Briton's heart with horror! His aged mother also, and beautiful sister, shared the same fate. He was taken and thrown into prison in Fort Matilda, to reserve him for a public spectacle on the guillotine, when the British arrived and released him from thence by the capture of the island.

\* Their conduct previous to and since the enemy attacked the camp deserved a better fate. Finding themselves excluded from the terms of the capitulation, they asked permission to cut their way through the enemy's army, by which a few of them at least might escape, and the rest meet an honourable death; but this request it is said was refused; perhaps it was believed that on their capture the enemy might relent, and not put their sanguinary threats into execution. Ten of these unfortunate men hastened to the shore in hopes of getting on board the covered boat, but, being disappointed, and aware of the fate that attended them, they instantly shot themselves on the beach. On hearing of

must shudder at the idea: the Republicans erected a guillotine, with which they struck off the heads of 50 of them! Thinking, however, this mode of proceeding too tedious, they invented a more summary plan; they tied the remainder of these unhappy men fast together, and placed them on the brink of the trenches which they had so gallantly defended; they then drew up some of their undisciplined recruits in front, who, firing an irregular volley at their miserable victims, killed some, wounded others, and some, in all probability, were untouched; the weight, however, of the former, dragged the rest into the ditch, where the living, the wounded, and the dead, shared the same grave, the soil being instantly thrown upon them.

The English troops were to be allowed to march out with the honours of war, and to be embarked on board the French ships, which *were to sail for England within 21 days after the surrender*, on condition that they were not to serve against the French during the war.† The following is a copy of the capitulation:

#### ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

##### *Camp of Berville.*

Art. 1.—That in consideration of the gallant defence the garrison has made, they shall be allowed the honours of war.

Answer.—granted.

Art. 2.—That the inhabitants of the island, now co-operating with the army, whether white or free people of colour, being British subjects, having taken the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, shall be considered and treated as such.

Answer.—*Not admissible*; but a covered boat shall be allowed to the general, which shall be held sacred.

Art. 3.—That the troops, and such of the inhabitants, as do not wish to become subjects of the French Republic, shall be sent to Great Britain, as soon as transports can be provided for that purpose.

Answer.—The troops shall be sent to England as soon as transports are ready; *but as to the inhabitants* it is answered in Article 2.

this melancholy affair General Grey published an order that did equal honour to his head and heart.

† This part of the agreement was *not* complied with, and they remained prisoners for more than a year afterwards, during which time many of them died.

Art. 4.—That the baggage of the officers and the inhabitants in camp shall be allowed to them.

Answer.—The *troops* shall be allowed their baggage.

Art. 5.—That the sick and wounded, who cannot be sent on board transports, shall be allowed British surgeons to attend them.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. 6.—That the ordnance and stores of every denomination shall be given up in their present state.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. 7.—If any difficulties in settling the above shall happen hereafter, they shall be amicably adjusted by the respective commanders.

Answer.—Admitted.

(Signed) COLIN GRAHAM, Br. General.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES.

*Berville, Oct. 6th. 1794.*

A great quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy at this camp, and at Petit Bourg.

Immediately after the surrender of Berville Victor Hugues moved to the town of Basse Terre, now our last stake in the island, *laying waste the plantations, and burning the beautiful seats of the Royalists* as he passed along.

Sir John Jervis, who had made every possible attempt to succour General Graham's camp at Berville, and had been an unwilling spectator from the fleet of the surrender of that camp to the enemy, now made sail for Basse Terre, to render every assistance in his power to General Prescott, and on the 9th of October anchored within half a cable's length of the town.\*

General Prescott instantly came on

\* General Prescott had so small a force in that quarter that he could not possibly afford any material assistance to General Graham; though he had made an effort by sending a detachment of the 35th to support some Royalists at St. Marie, which proved ineffectual. General Grey was unable to afford any assistance from thence; he however ordered the flank companies of the fourth battalion of the 60th from St. Vincent's, and part of the 21st from St. Christopher's, to reinforce General Graham. They however fortunately arrived too late, as their numbers were inadequate to save it, and they afterwards made part of the garrison of Fort Matilda.

board to consult with the Admiral on the best mode of procedure in this critical state of affairs; and it was determined that the whole force which the General could collect should go into the fort, and the Admiral, in the Boyne, would render every assistance in his power to the garrison; a promise he performed in a manner which drew the warmest thanks of General Prescott and his officers.

At this period the French Royalists had entirely abandoned us, and the militia, who had demanded arms, positively refused to enter the fort, and soon after *deserted to the enemy*: a party in the town seemed also ready to rise upon our people, but by the vigilance and activity of General Prescott they were overawed, and he continued to ride into the town unattended as usual. The fort was in a miserable state, nothing having been done to it since the peace of 1783; and Clairfontaine, † a Royalist, who had been appointed Administrator-General, wanting either influence or ability to procure negroes for the purpose, the fort was in no way better than when it fell into our hands, except being cleaner, and supplied with provisions.

On the 12th of October, Victor Hugues sent a flag of truce, accompanied by Captain Eison, of the 35th Regiment, for a supply of money and baggage for our captured countrymen, with which he returned in two days, to Point à Pitre. ‡

The enemy now increased their forces daily, pressing into their service all the negroes who were on the different estates; and if from timidity or any other cause they demurred, *they were instantly shot.*

The fort was now closely invested, while the enemy had cut off the aqueduct which supplied the tank with

† This gentleman, after having enjoyed a lucrative employment, was unwilling to lose the fruits of it, and, instead of rendering any assistance to General Prescott, he took French leave, not forgetting to carry with him a chest well lined, in order to render his residence at Antigua comfortable.

‡ The Republican officer who came with him informed the British that he saw the execution of the unfortunate Royalists, and that 27 heads were struck off in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

water; all the buildings in the fort being also destroyed by the fire of the enemy, the garrison was obliged to take shelter in the bomb-proof casemate, a close and most unwholesome confinement, particularly in a tropical climate.

On the 6th of November Victor Hugues sent an insolent summons to General Prescott to surrender the fort in two hours, which if not complied with no further terms would be offered, and "the whole of the garrison would be put to the sword." To this the General made a short answer, "That he would defend it as a soldier to the last extremity," and the instant the time had expired which the General had allowed the French officer to return to Victor Hugues, he opened a heavy fire from all his batteries against the Republicans, and continued it throughout the day.

At nine A.M. on the 14th instant, reinforcements arrived from England in three line of battle ships, with Vice-Admiral Caldwell's flag on board the *Majestic*, Captain Westcott. The garrison was informed that Sir John Vaughan had also arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, and that Sir Charles Grey had given up the command to him, while Sir J. Jervis, worn down by long and severe exertions, resigned the command of the naval forces to Admiral Caldwell, and, embarking his seamen from Fort Matilda, sailed for St. Pierre, whence, in company with Sir C. Grey and suite, he sailed for England on the 27th instant.

On the 5th of December, General Prescott despatched his aide-de-camp Captain Thomas to the Commander-in-Chief, with the account of the fort being almost in ruins; this officer returned thither on the 7th, and found that the bastion towards the river Gallion was totally silenced, and so completely commanded by the musketry of the enemy that not a man could approach it; the adjoining curtain was much in the same state; the bastion towards the town was giving way, and expected to tumble into the ditch every moment. General Prescott no longer thought of defence, but to secure his small garrison, now highly necessary for the defence of the other islands, the unparalleled mortality having left them almost without

troops. The pestilential fever had been in proportion more fatal to the officers than the men; in the garrison, for instance, there was no officer of intermediate rank between the General and his aide-de-camp, Captain Thomas, who was second in command.

On the 9th of December this officer was despatched to Admiral Thompson, and, after the plan of embarkation was settled, he returned to the fort, and the evacuation commenced at nine o'clock on the 10th instant, and was conducted with so much skill that *not a man was lost*: while, so admirably did the General conceal his intentions, that the enemy cannonaded and bombarded the fort as usual, until two o'clock on the following morning, although the embarkation had been completed *by eleven o'clock the night previous*. The whole force that marched out of Fort Matilda was between four and five hundred men.

Thus concluded a siege of *eight weeks* and two days, during the whole of which General Prescott evinced the most perfect coolness and true soldierly resolution, neither appalled by the tremendous and well-directed fire constantly both night and day kept up against the fort, nor by the insolent and threatening summonses of Victor Hugues.

During the siege the loss of the British amounted only to 17 killed and 79 wounded.

Victor Hugues, on taking possession of the fort, *ordered the monument that had been erected over the remains of General Dundas to be destroyed, and his remains to be thrown into the river Gallion*; a conduct as mean and brutal as it was undeserved.

The following is Victor Hugues' proclamation on taking possession of the island.

"LIBERTY, LAW, EQUALITY,"  
Guadeloupe.

Victor Hugues, delegated Commissioner of the National Convention to the Windward Islands.

Whereas the crimes committed by the British officers, as well in the capture as in the defence of the conquered islands, exhibited a character of so consummate and odious a villainy as not to be paralleled in history;

And whereas the rights of humanity, of war, and of nations, have been violated

by Charles Grey, General; John Jervis, Admiral; Thomas Dundas, Major-General and Governor of Guadaloupe; Charles Gordon, a general officer, and other subaltern officers who imitated them;

And whereas, the robberies, murders, assassinations, and other crimes committed by them, ought to be transmitted to posterity, it is resolved, That the body of Thomas Dundas, interred in Guadaloupe, 3rd of June (slave style), "shall be taken up and given as a prey to the birds of the air;" that upon the same spot there shall be erected at the expense of the Republic a monument, bearing on one side this decree, and on the other, the following inscription, "This ground, restored to liberty by the bravery of the Republicans, was polluted by the body of Thomas Dundas, Major-General and Governor of Guadaloupe, for the \* \* \* George the Third. In recollecting his crimes the public indignation caused him to be taken up, and has ordered this monument to be erected, to hand them down to posterity."

Given at the post of Liberty, (20th Frimaire), Dec. 11th, 1794, in the third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed), VICTOR HUGUES,  
VIEL, Secretary.

From what we have hitherto seen of the character of the man, from his disappointment at the escape of his victims, all of whom he had threatened "to put to the sword," and from the discovery that for *six* hours he had vented his fierce and sanguinary rage on "an empty fortress," we can well imagine this revolting and vindictive philippic from his pen, and his subsequent brutality to the remains of the heroic Dundas.

When in the month of July he had partially captured the island, in his proclamation he made use of the following elegant epithets in compliment to his gallant opponents:—"The savage Jervis," "the hypocrite Grey," with their "horde of Aristocrats." Again, when he heard of the anticipated arrival of reinforcements from England, he says with his usual rhodomontade:

"Let them come! let the General lead hither his troops! we will invite them ashore—nay! we will lay planks to their vessels, that they may not wet their feet in visiting us, and when we have them here, we will teach them who is Victor! we will give the officers their favourite toasts! and accommodate them with speedy promotion." (Vide Dr. Pinckaird's Notes on the West Indies, vol. I. p. 223.)

Again, his complimentary effusion to the British inhabitants in general:

"The inhabitants of the British colonies are a herd of traitors, to be regarded as pirates if captured on board of privateers," declaring the colonies in a state of siege, and asserting them to be "garrisoned by emigrants, a set of men, who, being without country, flag, or government, cannot be entitled to the same terms as a polished nation." (Ibid. vol. III. p. 351.)

Roman history somewhere mentions the circumstance of an individual, for "one solitary act of kindness in the tyrant," having placed a wreath of flowers on the tomb of the Emperor Nero; if the circumstance may bear comparison, Dr. Pinckaird relates, that a gentleman, in consequence of ill health, applied to the secretary of Victor Hugues for his release from imprisonment, offering a bribe of £1200 sterling; the secretary refused the money, but in a few days obtained the required boon, and he sailed home to Barbadoes. [vol. i. p. 413.]

A conspicuous character in the former part of this narrative is Captain Faulknor, commanding the *Blanche* Frigate, of 32 guns. On the 5th of January he fell in with the Republican frigate *La Pique*, of 38 guns, off the harbour of Point à Pitre; the action was maintained with the greatest fury and obstinacy for five hours, during which the gallant Captain Falknor fell, by a musket ball, as he was a second time lashing the bowsprit of *La Pique* to the capstern of his own ship. The loss of this brave man was deplored by every friend of the service; his courage and determined bravery had been often tried, and always with success. On his death the command devolved on Lieut. Watkins, who continued the action in a manner that did him immortal honour. The French ship having lost her main and mizen masts, the *Blanche* took her in tow, still continuing the engagement, when the stern ports not being large enough, they blew the upper transom beam away, and fired into her bows for three hours. The marines, under Lieut. Richardson, kept up so well directed a fire, that not a man could appear on her fore-castle until she struck; 67 of her crew were dead on the decks, many had been thrown overboard, 110 wounded were landed at the

"Saints," and 174 were taken to Martinique.

The "Blanche" had 10 killed, including her heroic captain, and 24 wounded. Captain Faulknor's exertions in forwarding the service on every occasion during the campaign were unremitting, while the English cause in the West Indies, at this critical moment, could hardly have received a deeper wound than it did by the death of this truly brave and zealous officer, whose name with that of the subject of this memoir stands recorded in the annals of their country, and whose eventful careers may be proudly emulated by the aspirants to fame, both in the naval and military services of Great Britain.

MR. URBAN, *Cork.*

(Continued from p. 149.)

BUT, to resume. In the genuine sphere of the reformed Church, names of the highest order, her legitimate produce and undisputed possession, I am fully aware, and most ready to grant, will be found, in redundancy of number and every faculty, with the reserve, indeed, of the fine arts, in which Protestant talents have not shone with equal lustre. Rich, therefore, in her native treasures, can it be necessary, or is it seemly, thus to invade alien rights, or encroach on foreign ground, and institute claims for what not the remotest title of appropriation exists? No divergence of faith could be greater than the chasm which essentially separated Port-Royal and Calvinism; and in the dawn of reform, if Erasmus, Vatable, or Lefèvre d'Estaples, acknowledged the expediency of various amendments in discipline, they never renounced their original creed, and were no more Protestants than Grotius, Leibnitz, or Laud were Catholics, though M. D'Aubigné, in his omnivorous pretensions, would range them on his side. To a minister of the Church resorting to such fallacies, from the consciousness, it would be inferred, of a defective cause, the Roman satirist's admonition may not be inappropriate.

" . . . . . Quem te Deus esse  
Jussit, et humana quâ parte locatus es in re,  
Disce." *Persius, l. iii. 72.*

I am not ignorant, at the same time,

nor desirous to disguise, that the Catholics have occasionally challenged as proselytes, in like manner, persons of eminence without corresponding proof. I may instance two distinguished prelates, Dr. Hallifax of Gloucester, the successor of Warburton, and Dr. Butler of Durham, with Dr. Rennell, Dean of Winchester, for whose asserted change Dr. Parr had no difficulty in showing that no valid foundation existed. See Dr. Parr's Letter to Dr. Milner (the historian of Winchester), p. 30—33.

Sectarian zeal too often overrules truth on all sides; but its effusions of abuse, such as appear so greatly to edify the audience of our roaming divines at Exeter Hall, or as is displayed in the histories of the Rev. Mr. Lathbury, to whom an intelligent critic in this Magazine for March and July 1840, administered a little chastening advice, must excite disgust rather than conviction, and recoiling, in the end, with fearful resilience on the object of its advocacy, which it despoils of all confidence, becomes its most dangerous enemy, like the elephant in battle, a "genus," or "bellua anceps," when driven back in discomfiture on its own ranks, as described by Livy. (Lib. xxvii. 14.) To the unmeasured contumely evermore heaped, in speech and print, on the Roman Catholic communion, may I am pretty sure be partly attributed the obvious increase of its members, now the source of such loud complaint—a consequence seemingly corroborative of the suspicion expressed by the Times newspaper, that these furibund orators or writers are "Jesuits in disguise." Indeed, many a flaming article, to my knowledge, was thus imposed on the Morning Post, during the no-popery agitation, with a view to the "reductio ad absurdum," and defeat of the ostensible purpose, by its extravagance of demand. When the Jesuit Garasse assailed with gross and indiscriminate virulence some of the most esteemed and eminent characters of his day, in that mass of ribald compilation, "La Doctrine Curieuse des Beaux Esprits de ce Temps," (1623, 4to.) he only injured his own cause and order; "son livre étant plus fait pour endurcir les athées et les incrédules, qu'à les convertir," observed a rational critic at

the time. In fact, excesses of antipathy or partiality seldom fail to engender a corresponding counteraction, or to enforce inquiry impressive, in its issue, of wholly altered sentiments.

"... Ὅτι κ' ἔξοχα μὲν φιλέρων  
Ἐξοχα δ' ἐχθάρων ἀμείων δ' ἄσπιτα  
πάντα." *Odys. O. 70.*

The tone of decency, on the other hand, and address of moderation observed by some of the Oxford theologians towards the Catholics, have I perceive exposed these learned professors to an equal intemperance of aspersion, and a similar impeachment of doctrinal corruption.

The reader of these volumes cannot fail to note that the early reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and others, continued for some years after they had renounced the tenets of Catholicism, to celebrate its most distinctive rite—"the mass"—a glaring inconsistency, or rather, on their own representation, a sacrilege, followed subsequently, in example, by Fra Paolo, with his colleague Fulgenzio, who, though not declared dissidents, can hardly be deemed Catholics, (*Gent. Mag.* for August 1838, p. 138,) and the late Blanco White, a very unsteady proselyte, of short triumph to the Anglican church, with many more. Notwithstanding, however, our author's definition, at volume the third, pages 59 and 60, of the mass, as "a reproach upon the Son of God, and the great bulwark of Romish dominion," this conduct of the reformers is at page 467 of the second volume indulgently viewed as "an act of prudence." No cloistered hagiographer, or legendary collector of the lives of saints, "De Voragine," "Albizzi," or "Ribadeneira," could in truth more anxiously repel all impeachment of blame from the objects of their veneration, than our historian essays to avert every censure from the heroes of reform, whom he similarly encircles with a halo of sanctity, and would, apparently, invest with that incapacity of sin, the result of once implanted grace, which, on the assurance of those ministers who attended the death-bed of Cromwell, laid such "flattering unction" to his parting spirit, when they pronounced him guiltless of the blood shed, in dread

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effusion, during his eventful career. The royal murder, the massacre of Drogheda, with other barbarities, were thus sanctified, or absolved by anticipation, as, previous to their commission, he had been in a state of grace! "Et seruum petulans amentia certat." (*Claudian. in Estrop. lib. i. v. 237.*)

With no less partiality of judgment, every attempt to repress the advancing innovations on the established worship is denounced as bitter persecution, (vol. ii. pp. 156—289, &c.) while the injunction on the monks, "to preach the word of God," (vol. ii. p. 453,) or, in equivalent terms, a forced conformity to the reformers' version of that word,—intolerance, in fact, and persecution,—pass unreprieved. On this occasion, the arguments, favourable or adverse, to the principle of tolerance are adduced; but the author declines to interpose his own sentiments, which, however, are of easy conjecture, and may be inferred to lean towards the side which, as he says, declares it "to be the duty of the Christian magistrate, in upholding religion, to protect the permanent and vital interests of the community." Such, we know, was the unequivocal doctrine of his predecessors, Calvin and Beza, nor can we mistake its practical application by them; and expressly to withhold the utterance of his opinion, when challenged by the subject to proclaim it, only betrays a consciousness of its discord with the now professed principle of every communion, and the consequent fear or shame of enunciating this discreditable dissent. The spirit of the work is, indeed, every where transparent; but it has found, in illiberal sympathies, or sordid projects of speculation, that zeal for its diffusion, which, with consonant feelings and views, has been so actively exerted in reviving and disseminating through a diversity of forms, Fox's Book of Martyrs; forgetful, that an antagonist impulse may be excited, and provoked, in retaliation, to republish, with equal efforts for circulating it, the "*Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum hujus Temporis*," (*Antwerp. 1587.*) by Richard Verstegan, the countryman and contemporary of our voracious martyrologist. But as, thank Heaven, we have no

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longer to apprehend the recurrence of these mutual enormities, neither the Smithfield fires nor the fabricated Popish plot, nor the insurrection of 1780, the repression, not propagation, of such incendiary engines of evil should be the desire and anxious endeavour of every genuine Christian.

I feel bound to state that, attracted by the subject, by the praise, though partial, of this Magazine, and by the hope of something beyond our home manufacture, I had only waited for the completion of M. D'Aubigné's third volume to have proposed to the extensive Literary Association, the Cork Library Society, over which I have the honour to preside, the acquisition of his work. Its title was to me a sufficient recommendation, and its Genevan source, even from a professor of theology, some pledge of impartiality, so abhorrent now is the character, if not the doctrine, of that city represented to us, and for a century, according to D'Alembert's article of "Genève," in the *Encyclopédie*, has been, from its former intolerance. Great, therefore, was my disappointment on discovering that, in violation of one of the society's fixed rules, we had added to our collection a prolix controversial treatise, under the mask of a most important history.

To the misstatements of facts, or inconsistencies of views, here submitted, others could be easily adjoined in a formal review; but I shall confine myself to the indication of only one, as my desultory notices must already appear to have claimed too large a portion of these columns. At page 277, volume the third, we are assured that nine nuns, "who had devoted themselves to the reading of God's word," in 1523, embraced the reformed worship, and escaped from their convent. But how, at that period, these ladies discovered the light which thus beamed on them, is not of facile solution; for the almost total non-existence of the Bible in the popular idiom, before Luther's version, of which the impression, just then commenced, was not completed till 1534, eleven years subsequently, is affirmed by our author. (vol. iii. p. 37.) If read at all, a very rare occurrence, according to him, it could only be in Latin, which, we may well

believe, no repository of ignorance, such as these monastic institutions are here described, could possibly produce nine inmates capable of doing. The statement involves its own refutation; and the conversion of the fugitives must, as it easily may, be otherwise accounted for. This I offer as an additional, but a final and decisive, sample of our controvertist's reasoning habits, or delusive assertions.

And here I may take occasion to repeat what I have observed elsewhere, that, whatever be the benefits, actual or expectant, of the popular circulation of the Bible, so seductively dwelt on by M. D'Aubigné, the Reformation cannot be reckoned among its fruits; for, with a minim deduction, the established Protestantism of every European state preceded the possession of any vernacular translation. No other was intelligible to the mass of the people, or could, consequently, have produced the generally attributed, but obviously unfounded effect, in the absence of the assumed cause. Accepting the dates of the popular versions from the Rev. M. Horne's "Bibliographical Appendix to his Study of the Scriptures," a most unobjectionable authority, and comparing them with those to which history refers the introduction into each state of the Reformation, the conclusion is indisputable. I mean, of course, the whole translated Scriptures, and not detached portions; although, however circulated, few necessarily were the readers; for unfrequent, indeed, was the faculty of letters, at that period, even in elemental use, and dear in purchase each volume. No English Bible appeared in a comparatively cheap or octavo form, till 1549; nor could any have been previously bought under a price equivalent nearly to five pounds of present currency, a virtual prohibition, rendered more direct by the various restrictions of the statute of 33d of Henry VIII. To other generating causes, therefore, must be assigned the religious outbreak of the sixteenth century. "Reform yourselves from within," exclaimed the energetic Chat-ham, in the British Senate, "or you will be reformed from abroad with a vengeance," a warning not less suited to the court of Rome in that age, nor

more unheeded. The consequence of procrastination was, accordingly, what the experience of man has ever encountered. Abuses flagrant to the public eye, and by none more deplored than by the steadiest adherents of the Church, were too long suffered to remain uncorrected. Complaints, unreasonably overlooked, soon outran, in pursuit of redress, the early exigencies of amendment; and tardy concessions were spurned as forced and inadequate, like the demands of the Sibyl, which each successive refusal inflamed. The crisis was alarming; and the fabric of Roman power seemed threatened with impending dissolution, or tottering on its base.

“ . . . . Nimioque graves sub pondere  
Nec se Roma ferens.”

*Lucan. lib. i. 72.*

But a commensurate reaction quickly and signally manifested the promised vitality and resurgent preponderance of the ancient Church, so luminously unfolded in the elaborate volumes of Professor Ranke, and not less attested by Mr. Hallam, (*Const. Hist.* vol. i. p. 259,) as the result of reformed abuses, or amended discipline, effected by the Council of Trent. For this salutary influence of the Reformation even Catholics cannot deny their acknowledgements; nor can they object to that rivalry which keeps opponents on their guard, and dispels the supineness, with its fatal consequences, which uncontrolled ascendancy never fails to superinduce. “*Verum hæc nobis certamina ex honesto maneant,*” (*Tacit. Annal.* iii. 55,) an exhortation fondly repeated, because anxiously desired in consummation, by me.

Lengthened though this discussion has been, a few closing words, certainly not alien to the subject, will, I trust, be still allowed me. *Romanism* is now the expression affectedly applied to designate the incontestably largest section of the Christian community. This neologism lately introduced into the conventional language of Europe demands some observations. The term *Catholic*, which is the subject of competition, must here be viewed as solely referable to numbers; for, otherwise, the minutest sect, even the Mormonites of America, or the Jumpers, would equally pretend to the possession of

genuine Christianity, and claim the title. Consequently, according to the Protestants of the present day, it would have appropriately belonged to the Albigenses, the Wickliffites, or Hussites, of the middle ages, preferably to the rest of the Christian world, though outnumbered one hundred fold.

In the *Edinburgh Review* for October 1840, page 225, Mr. Macaulay rated the Roman Catholics “at certainly not fewer than one hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult,” adds the Rt. Hon. reviewer, “to shew that all the other sects united amount to one hundred and twenty millions.” This proportion is pretty much confirmed by Adrien Balbi, in his great statistical work the “*Atlas Ethnographique*,” of which he communicated to me some of the earlier pages, and by Malte Brun, in his *Universal Geography*, vol. vi. p. 79; while the English Church does not comprise a tithe of the communicants thus attributed to her elder sister, and, in the same ratio, necessarily loses her right to the designation of *Catholic*, or, its equivalent, universal. In strict language it cannot apply to any distinct communion; but as Canning, when he proclaimed the roused spirit of the universal Spanish nation, or any one in common parlance who may allude to a whole people, could only mean the great majority, this disputed epithet can alone appertain to the avowedly preponderant class of Christians. Weighed against even their combined opponents, the massive unity of one hundred and fifty millions cannot be denied the more comprehensive name; but, if we descend to a comparison with the minute and multitudinous divisions of Protestants, what fractional portion can sustain the slightest competition? It was this unity, contrasted with the infinite divergencies of the reformers, that influenced the conversion of Christina of Sweden, struck with the observation of Cicero, (*De Naturâ Deorum*, lib. i. cap. 2.) “*Quorum (philosophorum) opiniones, cum tam variae sint, tamque inter se dissidentes: alterum fieri potest, ut earum nulla, alterum certe non potest, ut plus unâ vera sit.*” (See Ranke, *Papste*, Theil viii. § 9.) And St. Augustin coincidentally remarks of himself, “*Inque*

illa unitate mens rationalis, et natura veritatis ac summi boni, mihi esse videbatur: in ista vero divisione, irrationalis vitæ nescio quam substantiam et naturam summi mali opinabar." (Confessionum, lib. iv. cap. xv.)

The Emperor Charles V. Louis XIV. or Napoleon, who have been successively arraigned of aiming at universal empire, were surely not supposed to embrace in their ambitious views the entire world. Their aspirations extended not beyond the dominant control of Europe, a question of relative not absolute rule, universal only by comparison, which equally establishes the preferable right to this Catholic distinction of the communion that has ever been so discriminated, originally in antagonist relation to the Greek, and now to the Protestant Church, generally and permissively called the *Reformed*, though assuredly without any concession of its superior purity by the Catholics. These conventional appellatives may, therefore, be suffered to maintain their accepted applications; but the transfer of the comprehensive character to the infinitely minor class, is a gross solecism utterly untenable in sense or language. The Oxford Puseyites, I find, repudiate the name of Protestants, while its abolition, we are assured by Mr. Laing, (Notes of a Traveller, p. 20.) "has nearly destroyed the Protestant religion in Germany."

"Quod fuit in pretio, fit nullo denique honore; Porro aliud succedit, et e contentibus exit, Inque dies magis appetitur, floretque reper-  
Laudibus."—

[tum \*  
*Lucretius*, v. 1276, et seq.

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN,

AMONGST the genealogical collections formerly belonging to Douglas the peerage writer, and subsequently acquired by George Chalmers the author of *Caledonia*, occurs the following letter, which, as correcting a mistake recent writers on genealogy have fallen into, may be worthy of preservation in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

\* Mr. Wakefield prefers *refertum*: but the change is unnecessary. His edition is greatly inferior to Havercamp's, or, perhaps, to Creech's.

"21 January, 1758. Please inform Mr. Douglas, that George, who he calls the second son to the Earl of Caithness, was his third son. John, master of Caithness, was the eldest, the second was William, and the third was George. William died without lawful children. Ulbster's family is descended of a bastard of William's,\* and, upon William's death, George succeeded to the estate of Mey. The contracts of marriage of the family of Mey are mostly in his charter chest, where it's not easie to find them, and a good many of them in processes at Edinburgh, which Mr. Budge can direct. I think you may venture to assure Mr. Douglas that all the marriages insert in the note I sent are just, and no bastards insert in it: for they had not a bastard that was of fortune but Ulbster, and he is the bastard of William that died without any legitimate heirs, for, if he had had any legitimate children, they would have succeeded to Mey before George the third son."

In the old edition of Douglas, William is altogether omitted, but in the edition published by John Philip Wood, Esquire, 2 vols. folio, he is restored to his proper place as second son, and George, the ancestor of the present Earl, is entered correctly as the third.

Sinclair of Barroch or Barrach, the writer of the letter, was descended from the third son of George Sinclair, of Mey, and this branch, in the event of the failure of the present one, would succeed to the peerage of Caithness.

It may be proper to add, that this account of the origin of the family of Ulbster is corroborated by Father Hay in his curious memoirs of the Saint Clairs of Roslin, a few copies of which were for the first time printed from the original MS. in 1835, (Edinb. Thomas Stevenson, 4to.) where the name of the mother will be found. She was a Margaret Mowat, a daughter of Mowat of Bochully. But for the

\* William had two natural sons, who were legitimated in the usual way by letter of legitimation from the king. This gave them certain privileges, but they still remained incapable of assuming the right competent to lawful children.

bastardy, the Sinclairs of Ulbster would have succeeded to the Caithness earldom.

Mr. URBAN, *Lower Wick, near Worcester, 31st July.*

IT is stated in the Life of Bunyan by the late Mr. Southey, that the first edition of the Pilgrim's Progress had not then been discovered, although much search had been made after it. I therefore about twelve years ago wrote to Mr. Southey stating that I would procure a copy if possible, and I sent him some information relative to a supposed signet ring of Bunyan's, (which was found on taking down the old bridge at Bedford, upon which the

toll-house stood in which Bunyan was imprisoned,) and also some anecdotes respecting him, and a drawing of the bridge and toll house, all which Mr. Southey said he would avail himself of should he ever publish a second edition of the life. Since that time I have frequently endeavoured to procure the first edition as a literary curiosity, and an elderly lady of this city has lately presented me with an old dusdecimo copy of the work, which, if not the first, is one of the early editions. The following are the particulars of it.

The title-page and also part of "the Author's Apology for his Book," are lost. It begins with

"Why, what's the matter? *It is dark*; what tho'?  
But it is feigned; what of that? I tro  
Some men by feigned words," &c. &c.

After the Apology the book commences at p. 1 thus:

"The  
Pilgrim's Progress:  
in the similitude of a  
Dream."

Page 5 contains a very rude woodcut representing Evangelist with a scroll in his hand, meeting Christian.

"Christian no sooner leaves the world but meets  
Evangelist, who lovingly him greets  
With tidings of another: and doth show  
Him how to mount to that from this below."

Page 17 contains the second picture representing Evangelist meeting Christian in his way to Legality House, (whither he was going by the advice

"When Christians unto carnal men give ear,  
Out of their way they go, and pay for't dear.  
For master *Worldly Wiseman* can but show  
A saint the way to bondage and to woe."

Page 23 contains the third picture, representing Christian knocking at the Wicket Gate. The Celestial City is in the distance, and two persons are crossing towards the road without en-

"He that will enter in, must first without  
Stand knocking at the gate; nor need he doubt,  
That is a knocker, but to enter in:  
For God can love him and forgive his sin."

Page 40 contains the fourth picture, representing Christian coming to the cross with a fine robe on. His burden has fallen from off his back into the sepulchre, and old rags are lying

"Who's this? The Pilgrim. How! 'tis very true,  
Old things are past away; all's become new.

The scroll contains the words "fly from y<sup>e</sup> wroth to come." Christian has an open Bible in his hand containing clasps, and there is a burden on his back. In the back-ground there are the beams of the eye of Providence, and at the foot of the picture the following lines are printed:

of *Worldly Wiseman*). Mount Sinai is impending over his head, and the following lines are at the foot of the picture:

tering at the Wicket Gate. There is written on the door of the gate, "Knock and it shall be opened." The following lines are at the foot of this picture:

about, but, curious enough, the cross is either not represented, or it is lost in the confused back-ground of the hill.

The following lines are at the foot of this picture:

Strange! he's another man, upon my word;  
They be fine feathers that make a fine bird."

Page 45 contains the fifth picture, representing Christian passing the lions at the Hill Difficulty, with the palace in the back ground, "built by the lord of the hill for the relief and security of Pilgrims," and the porter "Watchful" is standing at the door. The following lines are under this picture:

"Difficulty is behind, Fear is before,  
Tho' he's got on the hill the lions roar;  
A Christian man is never long at ease,  
When one fright's gone, another doth him seize."

Page 53 contains the sixth picture, representing Christian retracing his steps to the arbour on the side of the hill Difficulty, where he recovered his roll again which he had lost. Over the arbour is written "Here Christian slept and dropt his roll." Beneath this picture are the following lines:

"Shall they who wrong begin yet rightly end?  
Shall they at all have safety for their friend?  
No, no; in head-strong manner they set out,  
And headlong will they fall at last, no doubt."

Page 70 contains the seventh picture, representing the conclusion of Christian's battle with Apollyon. The following lines are at the foot of it:

"A more unequal match can hardly be,  
Christian must fight an angel; but you see  
The valiant man, by handling sword and shield,  
Doth make him, tho' a dragon, quit the field."

Page 75 contains the eighth picture, representing the Valley of the Shadow of Death, with Christian passing through it. The following lines are under this picture:

"Poor man! where art thou now? thy day is night.  
Good man, be not cast down, thou yet art right.  
Thy way to Heaven lies by the gates of Hell:  
Cheer up, hold out, with thee it shall be well."

Page 108 contains the ninth picture, representing Vanity Fair, with Christian and Faithful in chains. The following lines are under it.

"Behold VANITY-FAIR! the Pilgrims there  
Are chain'd, and ston'd beside;  
Even so it was our LORD past here,  
And on Mount Calvary dy'd."

Page 117 contains the tenth picture, representing Christian and Faithful arraigned at the bar of Judge Hate-good, with the following lines under it:

"Now, Faithful, play the man, speak for thy God:  
Fear not the wicked's malice nor their rod:  
Speak boldly, man, the truth is on thy side,  
Die for it, and to life in triumph ride."

Page 121 contains the eleventh picture, representing Faithful in flames at the stake, and also ascending in a chariot of fire. The following lines are under this picture:

"Brave Faithful! bravely done in word and deed.  
Judge, witnesses, and jury, have, instead  
Of overcoming thee, but shewn their rage;  
When they are dead thou'lt live from age to age."

Page 142 contains the twelfth picture, which represents Doubting Castle, and Christian and Hopeful imprisoned in it (for having wandered into a more easy road); and Giant Despair is standing at the door with a club in his hand. The following lines are under this picture:

"The Pilgrims now to gratify the flesh,  
Will seek its ease, but, oh! how they afresh  
Do thereby plunge themselves new griefs into!  
Who seek to please the flesh, themselves undo."

Page 150 contains the thirteenth the shepherds. The following lines picture, representing the Pilgrims on are under it :  
the Delectable mountains, greeted by

"Mountains delectable they now ascend,  
Where shepherds be, which to them do commend  
Alluring things, and things that cautious are ;  
Pilgrims are steady, kept by faith and fear."

Page 196 contains the fourteenth or Death, with two angels standing on last picture, representing Christian the shore to receive them. The following and Hopeful passing the river of the following lines are under the picture :

"Now, now look how the holy Pilgrims ride,  
Clouds are their chariots, angels are their guide!  
Who would not here for him all hazards run,  
That thus provides for him when this world's done."

The narrative then goes on to the end of the 204th page to the concluding words, "So I awoke, and behold it was a dream;" but the last leaf is torn out, which, I presume, contained the Epilogue, which the author wrote on the conclusion of the first part of the work, commencing with

"Now, reader, I have told my dream to thee," &c. &c.

I am led to this belief because the word "The" is printed at the bottom of the last page, indicating a continuance on the next page.

The back of each picture is covered with the letter-press, and the book was evidently bound in leather, but it was torn off some time or other, leaving only the boards.

The loss of the leaves at the beginning of the book appears to be as follows: first the title page, and also the page on the back of it, which I presume contained the words "The Author's Apology for his book,"\* and thirty-two lines of the Apology. The second leaf is also gone, each page of which, I presume, contained thirty-four lines of the Apology, and this brings us to the words, "Why, what's the matter?" &c. as before stated.

Here then we have an old book, containing only the first part of the Pilgrim's Progress, and the question is, What edition is it? Now, in endeavouring to throw some light upon the subject, I shall first quote a passage

\* These words are at the top of each page of the Apology.

from p. lxxvi. of Mr. Southey's life of Bunyan, which is as follows:

"It is not known in what year the Pilgrim's Progress was first published, no copy of the first edition having as yet been discovered; the second is in the British Museum; it is 'with additions,' and its date is 1678; but as the book is known to have been written during Bunyan's imprisonment, which terminated in 1672, it was probably published before his release, or at latest immediately after it. The earliest with which Mr. Major has been able to supply me, either by means of his own diligent inquiries or the kindness of his friends, is that 'eighth e-di-ti-on,' so humorously introduced by Gay, and printed, not for Nicholas \* Bod-ding-ton, but for Nathanael Ponder, at the Peacock in the Poultry, near the church, 1682; for whom also the ninth was published in 1684, and the tenth in 1685. All these no doubt were large impressions.

"This noted eighth edition is 'with additions;' but there is no reason to suppose that they were 'new ones, never made before,' for the ninth and tenth bear the same promise, and contain no alteration whatever. One passage, of considerable length, was added after the second edition,—the whole scene between old By-ends and his three friends, and their subsequent discourse with Christian and Faithful.† It appears to have been written with reference to some particular case, and in Bunyan's circle the name of the person intended was probably well known.

\* This immortal name appears to the sixth edition of the second part, "printed for Robert Ponder, and sold by Nicholas Boddington in Duck Lane, 1693."

† It should be Hopeful.—J. A.

Perhaps it was first inserted in the fourth impression, 'which had many additions, more than any preceding;' this is stated in an advertisement on the back of the frontispiece to the eighth, where it is also said, 'The publisher, observing that many persons desired to have it illustrated with pictures, hath endeavoured to gratify them therein; and, besides those that are ordinarily printed to the fifth impression, hath provided thirteen copper cuts, curiously engraven, for such as desire them.' This notice is repeated in the next edition, with this alteration, that the seventh instead of the fourth is named as having the additions, and the eighth as that which had the ordinary prints. I can only say with certainty that no additions have been made subsequently to the eighth, and no other alterations than such verbal ones as an editor has sometimes thought proper to make, or as creep into all books which are reprinted without a careful collation of the text."

Now if the above-mentioned discourse did not at all appear until the fourth impression, it follows that the copy in question in my possession could not have been of prior date to that impression, as it does contain the conversation alluded to; but it is possible that the first impression may have contained it, and that it was suppressed in the second for political reasons. I give this however, merely as a surmise, not at all relying upon it.

Mr. Ivimey, in his edition of the work, published in 1822, writes upon the subject as follows:

"It is not known at what period of Mr. Bunyan's confinement the Pilgrim's Progress was published. The second edition of the first part was printed in 1678, and therefore it is probable the work was first published soon after his release from prison, 1673. I conjecture it was written during the latter part of his imprisonment, when he had an opportunity of reviewing the times which had gone over the Nonconformists throughout the hottest period of their persecution.

"This view of the subject will account for the great difference of opinion which prevailed among the friends of Mr. Bunyan, to whom he submitted his manuscript, respecting the propriety of publishing it to the world. The objectors might think it unsafe to publish those parts of the work which too severely satirize the persecutors of the Nonconformists; for instance, the account of what the pilgrims suffered at Vanity Fair, &c. It is quite characteristic that Mr. Bunyan

should resolve to do it, even though it might expose him to danger, as it appears he never consulted his own safety, but how he might best serve the cause of truth and righteousness.

"This opinion respecting the supposed danger which might attend its publication is rendered probable, if not confirmed, by the circumstance of the whole of that beautiful satirical episode, the conversation between Mr. By-ends, Mr. Money-love, &c. and the reply of Christian, not being found in the second edition, printed in 1678. In what later edition it was first introduced I have not been able to discover; it bears, however, visible marks of Mr. Bunyan's original genius."

Mr. Ivimey added the following note to the above, relative to the second edition:

"This curious book, which the editor has examined, is in the possession of Mrs. Gurney, of Walworth; it was published in London, by Nathaniel Ponder, at the Peacock in the Poultry, near Cornhill, 1678. The ninth edition of the first part was published 1684."

The most remarkable parts of the edition in question, in my possession, are the explanatory verses printed under the pictures,\* as before set forth. I should think there can be no doubt that they were written by Bunyan, and if so they prove that the pictures in question were either designed by him or under his superintendence.

The above extract from the life by Mr. Southey traces the pictures as far back as the fifth edition, and the question is whether they were also in the first, second,† third, or fourth edition.

Mr. Southey also refers to the lines under the pictures in p. xxxii of the life, where he, in dwelling upon another point, speaks of "the verses that were printed under the illustrations to the Pilgrim's Progress when that work was first adorned with cuts;" but he does not give them in his edition, nor are they set forth in any of the modern editions, that I am aware of.

With respect to the time when the second part of the work was first pub-

\* All the pictures are rude woodcuts. It will be observed that the verse under the picture of Vanity Fair is the only one in alternate rhyme.

† The book in the British Museum would prove this point so far as relates to the second edition.

lished, Mr. Southey says, in p. lxxviii of the Life, that it "appeared in 1684, with this notice on the back of the title-page, 'I appoint Mr. Nathaniel Ponder, but no other, to print this book. John Bunyan, January 1, 1684.'" And Mr. Southey added, that "no additions or alterations were made in this part, though the author lived more than four years after its publication."

Now this goes to show that the second part was not published before the ninth edition of the first part, which took place in 1684, as before stated.

Should these observations tend to throw any additional light relative to the early editions of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and be deemed worthy of insertion in your excellent Magazine, they are much at your service.

Yours, &c. JABEZ ALLIES.

MR. URBAN, *Newport, Aug. 4.*

I AM not surprized that my former letter should not meet with the approbation of Sir W. Betham, opposing as it did his theory of the Irish being the representative of the ancient Celtic. I should not have thought it necessary to have noticed his reveries, but that they have been so far mischievous as to have been adopted by the editor of a popular work, (the *Pictorial History of England*,) who, probably to save himself trouble, took the last work published on the subject, and has suffered himself to be persuaded that the Ancient Britons were Irish, and that the Welsh are the descendants of the Teutonic Picts. I maintain, however, that the Welsh are the representatives of the Celts, and that the Irish language, properly so called, did not exist previously to the Christian era. I readily agree that assertions on Celtic matters, however dogmatically maintained, are of no weight unless accompanied by proofs. Had Sir W. B. made himself properly acquainted with the Welsh, he could not have said that there was no affinity between it and the Irish. I have made the two my study for many years, and the conclusion that I have arrived at is, that Welsh must have been the aboriginal language of Ireland, as it forms the basis of the Irish language. There are also scores of primitives in

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the Irish which are identical with the Teutonic dialects, but which have nothing similar in Welsh (a strong proof certainly that the Welsh have sprung from the Teutonic Picts). A third element, but in a more sparing degree, is identical with the Basque according to Llwyd, to whose opinions Sir W. pays so much deference, (see p. 3 of Preface, "at y Cymry.") I may here advert to two interesting papers lately read before and published by the Philological Society bearing on this subject, by a gentleman, the Rev. R. Garnett, who can be in no ways biassed, and whose opinion, as the result of long inquiry, is peculiarly valuable. He says,

"Several elaborate attempts have been made to show that the language of the Gauls and other continental Celts, and consequently that of a majority of the Britons, was in fact Gaelic; the Armoric and Cymric dialects being peculiar to the Picts. Though our materials for deciding this question are not very copious, it is believed that, if fairly examined and used, they will be found sufficient. Besides many proper names, Greek and Latin authors have preserved several hundred Gallic words, many of them appellations of plants and other common objects. A considerable proportion may be identified as still subsisting, or capable of explanation, in living Celtic tongues; but, as far as they go, they do not afford much countenance to the Gaelic hypothesis. Some of them are undoubtedly found in Gaelic, but very few *exclusively* so; and what may be considered as decisive of the question is, that the *forms* of the most remarkable words cannot be reconciled to the peculiarities of the Gaelic dialects. The following instances, to which many others might be added, may perhaps be regarded as affording some countenance to this assertion. *Petorritum*, a four-wheeled carriage, adduced as a Gallic word by Cicero, Quintilian, and others. Welsh, *peder* four, and *rhod* a wheel. [These words are written in old Welsh MSS. *petor* and *rot*.] *Pempedula*, according to Dioscorides, Apuleius, and other ancient medical writers, the Gallic name of the *Quinquefolium*, or cinquefoil. In Welsh, *pumdalen*: from *pump* (Cornish and Armoric *pemp*) five, and *halen* a leaf. *Candelum*, according to Columella, a Gallic measure of 100 feet. Welsh, *cant*, a hundred. The above etymologies may be considered as certain; and it is equally certain that words including those elements could not be Gaelic, to the



genius and structure of which they are totally foreign. The Gaelic terms for *four, five, hundred*, are respectively *ceathair, cuig, cead*; it is therefore as impossible that the words we have adduced should be Gaelic, as that τετραφύλλον, πενταφύλλον, εκατομπεδον, should be pure Latin." p. 93.

Again, p. 124, the same writer well observes,

"The Irish or Gaelic resembles the Welsh in many points of grammatical structure, in a considerable proportion of its vocabulary, and in that remarkable system of initial mutations of consonants, which distinguishes the Celtic from all others in Europe."

Wishing to trespass as little as I can on your space, I shall lay before the reader a conclusive proof of the affinity of the Welsh and Irish in the following comparative table of primitive words, commencing with the letter C only.

Welsh.	Irish.	Welsh.	Irish.
Caban,	Caban, a cottage.	Cil,	Cill, a retreat, a church.
Cad,	Cath, a battle.	Cimwch,	Giomach, a lobster.
Cadarn,	Cadranta, strong.	Clais,	Clais, a stripe.
Cadas,	Cadas, brocade.	Clav,	Clamb, sick.
Cadair,	Cathair, a chair.	Clawdh,	Cladh, a ditch.
Cair,	Cathair, a city.	Cledh,	Clith, the left.
Caib,	Caib, a mattock.	Claws,	Clas, a close.
Cáin,	Cain, fair, chaste.	Cledhyv,	Cloidheamh, a sword.
Call,	Callaidh, clever.	Clauar,	Clumhar, warm.
Cam,	Cam, crooked.	Clocian,	Gloc, a cluck.
Cám,	Ceim, a pace.	Clod,	Clu, renown.
Cán,	Cant, a song.	Clog,	Cloch, a steep rock.
Cán,	Can, white.	Clust,	Cluas, the ear.
Cár,	Cara, a kinsman.	Clwt,	Clut, a clout.
Carc,	Carc, anxiety.	Clwyd,	Cliaith, a wattle.
Carrag,	Carragh, a stone.	Clywed,	Cluin, to hear.
Carn,	Carn, a heap of stones.	Cnoi,	Cnaoi, to chew.
Carol, a carol,	Carnill, to sing.	Cnau,	Cnu, a nut.
Carw,	Cairfhíadh, a stag.	Coes,	Cos, the leg.
Carp,	Cearb, a rag.	Cov,	Cuimhne, memory.
Cawg, Cawgen,	Gogan, a bason.	Cog,	Cuach, the cuckoo.
Cás,	Cais, hatred.	Cog,	Cocs, a cook.
Cath,	Cat, a cat.	Cogel,	Coigeal, a distaff.
Cawell,	Cliaibh, a hamper.	Cwran,	Cnaran, a buskin.
Cawl,	Cál, cote.	Col,	Colg, awn of barley.
Caws,	Caise, cheese.	Colwyn,	Cuillean, a whelp.
Ceiliog,	Caileach, a cock.	Coll,	Caill, loss.
Ceirch,	Coiree, oats.	Corn,	Corn, a horn.
Celu,	Ceil, to conceal.	Cota,	Cutach, short.
Celg,	Cealg, deceit.	Craw,	Cro, a pigstye.
Celyn,	Caileann, holly.	Crau,	Cru, gore.
Celf,	Coille, a grove.	Creyr,	Corr, a heron.
Cenedl,	Cineal, a tribe.	Craig,	Craig, a rock.
Cerdh,	Cead, a craft.	Crin,	Crion, withered.
Ci,	Cu, a dog.	Croen, (Arm. crooheun),	Croicioun, the skin.
Cerhyd,	Carbad, a chariot.	Croes,	Crois, a cross.
Cist,	Ciste, a chest.	Crogi,	Croch, to hang.
Cil,	Cul, back of the head.	Crag,	Cruach, a heap.
		Crwm, crom,	Crom, crooked.
		Cryv,	Crodha, strong.
		Craith,	Creachd, a scar.
		Crwn,	Cruin, round.
		Cryd,	Crith, a trembling.
		Crwth,	Cruit, a fiddle.
		Crynu,	Criothnuigh, to tremble.
		Cudhio,	Comhdaich, to hide.
		Cul,	Caol, narrow.
		Cunog,	Cuinneag, a pail.
		Cwning,	Coinin, a rabbit.
		Cwyno,	Caolin, to mourn.
		Cyltŷr,	Coltar, a ploughshare.
		Cynnud,	Connadh, fuel.
		Cywir,	Coir, just.
		Cwch,	Cuach, a boat, a bowl.
		Cyvyng,	Cumhang, strait.
		Cylion,	Cuilleog, flies.
		Cwrwgl,	Curaech, a coracle.
		Cwll,	Goile, a stonach.
		Cun,	Gein, a windy.

2. Most antiquaries are agreed that the Belgæ migrated into Ireland after the Christian era: the Belgæ were

Teutones, and we have Caesar's authority that they were perfectly distinct from the aborigines, who were Celts, and the ancestors of the Welsh. The Belgæ infused the Germanic element into the Irish language, in proof of which see the following table, of words commencing with B only.

*Irish.*  
*Balter*, water; Dan. *vater*; Sax. *wæter*.  
*Beirín*, to bear; Goth. *hairna*; Swed. *baera*.  
*Beit*, both; Dan. and Germ. *beide*; Goth. *beitha*; Sw. *boela*; Dan. *baude*.  
*Beitbir* (pronounced *beir*), a bear; Anglo-Sax. *bera*; Germ. *baer*; Belg. *beer*.  
*Baydhe* (bays), bay colour.  
*Bonaid*, bonnet; Teutonic, *bonet*.  
*Brod*, a goad; Dan. *brod*.  
*Badh*, a bay; Dan. *baai*.  
*Bag*, a bag.  
*Baigir*, a beggar; Germ. *begehren*; D. *begeeren*, to beg.  
*Beilc*, a balk between furrows; Swed. *balk*, a partition.  
*Beiliduar*, a blusterer; Dan. *blæster*.  
*Belt*, *beilt*, a belt; Sax. *belt*; Swed. *belt*; Dan. *baelte*.  
*Banquet*, a banquet; Teut. *banquet*.  
*Bann*, a band or bond; Germ. *bann* and *band*.  
*Bar*, Old Saxon, *beorn*; Dan. *biorn*, a man.  
*Barc*, Germ. Swed. *barck*; Dan. *berke*, a boat.  
*Barradh*, Germ. *bar*; Teut. *bar* and *bara*, a pier, a burrow.  
*Bat*, a bath; Dutch, *bad*.  
*Bat*, a stick; Germ. *balt*; Angl. Sax. *bat*.  
*Bat*, a boat; Dan. *baad*; Old Sax. *bat*; Isl. *baatur*.  
*Beic*, a beak; Sax. *pic*; Sw. *pyggy*, *piik*.  
*Beim*, a beam; Goth. *beimis*, a tree; Sax. *beam*; Germ. *baum*; D. *boom*.  
*Beinc*, a bench; Sax. *benec*.  
*Beirm*, barn; Sax. *beorn*.  
*Beist*, a beast; Dan. *best*, *beest*; Dutch, *beest*.  
*Beoir*, beer; Dutch and Germ. *bier*.  
*Bil*, a bird's bill; Sax. *bile*.  
*Blagh*, to blow; Sax. *blowan*; Germ. *blāhen*.  
*Bladar*, to flatter; Island. *fladra*.  
*Blab*, blabberlipped.  
*Boban*, Germ. *bob*, a young child.  
*Bocsa*, a box; Germ. *buchse*.  
*Bog*, a bog.  
*Boire*, a hole; Scotch, *boir*.  
*Bol*, a bowl; Dutch, *bol*.  
*Borr*, high; Germ. *por*.  
*Borsa*, a purse; Germ. *birsa*.  
*Bra*, a brow; Germ. *braue*; Dutch, *braeue*.

*Braun*, a braun; Germ. Swed. *brund*, from *brunax*, to burn.  
*Braun*, a braun; Sax. *bra*; Sw. *bra*. Dutch and Dan. *braun*.  
*Bratt*, a cloak; Anglo-Sax. *bratt*.  
*Bratá*, leight; Sax. *brikt*, *brikt*; Goth. *braitigan*.  
*Brih*, a bribe.  
*Brier*, a brier; Saxon. *bræor*.  
*Bris*, to bruise; Sax. *brýsan*.  
*Briag*, brisk.  
*Buille*, a blow; Germ. *beul*.  
*Bua*, a kiss; Germ. *bua*.

On this point Mr. Garnett observes,—

"Some eminent scholars, particularly Adelung and Price (the editor of War-ton's 'History of Poetry'), have expressed an opinion that Welsh was in fact the language of the Belgic Gauls, and state as a proof of this, that it exhibits strong symptoms of admixture with Teu-tonic. There appears to be no solid foundation for this hypothesis. There are undoubtedly a number of Teutonic words in the Armorican dialects and still more in the Irish, which may have been derived from the Belgæ of Gaul or Britain, or the Firbolg, said to have preceded the Scoti in Ireland. But the Cymry proper, or the Welsh, were of all known Celtic tribes the most remote from Germanic influence. It is not to be supposed that Belgic immigrants in Hampshire and Wiltshire could influence the language of Strath Clyde, Cumberland, or North Wales, and, excepting a few terms adopted at a comparatively recent period from the Anglo-Saxon or English, there is nothing in the whole compass of the language that can be proved to be borrowed from the Teutonic. Words with Germanic pre-fixes and affixes are totally unknown, and, where the terms are cognate, the pecu-liarity of form proves the Welsh ones to be genuine." p. 96.

Again,—

"Some philologists have expressed an opinion that the Scoti or Milesians were of Germanic race, or, at all events, had been subjected to Germanic admixture; and the Irish language, as we now find it, certainly gives some countenance to that hypothesis. For example, *teanga* is the only word current for *tongue*, totally dif-ferent from the Welsh *tavod*; and *leighis*, to heal, *leagh*, physical, are evident coun-terparts of our Saxon term *leech*. Some (Teutonic) terms may have been intro-duced in the ninth and following centuries by the Northmen, but many of them occur in the oldest known monuments of the language; they are also accompanied by many compounds and derivatives, which

is commonly regarded as a proof of long naturalization, and are moreover current in Connaught, where the Danes never had any permanent settlement. One of the most remarkable indications of a Teutonic affinity is the termination *nas* or *nis* exactly corresponding to our *ness* in *greatness*, *goodness*; *ex. gr.* *breitheamnas*, judgment; *fiadhuis*, witness, &c. This affix is too completely incorporated in the language to be a borrowed term, and it moreover appears to be *significant* in the sense of *state*, *condition*, in Irish, though not in German. As far as the writer knows, it is confined to the Gaelic and Teutonic dialects. The Irish *sealbh*, property, possession, adj. *sealbhach*, *proprius*, would also furnish a plausible origin for the German *selber*, *self*, a word which has no known Teutonic etymology. These approximations, and various others which might be pointed out, not only to the German, but to Latin, Sanscrit, and other languages of their class, seem to show that the distinctive portion of the Gaelic tongues is of comparatively later introduction into the west of Europe, and that the Welsh and Armorican have more faithfully preserved the peculiarities of the ancient Celtic. For instance, the entire want of *cases* in Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, is a mark of antiquity exhibited by no other European tongue, in its original condition." p. 126.

These very important extracts, with the proofs I have furnished above, will satisfy the unbiassed reader that Sir W. Betham's theories are at variance with fact. His deriving the Welsh from the Teutonic Piets, while the German element is so evident in the Irish, and not to be traced in the Welsh, is a proof that he has not made himself duly acquainted with the Welsh dialects, and is not yet sufficiently qualified to write the history of the Celts. His identifying the ancient Tuscan with Irish is another great absurdity, for the Irish is so corrupt and changed that the earliest MSS. are unintelligible to the modern Irish scholar. This, I presume, will be questioned, and I am glad that I can furnish the proof from one of their most patriotic historians:—

"That there may be inherent in an original language like the Irish a self-conservative principle, it is most easy to believe; but we yet perceive in the instance of the Highlanders of Scotland how much the dialect of the Irish, spoken by that people, has, from the want or disuse of a written standard, become, in the course

of time, changed and corrupted, and still more remarkably in the instance of Ireland itself, where, notwithstanding its acknowledged possession of the art of writing from the time of the mission of St. Patrick, *so great a change has the language undergone during that interval, not only as spoken but as written, that there are still extant several fragments of ancient laws and poems, whose obsolete idiom defies the skill of even the most practised Irish scholars to interpret them.*" Moore's History of Ireland, i. 61.\*

G. T. P.

MR. URBAN, *British Museum,*  
Feb. 24.

THE following *epistle apologetical* has never, I believe, appeared in print. As it may prove interesting to the lovers of dramatic literature, I beg permission to place it upon record through the medium of your journal. It is written in the poet's neatest hand, on the reverse of the title to the copy of his *Masque of Queenes*, 1609, in the Garrick collection, H. 30. The masque has a printed dedication to Prince Henry.

Yours, &c. J. WINTER JONES.

To her Sacred Maestie.

Most excellent of Queenes,

The same zeale that studied to make this invention worthy of yo' Maestie's name, hath since bene carefull to give it life, and authority: that, what could then be objected to sight but of a few, might not be defrauded of the applause due to it from all. And, because princes (out of a religious respect to they' modesty) may wisely refuse to be the publique patrons of they' owne actions, I chose him, that is the next yo' sacred person, and might the worthiest of mankind give it proper and naturall defence. The rather since it was his Highnesse command to haue mee adde this second labor of annotation to my first of invention: and both to the honor of yo' Maestie.

Wherein a hearty desire to please deserues not to offend.

By the most loyall,

and zealous, to yo'

Ma<sup>ties</sup> seruice,

BEN JONSON.

\* This, I presume, will satisfy G. C. p. 115, that the circumstance mentioned by him cannot possibly be true.

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Rede me, and be nott wrothe;  
For I saye nothyng but trothe.

*A Satire upon Wolsey and the Romish Clergy.* By William Roy.

Sine anno vel loco, p. 144.

THE title page contains an engraving of the Cardinal's hat and arms, with two lines below.

O carytfe! when thou thynkest least of all,  
With confusion thou shalt have a fall.

A second edition had this colophon: "Printed at Wesell in the yeare of our Lorde 1546, in the last of June, by Henry Nycolson." This from its typography is suspected to have been really printed in England, and the former edition, from the same reason, on the Continent. Palmer styles the book, "Invectives against Cardinal Woolsey;" but this he did from Maunsell's Catalogue. Herbert has also wrongly titled it, "Burying of the Mass," from Strype's Eccles. Memorials; but these slight errors are rectified in *Censura Literaria*, vol. V. p. 381. Ellis, (*Specimens of English Poets*), in his historic sketch of the Progress of English Poetry, has described and quoted with praise this poem of Roy's. Of the author, he says, nothing is known, but that Bale (*de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, 1548, p. 254), declares that he flourished in 1526. His work, which has long been of the greatest rarity, forms a small duodecimo volume, printed in black letter. It has a prose address from and to some persons, of whose names the initials alone are given, and a metrical prologue consisting of a colloquy between the author and his treatise. Then follows a satirical lamentation on the death of the Mass; and then the treatise itself, which is called, "A Brief Dialogue between two Priests' Servants." It is in two parts; the *first* is a general satire on the monastic orders, though Cardinal Wolsey and his friends are occasionally introduced. Much of the *second* part forms a lampoon on the Cardinal's stateliness, profligacy, and pride. The bitterness of Roy's satire must have made him as hateful to the Romish priesthood, and to Wolsey himself, as *Skelton* was. The writer, however, if he was in England, successfully concealed himself from Wolsey's wrath, and procured his libel (if it can be so called) to be printed abroad by a friend. The Cardinal, however, spared no pains nor expense to get all the copies into his own possession, having employed some emissary to buy them all up. After his death in Nov. 1530, the poem was altered, and the edge of the satire taken off, by transferring to the *prelacy generally* such charges as were originally designated only for *Wolsey*. It is curious that this tract has been twice exhibited at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, and both times attributed to *Skelton* instead of *Roy*. So it was by Anstis, in a letter to Dr. Fiddes, who speaks of it in his life of Wolsey, as "a scandalous libel written by one Skelton, Poet Laurent;" evidently confounding it with "Why come ye not to Court?" yet Bale, his contemporary, asserts *Roy* to have been the author of it. Roy, says Mr. Gilchrist, appears to have been an ecclesiastic; he resided some time with Tindal, whom he assisted in his studies. He was one of the translators of the New Testament printed at Hamburgh or Antwerp in 1526. He afterwards went to Strasburgh, where he wrote "Inter Patrem Christianum et filium contumacem dialogum Christianum." He suffered at the stake in Portugal for heresy. Tanner surmises, that he might be the same Roy whom Sir T. More remarked to have written an exposition of the 7th chap. of the Epistle to the Corinthians. A book made by *Friar Roy* against the Seven Sacraments is among the names of the prohibited books, anno 1542. There is a passage in Tindal's preface to "The Parable of the Wycked Mam-

mon," 1536, which seems to point to a coadjutor to Roy.—"One Jerome, coming to Argentyne, (i. e. Strasburgh), Wyllyam Roy got him to him, and set him a worke to make *rymes*, while he himself translated a *Dyalogue* out of Latin into English, in whose *Prologue* he promiseth more a great deale than I feare he ever will paye." A minute entry of the contents of this work is given in Herbert's *Typog.* Antiq. iii. 1539. An injunction was issued by Henry VIII. forbidding any persons to keep in their possession any of the works of Tindal, Roy, Wicliffe, and others. In Fox's *Martyology* Tyndal's report of his colleague, "Roy," is not very creditable to him. "One William Roye, a man somewhat craftye, when he cometh into new acquayntance, and before he be thorow knowne, and namely when all is spent, came unto me and offered his helpe, As long as he had no money, somewhat I could rule hym ; but as soone as he had gotten hym money, he became lyke hymselfe agayne. He went and got him new frendes, whiche thynge to doe, he passeth all that ever I yet knewe. His tunge is able not only to make fooles sterke mad, but also to deceyve the wisest that is, at the firste acquayntance." Mr. Crutwell observes in his Preface to Bp. Wilson's Bible, that "Roy wrote for Tindal, and helped him to compare the texts together." See Supplement to the Harleian Miscellany, Vol. IX. p. 1, ed. 1812.

The description of the arms of the Cardinal is as follows :

Of the prowde Cardinall this is the shelde,  
 Borne up between two angels off Sathan;  
 The sixe bloody axes in a bare felde,  
 Sheweth the cruclte of the *red man*.  
 Which hathe devoured the beautifull Swann,\*  
 Mortal enemy unto the whyte Lion,\*  
 Carter of Yorcke ! the vyle butchers sonne.  
 The sixe bulles hedges, in a felde blacke,  
 Betokeneth hys sturdy furiousnes,  
 Wherby, the godly lyght to put abacke,  
 He bryngeth in hys dyvelishe darcknes :  
 The bandog in the middes doth expresse  
 The mastif-curre, bred in *Ypswitch* towne,  
 Gnawynge with his teth a kynges crowne.  
 The cloubbe signifieth playne his tyranny,  
 Covered over with a cardinals hat,  
 Wherein shalbe fulfilled the prophecy—  
 " Aryse up, Jacke, and put on thy salatt,†  
 For the tyme is come of bagge and walatt ;  
 The temporall chevalry thus thrown downe,  
 Wherefor, prest, take hede, and beware thy crowne."

The poem begins with a dialogue between "the author" and "the Treatous," each speaking in alternate stanzas of seven lines, and furiously inveighing against the iniquity of the Cardinal, as

Fye on his dyvillishe interdiccions,  
 With his keyes, lockes, chaynes, and fetters ;  
 Fye upon all his juridiccions,  
 And upon those which to him are detters.  
 Fye upon his bulles, breves, and letters ;  
 Wherein he is named *Servus Servorum*,  
*Ut inveniat iniquitas ejus ad odium*.  
 Fye on his golden thre-folded crowne,  
 Whiche he useth to weare upon his head ;  
 Fye upon his majesté and renowne,  
 Claymyng on erthe to be in Christs stead ;

\* The beautifull swan is the Duke of Buckingham. The white lion the Duke of Norfolk.

† Salatt, *Helmet*. French *Salade*. Gerin. *Schale*. Lat. *Galca cœlata*.

Pye on his carkes both quicke and dead,

*Ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum,*

*Ut inveniatur iniquitas ejus ad odium, &c.*

Then follows "The Lamentation," of about five pages, "on the Decease of the Masse."

Oure gay velvet gownes furred with sables,

Which werre wont to kepe us from colde ;

The paulfreys and hackeneis in our stables,

Nowe to make chevesaunce must be solde.

Adue, forked mitres and crosses of golde,

Seynge that gone is the Masse !

Nowe deceased, alas ! alas !

We shall nowe abate our welthy tables,

With delicate daynties so delicious ;

Oure mery jestes and pleasaunt folles,

Are nowe tourned to matters dolorous.

We must lay doune our estate so pompous,

Seynge that gone is the masse !

Nowe deceased. Alas ! alas !

Our fynGRES shyninge with precyous stones,

Sett in golden rynges of ryche valoure,

Our effeminate fleshe and tender bones,

Shal be constrayned to faule into labour ;

For why ? decayed is all our honoure.

Seynge that gone is the masse !

Nowe deceased. Alas ! alas !

Where as we used upon mules to ryde,

Nowe we must needes prycke afoote a lone,

Oure wanton daliaunce, and bostinge pride

With wofull misery is over gone ;

Oure glysteringe golde is turned to a stone,

Seynge that gone is the Masse,

Nowe deceased, alas ! alas !

We had our servauntes, in most courtly wyse,

In greate multitude folowinge oure tayle,

With garded lyverey after the newe gyse,

Whome we frely supported to jest and rayle ;

How be it, nowe eache from wother shall fayle,

Seynge that gone is the Masse,

Nowe deceased, alas ! alas !

Our poure kynred we lytell understode

And of whatt vilnes oure pompe did aryse,

We desdayned the estates of noble blode,

Nothinge afrayde our betters to despise ;

Wherfor agaynst us they will nowe surmyse,

Seynge that gone is the Masse,

Nowe deceased, alas ! alas !

We were called lordes and doctoures reverente,

Royally raingnyng in the spretualte ;

In every place wheare we were presente,

They vayed their bonetes, and bowed a knee.

But it begynneth nowe to other wyse to be,

Seynge that gone is the Masse,

Nowe deceased, alas ! alas !

We devoured the sustenaunce of the poore,

Wastyng the goodes of people temporall,

Wherwith we noryssed many a w—e,

To satisfye our pleasure bestiall.

And yet we counted spretuall.

Under faveoure of the Masse,

Nowe deceased, alas ! alas !

\* \* \* \* \*  
 The masse farre exceedeth mannis reason,  
 Oft tymes of foule wether makyng fayre;  
 It causeth frute for to rype in season,  
 Puttyng away infeccions of the ayre;  
 Greate estate's frendshippe stably to repayre,  
 Have confirmacion by the Masse,  
 Nowe deceased, alas! alas!

The Masse in due time procureth rayne,  
 Whereby floures and erbes freshly do spryng;  
 And Masse maketh it for to sease agayne,  
 When it so aboundeth to their hyndryng.  
 All maner matrimony and maryng  
 Is solemnysed by the Masse;  
 Nowe deceased alas! alas!

To souldears and men goyng a warre-fare,  
 The Masse is ever a sure proteccion;  
 It preserveth people from wofull care,  
 Dryvynge away all affliction.  
 Alas! who can shewe by descripcion  
 All the profettes of the Masse  
 Nowe deceased, alas! alas!

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Whatt avayleth nowe to have a shaven hedde,  
 Or to be aparelled with a longe gowne;  
 Oure anoynted bondes do as lyle stedde,  
 Whereas the Masse is thus plucked downe.  
 Unto our dishonoure all doeth rebowne,  
 Seynge that gone is the Masse,  
 Nowe deceased, alas! alas!

The gooddes of the Church eare taken awaye,  
 Given to poore folkes soffryng indigence;  
 The devyne servyce utterly doeth decaye,  
 With halowed oyle, salt, and frankyncense;  
 To holy water they have no reverence,  
 Seynge that gone is the Masse,  
 Nowe deceased, alas! alas!

All people, because the Masse is departed,  
 Seketh nowe ceremonies to confounde,  
 The aultres of the Lorde are subverted,  
 With ymages which cost many a pounce;  
 The temples also are thrown to the grounde,  
 Seynge that gone is the Masse,  
 Nowe deceased, alas! alas!

Wherefore, nowe of my Lamentacion  
 To make an ende, without delays,  
 Fare well O holy consecracion,  
 With blyssed *Sanctus* and *Agnus Dei!*  
 No longer nowe with you we can praye,  
 Seynge that gone is the Masse,  
 Nowe deceased, alas! alas!

Aduc! gentle *Dominus Vobiscum*,  
 With comfortable *Te Missa est*;  
*Requiem eternam* is nowe undon,  
 By whom we had many a fest.  
*Requiescat in pace*, and goode rest,  
 Seynge that gone is the Masse,  
 Nowe deceased, alas! alas!

(*To be continued.*)

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Hulsean Lectures for 1839. Man's Responsibility in reference to his Religious Belief, explained and enforced. By Rev. Thayer Smith, A.M.*

IT is the very excellence of these discourses that makes any analysis of their contents, within the compass of space which we possess, impossible, and we are obliged to confess that we can do little more than express the satisfaction with which we have read them, and point out the sound and clear reasoning in which, as in a pure medium, the whole argument may be viewed. The question—the very important question submitted to examination is—concerning *men's responsibility in forming their opinions, or in regard to their belief*: and it has arisen from the fact that persons are to be found, "who would not be suspected of disowning their accountableness in regard to their *conduct*, affirming in the most positive manner a position which unquestionably *implies* the negative of all responsibility in reference to their *opinions*,—the position that belief or opinion is wholly independent of the will; for there can be no responsibility, there can be no merit or demerit in operations of the mind in which the will is in no degree implicated and perfectly quiescent." That man is responsible in regard to his *belief*, the author observes, "though this doctrine may be properly called a doctrine of Scripture, is assumed in the Scripture to be a deduction of human reason, or capable of proof on its own merits." The design then of these discourses is to vindicate the assumption of Christianity, that we are accountable in regard to our belief; to shew that this is as *clearly*, though not so readily a conclusion of our reason as that we are accountable in regard to our conduct; and that those familiar but essential facts of human experience, which have led mankind in general, in a greater or less degree, to judge themselves and others worthy of reproach or commendation in forming their opinions, must, if closely investigated and pursued to their con-

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sequences, place this assumption of Christianity beyond dispute: in other words, "Speaking consistently with the various conditions in which individuals and multitudes are placed, we are as *certainly* in a state of moral probation in the exercise of our understanding on the subject of religion, as we are in fulfilling or neglecting any duties to the Creator whatsoever." We must, however, not leave the proposed argument in its imperfect and unfinished state, but see the full purpose and aim of the author, as he advances to its completion. It is not sufficient to prove that accountableness attaches to mankind in respect to their belief or opinions; but it is necessary to attract attention to the *extent* of that accountableness, and to the close connection which there is between a full acknowledgment of it, and the religious and moral welfare of mankind. Mr. Smith considers that our responsibility grows in our apprehensions as we improve our knowledge of man as an accountable being, and that if the moral principle be sustained, it must take a firmer hold upon the convictions of mankind. The author applies this to the case of the Jews (p. 2) in their rejection of Christ, and concludes, "that men are liable to contract guilt before God, and to incur his signal displeasure, through a misuse or evasion of that evidence by which his will is ascertained, as well as through a wilful violation or careless observance of his known commandments: that impiety and vice may be as certainly at work in the exercise of the understanding, as in the instigation of our conduct or course of life." The following observation we consider correct, and not in its importance to be overlooked. When the Scripture says, "He that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed," if such a declaration appears like a paradox, or arbitrary dogma, the reason is, that we consider belief or disbelief as a matter of *instant choice* or direct volition; or if it were possible that the judgment

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with respect to any question under immediate examination could be otherwise determined than by an apparent preponderance of the evidence; and thus by this false and superficial view an important truth is brought into discredit and neglect. The accountability of men in the *formation* of their opinions is then brought forward and illustrated, and the effect of the passions and the affections over the judgment; and as actions (for which we are confessedly accountable) are the consequences of opinions, so our duty must extend to a conscientious adoption of the latter. Whence the author observes,

“Here is laid open to us an extent of moral agency which it is at once most fearful and encouraging to contemplate, particularly to the more intelligent portion of mankind: to men of commanding powers of persuasion and reasoning; above all to those who are seeking to extend and perpetuate their own opinions and conjectures; who leave or wish to leave the impress of their own minds on the minds of others, and to repeat the impression on succeeding generations: men whose thoughts and speculations may reach the limits of the earth, and work for good or evil to the end of time. How great is their liability to pollute themselves with the guilt of other men's misdeeds! How great their power to share in the glory of their virtues!”

The doctrine thus stated is explained and pursued to the close of the first discourse to its practical end, that as the conduct of men is formed by their opinions, and as by their works they are to be judged, so for those opinions which, when worked out into practice, assume the name of actions, they are responsible; and that consequently a mere *theoretical* assent to the Gospel, apart from its practical purpose, would dissolve the union between the two, the inseparable union established by the Gospel—that good works are the necessary fruit of right opinions—without which they would be but as barren and imperfect blossoms—as the vernal promise of the opening year stopped in immature growth and purpose unfulfilled.

The second lecture is on the “Influence of the Affections on the Judgment,” a subject very interesting in itself, and very philosophically and ably discussed. Its importance can

only be lessened by supposing what is undeniably and experimentally false, “that corrupt inclinations are altogether inert, or strictly neutral, in the formation of opinions.” We here refer to the argument (p. 54 to 58) from analogy, as very cogently and skilfully urged, that as our affections attach us to the present state of things, and by it beget a love of the world, and so far diminish the importance of religion, they may exert a similar influence in obscuring in our *minds* and to our *reason* the evidence of its truth.

The third lecture shows “that the recognition of this doctrine is essential to the acquirement of religious knowledge.” We have marked in this discourse for our particular attention the observations (p. 61) made on the subject of perfect indifference, as displayed in many persons, to a *particularity* of religious belief, to the article of a creed, which we should extract had we the power; but extending as it does in its main and collateral application through the whole essay, we must refer to the original pages. Nor can we do more now than point out as passages worthy of particular attention, the note on Gibbon, p. 96; on the feelings of the Israelites to the miracles of Moses and Joshua, p. 115, &c.; on the conscientious use of their *reason*, to which Christians are bound in determining their duties to each other, p. 118; on the danger of a corrupt *bias* acting on the mind, leading to a disbelief of the Gospel, p. 123; on the reasons occasioning the guilt of unbelief, and on the conclusion that the Gospel virtually affirms a generally permanent connexion between an integrity of disposition towards the Creator, and a belief of its own declarations; in other words, between a due attention to the dictates of natural religion, and a reception of its own instruction and authority. The proper and necessary limitations of these duties are laid down at p. 129. The sixth lecture, a “Test of the Law of Truth in judging of Christianity,” is worthy of great attention. The different forms and shapes of unbelief are shown (p. 147); Hume's argument (p. 161) on idolatry is considered; and at p. 164 the change that is known often to take place in the sentiments of unbelievers at the approach of death, is advanced as a con-

vincing proof of the previous effect of passions and affections over the mind. In the seventh lecture, "The Doctrine opposed to the assumption of Infallibility," the boasted unity of belief in the Church of Rome, is considered, and some observations are made at p. 192—197 on the Oxford divines, whose doctrine the author considers hardly leaves room for that of a personal responsibility in the employment of our faculties on the sacred volume. Lastly we shall direct our reader's attention to what the author (p. 211) advances in his discourse of "The doctrine guarded against abuse in Christianity," of the *corrective* which Christianity discovers of that *demoralising* tendency which results from the doctrine of responsibility from religious tenets, a tendency to embroil the professors and believers of one faith with those of another, and thus bring the doctrines of piety in collision with the social virtues.

We now feel how inadequate is the view which we have given of these argumentative and excellent discourses—discourses worthy of all attention, both from the dignity and worth of the subjects considered, and from the important conclusions arrived at, through a series of sound deductions and reasonings. We have seldom met with a volume of sermons that has so satisfactorily employed our attention, or more fully rewarded our labours.

*The Styrian Lake, and other Poems.* By  
Fred. W. Faber, A.M.

WE always welcome a volume of Mr. Faber's, for we are sure to find in it much beautiful poetry, founded on deep moral and devout feeling, and coloured with the bright hues of a fine imagination. The object of poetry is not only to delight the fancy, but to give pleasurable emotions to the feelings, and to act with a cheering and happy influence on the mind. In the knowledge of the principles by which his art is governed, Mr. Faber appears to us to be well-instructed, and he has acquired a very considerable power of applying it with correctness and force, so that, as a *poetical artist*, he may be considered in no mean light. A considerable change has taken place in the style and expression of English

poetry—with its merits or defects we have nothing to do at present. Mr. Faber has partaken of its influence, and, indeed, is one of its chief ornaments and supports, and we expect much from his matured powers and his poetic faculty when in full expansion. At present we are contented to observe, that the present volume shows increasing ability, and a nearer approach to the excellence of his great model, Mr. Wordsworth. Our specimens are very short, but with specimens we hope few will be content.

ENGLISH HEDGES; SUGGESTED BY A PASSAGE  
IN MR. LAING'S NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

Not without deep memorial truth are ye,  
Partitions of sweet thorn, which intersect  
Our blithest counties—bidding us reflect  
Full oft upon our rural ancestry,  
The unambitious thanes of Saxon days,  
Who, with their modest manors well content,  
Of corn, and mead, and fragrant bean-field  
blent,

And woody pasture—lived in simple ways  
And patriarchal virtues, ere the hand  
Of Norman rule was felt, or feudal right,  
Baneful exotic! settled like a blight  
On the free customs of the past'ral land.

Behold—a length of hundred leagues display'd—

That web of old historic tapestry,  
With its green patterns, brodered to the eye,  
Is with domestic mysteries inlaid.  
Here hath a nameless sire in some past age,  
In quaint uneven stripe or curious nook,  
Clipp'd by the wand'rings of a snaky brook,  
Carved for a younger son an heritage;  
There set apart, an island in a bower,  
With right of road among the oakwoods round,  
Are some few fields within a ring-fence bound,  
Perchance a daughter's patrimonial dower.

So may we dream, while to our fancy come  
Kind incidents and sweet biographies,  
Scarce fanciful, as flowing from the ties  
And blissful bonds which consecrate our home  
To be an earthly heaven. From shore to shore  
That ample windstirr'd network doth ensnare  
Within its delicate meshes many a rare  
And rustic legend, which may yield good store  
Of touching thought unto the passenger;  
Domestic changes, families decay'd,  
And love or hate, in testaments display'd  
By dying men, still in the hedge-rows stir.

When Rome her British eagles did recall,  
Time saw the ages weave that web of green  
Assiduously upon the rural scene,  
Ere yet the lowly-raftered Saxon hall [field's  
Was watched from Norman fortalice. The  
Escutcheons were borne by those equal thanes,  
While herald Spring went wandering up the  
lanes, [shields.  
Blazoning with green and white the yeomen

And, as the Church grew there, beneath her  
eyes  
The breadth of hedge-rows grew with her, not  
To be, as freedom is, an undergrowth  
Of that true mother of all liberties.

The Saxon hedge-rows stand, though twice  
assailed;

Once greedy barons in their pride of birth  
For hunting-grounds impark'd the fertile earth,  
Till peasant joys and past'ral ditties failed;  
Now upstart wealth absorbs both far and nigh  
The small ancestral farms. Woe worth the day  
When fortunes overgrown shall eat away  
The heart of our old English yeomanry.  
The hedges still survive, shelters for flowers,  
An habitation for the singing birds,  
Cool banks of shadow, grateful to the herds,  
A charm unknown in any land but ours.

Ye modest relics of a simple past,  
Most frail and most enduring monument,  
Ye still are here, when Norman keep is rent,  
And cruel chase disparted into a waste  
Of cheerful tillage; ye uninjured rise  
To nature and to human wants allied,  
Therefore outliving works of lordly pride—  
How rightly dear, for what ye symbolise!  
Long may the Saxon hieroglyphic stand  
A precious trophy in the yeoman's eye,  
The wisdom of our ancient polity  
Written in leafy cypher o'er the land.

Had we more space we should give  
"The Dream of Cæsus," "The Ruined Cottages," and some others;  
but, not being able to accomplish this,  
we must content ourselves with what  
lies in a more convenient compass.

XLIX. (p. 294.)

Once more amid the alder trees,  
Once more among the hills,  
Mid dewy grass and fading leaves,  
And the blue steam on the rills;

Once more amid the pomp of clouds,  
Once more in shade and shower,  
What wonder is it I should weep  
For joy of autumn's power?

One year unto another calls  
In most mysterious ways;  
Autumn to autumn joins, and wakes  
The old autumnal days.

In springtide thus the jocund past  
One long long springtide seems;  
And summer shapes and finishes  
The bygone summer's dreams.

Such separate prerogative  
Doth in the seasons lie,  
And of sweet use may wise men make  
This deep consistency.

Dear native land! dear English friends!  
Now doubly dear are ye:  
Is it a trouble or a joy  
Wherewith ye welcome me?

Since last I walked through wither'd fern  
What tides of sight and sound  
To far off seas and foreign streams  
My pliant heart have bound!

Mid gorgeous cities, stirring lands,  
Mid wonder, change, and mirth,  
For months and months there was to me  
No England on the earth.

I saw the fruit-tree roads of France,  
The ancient Lombard plain,  
And Venice, in her white sunshine,  
Still sitting by the main.

And oh! how blue were all the bays,  
How strange the desert peace,  
The marble hoar, the olives grey,  
In old heroic Greece.

And bright was May in your green haunts,  
Ye sweet Propontid isles;  
And bright along the Bosphorus  
Were summer's evening smiles.

All up the wild Danubian plain,  
In Transylvanian dells,  
By Mur's romantic castled heights,  
And Drava's mountain wells.

Along the shining bends of Inn,  
In old Bavarian towns,  
By many a deep green Austrian lake,  
On bleak Bohemian downs.

From bill and stream and ruin hoar,  
Grave lessons did I learn,  
Deep wisdom poured by earth herself  
From her own ancient urn.

Now is it all a dream, a thing  
Gone with the buried past;  
A vision broken up, a light  
Which had no life to last.

And cheerfully, like vernal plants  
That pierce the April earth,  
Last autumn's thoughts come calmly up,  
With old autumnal mirth.

Calmly and cheerfully they come,  
As tho' I had been here,  
Nor left this single mossy bank  
Thro' all the bygone year.

Thought must be earned by thought, and  
truth  
From other truth be won;  
Next year the fruit will come of seed  
In this year's travel sown.

We will conclude with a sonnet.

THE WINTER RIVER.

Low spirits are a sin,—a penance given  
To over-talking and unthoughtful mirth;  
There is no high nor low in holiest Heaven,  
Nor yet in hearts where Heaven hath hallowed  
earth.

Still there are some whose growth is won in  
strife,

And who can bear hot suns thro' all their life;  
 But rather for myself would I forego  
 High tides of feeling, and brief moods of power,  
 Than share those languors with the showy  
 flower  
 Which the shade-loving herb doth never know.  
 O Brathay! wisely in thy winter grounds,  
 Wisely and sweetly are thy currents chiming,  
 Thus happily to every season timing  
 The same low waters and the same low sounds.

*Edwin the Fair, an Historical Drama.*  
 By Henry Taylor.

THE story of this tragedy has followed history in the events, and to the historic passages added others, necessary or useful for the promotion of the dramatic interest. It possesses very considerable poetical beauty, and every where marks of the author's talent and knowledge; it is more Shaksperian in language and modes of expression, and perhaps of thought, than any other dramatic poem of the present age that we recollect; but, in our opinion, it fails very much in interest; we feel little regard for the characters, and the incidents are neither terrible, to inspire us with awe and fear, or sufficiently pitiable to melt us to compassion. The character of Dunstan, a proud bigoted churchman, ruling the ignorant by fraud and the higher classes by terror, and carrying his deeds of cruelty and perfidy, *per fas et nefas*, to their dread consummation; we say that a character as this, unredeemed as it is by any noble and generous qualities, or even by any splendid faults, is not one to be a leading feature of the fable; or, if it was, it must be relieved and softened by contrasts with others of an opposite nature. There are also no regal characters on Edwin's brow to inspire admiration, and nothing in the fickle and faithless Elgiva to excite love; the other personages are faintly chiseled out, and too little distinguished to arrest the attention; while the plot itself, ending in the undesigned death of Elgiva, in the madness and death of Edwin, and in the final success of the oppressors, is not satisfactory to the mind: and we turn from the consideration of these to the occasional beauty of the poetry, the force and vigour of the expression, and the clearness and poetical feeling of the author. Let us give the soliloquy of Leolf, in the second act.

Rocks that beheld my boyhood! Perilous shelf  
 That nursed my infant courage! Once again  
 I stand before you—not as in other days  
 In your grey faces smiling—but, like you,  
 The worse for weather; here again I stand,  
 Again and on the solitary shore  
 Old Ocean plays as on an instrument,  
 Making that ancient music, when not known?  
 That ancient music, only not so old  
 As He who parted ocean from dry land,  
 And saw that it was good. Upon my ear,  
 As in the season of susceptible youth,  
 The mellow murmur falls—but finds the sense  
 Dulled by distemper; shall I say—by time?  
 Enough in action has my life been spent  
 Through the past decade, to rebate the edge  
 Of early sensibility. The sun  
 Rides high, and on the thoroughfares of life  
 I find myself a man in middle age,  
 Busy and hard to please. The sun shall soon  
 Dip westerly—but oh! how little like  
 Are life's two twilights! would the last were  
 first  
 And the first last—that so we might be soothed  
 Upon the thoroughfares of busy life,  
 Beneath the noonday sun, with hope of joy  
 Fresh as the morn—with hope of breaking  
 lights,  
 Illuminated mists, and spangled lawns,  
 And woodland orisons, and unfolding flowers,  
 As things in expectation.—Weak of faith!  
 Is not the course of earthly outlook, thus  
 Reversed from hope, an argument to hope  
 That she was licensed to the heart of man  
 For other than for earthly contemplations,  
 In that observatory domiciled,  
 For survey of the stars? &c.

Wulfstan the Wise is a somewhat improved Polonius. We will give a specimen of his wisdom; he is *speaking of his daughter*.

I did but bid her be less mutable,  
 Telling her that the past, or worse or better,  
 If driven in her and experienced home,  
 Might be as piles whereon to build the future,  
 Else insecure. I bid her be resolved,  
 Her choice now planted, forth of it to bring  
 The fruits of constancy; for constancy  
 On all things works for good. The barren  
 breeds,

The fluent stops, the fugitive is fixed  
 By constancy. I told you, did I not,  
 The story of the wind, how he himself,  
 The desultory Wind, was wrought upon?

O. Yes, Sir, you told it twice.

W. The tale was this:

The Wind, when first he rose and went abroad  
 Through the waste region, felt himself at fault,  
 Wanting a voice; and suddenly to earth  
 Descended with a wafture and a swoop,  
 Where, wandering volatile from kind to kind,  
 He wooed the several trees to give him one.  
 First he besought the Ash,—the voice she lent  
 Fitfully, with a free and lashing change,  
 Flung here and there its sad uncertainties:  
 The Aspen next—a fluttered frivolous twitter  
 Was her sole tribute: from the Willow came,



much curious information is imparted from the authorities quoted by him relating to the religion, customs, laws, and habits of the nations of the globe remote from us both in time and distance, and much ingenious reasoning is drawn from the consideration of the facts; but we must remark on an unbecoming *levity* in some parts, (as ex. gr. in the history of Sarah,) which the author assuredly did not introduce from any disrespect to the different belief of his readers, but which seemed unconsciously to escape from the view which he has taken of his subject, commenting as he does on the book of Moses as he would on that of Herodotus or Livy; but he who writes for the public must take care not to run counter to their feelings, and in another edition we trust that every unseemly expression will be removed. Of the extensive reading of the author, and ready application of it to his subject, no doubt can exist, and the learning shewn in his volume is of a very interesting and entertaining kind.

*The Bishopric of Souls.* By Rev. A. W. Evans.

THIS most able, interesting, and well written volume is inscribed in a feeling of duty and gratitude to the memory of Bishop Butler, to whom, it appears, the author was examining chaplain; nor can we refrain from extracting some portion of the character of the bishop as given in the preface, for the correctness of which we can vouch, although our acquaintance with that learned and excellent man was indeed slight compared to that enjoyed by Mr. Evans. After mentioning his deep learning, his large store of knowledge, his exquisite taste, and the clear and vigorous conception of his mind, the writer observes, on his being promoted to the bishopric,

"When he entered upon his high and sacred office in the Church of God, all who knew him not were surprised to see how he rose at once up to the standard of his rare requirements, while all who knew him were delighted to see proper room and scope afforded to the vigour and largeness of his mind. A bodily affliction, with which the Lord was pleased to visit him soon after his consecration, only made his spiritual vigour more remarkable. Its asthmatic symptoms were peculiarly distressing to one who had so much to do with

public delivery and crowded assemblies; yet he persevered with undaunted spirit to the very last remnant of his strength. Not only was the business of his diocese regularly transacted within doors, and his palace open with hospitable reception to his clergy until within a few days of his death, but long after a common regard for the ease of his suffering body would have counselled him to remain at home he appeared at his post in public. He presided at meetings where every person present had been in almost daily expectation of hearing of his death. He traversed the wild moors of Derbyshire, when every one that saw him wondered that he should have quitted a sick chamber. Truly he approved himself a good soldier of Jesus Christ. He endured hardness, and he may be said to have died upon the field of battle," &c.

The work itself, professing to include the chief duties of the clergyman, is commodiously divided into several chapters, including under each division a particular branch of duty, or consideration of one of his official engagements, as the clergyman's visitation, his sermon, the clergyman in school, when studying, in society, &c. In the first chapter the clergyman's conduct to the Separatist is judiciously laid down, excluding all temporising policy, and all sacrifice of doctrine or principle for the weak purpose of a temporary appearance of good will. The third chapter also contains an account of the visitation of the pastor to his parishioners, and his conduct to those who need his spiritual admonition, whether for carelessness of life, or scepticism, or schismatic tendencies. The contents of this chapter, we say, seem to us to be fruitful in advice of the most practically useful kind, upon points where error would be fraught with consequences more or less fatal to the clergyman's influence, character, and comfort. One important part of the clergyman's Sunday duties, that included in his office of "preacher," his manner, his behaviour in the pulpit, the style and character of his sermon, these points are well discussed; many prevailing and deeply-rooted errors are pointed out, and the true character of such a discourse as will be intelligible and serviceable is brought into view. And here we shall give a short extract on a point concerning language, which, as the author says, needs correction, and

on which we have often heard what appeared to us a most unprofitable discourse.

"There prevail some notions on the subject of plain language which seem to require correction. There is at present a great talk about *Saxon-English*. The term itself is erroneous; as well might we talk about *Latin-French*. No wonder then that the notion which it is meant to convey should be wrong. This is, that he who would be well understood by the poor should employ as his staples such words as are of *Saxon root*. Now this is quite untrue; for instance, we may have two equivalent phrases in our language, neither of which shall mainly consist of words of *Saxon root*, and yet the one shall be plain and vernacular, the other foreign and hard to be understood. Thus there is the abominable vulgarity of the English of the newspapers in the phrase 'It will be infallibly productive of most beneficial consequences,' and there is the idiomatic plain phrase 'It will not fail to produce most excellent fruit,' in which all the words not merely auxiliary are *French* and not *Saxon*; and is this a whit less plain than the pure English, 'It cannot but yield a very good harvest?' *Norman-English* would be a much more suitable term. Nor is it true that words are not plain simply because they are of foreign derivation. The primary cause is that they are *general terms*; that these *general terms* should have been supplied from a foreign language is merely accidental, being owing to the long degradation of our language to the exclusive use of the lower classes by the Norman Conquest, no less than to the exclusive use of the Latin by writers. For that part of any language which consists of general terms is little used and therefore imperfectly understood by the vulgar. This may be illustrated by the use of our word 'imagination'; use it in the sense in which it occurs in *Romans* i. 21, 'They became vain in their imaginations,' and the most ignorant will understand you; but use it in the abstract sense of a faculty of the mind, as in the words, 'imagination presents to our view,' and you have probably gone out of sight of all their imaginations. Let not, therefore, words of *Latin* origin be a bugbear, nor indulge in the pedantry of scraping together all that you can of words of *Saxon root*. Pedantry is always unintelligible, if not ridiculous, to the common people, but avoid *general terms* and *generalising phrases* as much as possible; the latter indeed may always be dispensed with."

We have no room left for farther

extract; but we are sure that, by what we have given, our readers will not fail to acknowledge this work to be one of a superior kind; containing much sound reflection and judicious advice upon points of the highest importance and difficulty, and all pointing to the one great end—the inculcation of religious feelings, and the formation of a truly conscientious and pious character; while throughout the style is, as might be expected, correct, elegant, and suited to the subject. We must, however, add that it is almost with pain that we have omitted making an extract from p. 177—179, under the head of the Clergyman in School, where will be found a passage of exquisite truth and beauty.

*The Private Correspondence of Jane Lady Cornwallis, 1613—1644; from the originals in the possession of the Family. 8vo. pp. l. 314.*

THOUGH this series of letters cannot boast that flow of anecdote or abundance of incident which would render it generally popular, yet it is perfectly unnecessary to entertain any question respecting the utility of perpetuating, by means of the press, so genuine a record of ancient manners and feelings, and so authentic a source of occasional information on public and historical events, as well as private history and genealogy, as the correspondence of any family of distinction must afford; and it must be acknowledged that the editor of that universal favourite, the *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, has earned a fresh title to the thanks of the public by the present work.

Jane Lady Cornwallis, though, as the recipient of these letters, we view her chiefly by a reflected light, was evidently a person of superior character. She was the grand-daughter of Sir Peter Meautys, King Henry VIIIth's Secretary for the French tongue, and daughter of Hercules Meautys, by Philippe, daughter of Richard Cooke, of Gidea Hall. She was married first in 1608, to Sir William Cornwallis, of Brome, by whom she was mother of the first Lord Cornwallis; and secondly, in 1613, to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Calford, K.B. who, as an amateur painter, has been enshrined, but with

some errors,\* in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. Her second husband died in 1627, she surviving until 1659. It is recorded in her epitaph, that by prudence and good management she rescued the two ancient and distinguished families, with which she was connected, from absolute ruin in times of the greatest difficulty.

"Erat autem ipsa, dum viveret, cum omnibus virtutibus exulta, tum præcipuè pietatis insigni, caritate singulari, prudentia ultra sexum planè admiranda, quâ temporibus difficillimis duas Familias antiquitate nobiles, quibus certissimo Divinæ providentiæ nutu conjuncta fuerat, sola sustinuit, ab interitu vindicavit, et perpetuitatis spei restituit, ingenti exemplo; quale nec hactenus cognitum, nec fortasse posthac sperandum."

The most distinguished of her correspondents was Lucy Countess of Bedford, a lady of whose merits history has not been silent, whilst she has at the same time suffered some injustice from the envy of her contemporaries, and the credulity of certain authors. Lord Braybrooke states that the memoir of her contained in Wiffen's History of the House of Russell has in some measure cleared away the imputations unjustly cast upon her character, though it is not uniformly accurate in its statements. The noble editor further remarks,

"That her habits were profuse no one will deny, but probably both her means and her expenditure have been exaggerated; at all events she was a munificent patron of the arts, and an encourager of literary merit, and we find her acquiring the works of Holbein without regard to price."

"Both ladies were unquestionably possessed of strong natural understandings; but in one material particular there was a strong resemblance in their characters, which had its effect in cementing their mutual affection, as both had been brought up in the pure Protestant faith; and whilst many of the letters, and especially those of Lady Bedford, are written in a pleasing and even a captivating style, it is gratifying to observe in all parts of the correspondence a tone of meek and unaffected piety, indicating that neither amidst the dissipation of the court nor the retire-

ment of the country, neither in sickness nor in health, were those good principles of sound religion forgotten by the two friends, which had been inculcated in their youthful minds, and formed their best consolations in after-life."

We have peculiar satisfaction in quoting these passages in vindication of one who was called fantastic and more than eccentric by Pennant and other half-informed writers: and we shall now give some brief specimens of the Countess's letters. In one written at London during the King's visit to Scotland in 1617, she says—

"This dull towne affords nothing worthy the wrighting, for ther is almost nobody of quality left in itt. Of the Queen's court I can say litle good, for her resolution to part with Roxborough still continues, which makes her looke big upon all she thinks loves that good woeman, and they attend her very seldom; of which matter I am one that price her favor, but upon such an occasion cannot be sorry for her frownes, which are now litle to me, all my court busnesse being so dispatched as they will not require my attendance ther; and I am growne to love my ease and liberty so well as no measure of favor could often invite me theather, where ther is no hope of any good to be done. \* \* \*

"Out of Scotland I hear no newze but that the English of quality are very kindly and royally entertained by the nobility, but the meaner sort not so well used by the common people, which troubles the King extremely, who entertains all the noblemen [that] went with him not as servants but guests. This is all his journey hath yett brought forth."

The following is a remarkable passage respecting pictures, (alluded to by the editor as above quoted,) in her pursuit of which the Countess of Bedford came into collision with that famous virtuoso, the Earl of Arundel.

"I had almost forgotten an earnest request I am to make by you to Mr. Bacon, but that a *trick my Lo. of Arundell putt upon me yesterday to the cussing me of some pictures promised me*, putt me in mind of itt. I was told the last night that your father-in-law [Sir Nicholas Bacon] was like to die, and that he had some peeces of painting of Holben's, which I am shewr, as soon as Arundell hears, he will trye all means to gett; but I beseech you entreate Mr. Bacon, if they will be parted with to any, to lay hold of them afore-hand for me, who better than

\* See Gent. Mag. vol. XCVI. Part I. p. 347.



any other I am shewr may prevale with his brother, to whos share I conseave they will falle, for I am a very diligent gatherer of all I can gett of Holben's or any other excellent master's hand; I do not care at what rate I have them for price, but I shall thinke itt an extraordinary favor if Mr. Bacon can procure me those, or any others, if he know any such therabouts, upon any conditions; whos judgement is so extraordinary good as I know nonne can better tell what is worth the having. Some of those I have found in obscure places, and gentlemen's houses that, because they wear old, made no reckoning of them; and that makes me thinke itt likely that ther may yett be in divers places many excellent unknown peeses, for which I lay wayghte with all my frends; and when Mr. Bacon coms to London, he shall see that, though I be but a late beginner, *I have pretty store of choise peeses.* Dear Madam, let me hear by this bearer, wheather I have not binne misinformed concerning thes pictures, and, if I have not, make them shewr eyther for me or nobody; *and be not curious to thinke I may pay too much, for I had rather have them than juels. If any copies of them be desired, I will retorne such as he must extraordinarily well know paintings, that shall distinguish them from the originalls.*"

The Countess's letter on the death of the Marquess of Hamilton at p. 119, is truly pathetic, and highly creditable to her sentiments: and what she states of the change at court on the death of King James is remarkable, though the change itself is not previously unknown. She states that the new King,

"for aught any body yett can discover, makes his owne determinacions, and is very stiff in them; having already changed the whole face of the court very near to the same forme itt had in Queene Elizabeth's tyme, suffering nonne but the counsell and his bedchamber to come further than the Privie Chamber, whear he continually abides; nor the counsell to go furder than the Privie Galleries, and causes itt to be strictly kept likewise. Into the Presence no more are admitted than his owne servants and gentlemen of quality. Of his bedchamber he hath sworn nonne more than he had before but the Duke of Buckingham, whom he uses very well; but it is hoped will be governed by no man, nor will he admitt any of the rest as is thought. After the funerall itt is expected that he will make som alterations among the great officers, and the common voice is, change my Lord Chamberlain's staffe into that I shall never but

with sorrow see in other hand than that\* that held itt last, and bestow it on his brother. Yett so farr he hath not yett declared himself."

We have now reached the extent of our limits for extract, and shall only notice in conclusion two little points of curiosity: one, at p. 152, of the Lord General Cecil complaining in the year 1626, of popular ballads.

"Hee broke outt into a confused and passionate discourse of his hard condicion, to be prejudged and decied in common voyce, as himself said hee was, *even as farr as to balletts.*"

The other is the mention of Hyde Park so early as 1632 as a fashionable resort. Sir Frederick Cornwallis had been seen "in Hide Park with a company of gentlewomen in a coach" (p. 247); and again, (p. 260) "it was not Hide Parke, or any other *foolerie*, that kept mee the last weake from presenting my respects to your Ladyship."

Such minute allusions as these have their value, and many such will always incidentally occur in old correspondence.

*Classical Museum, No. I. July, 1843.*

*Svo. pp. 140.*

WHEN the volume before us was put into our hands, the feelings excited by its appearance were those of surprise that for upwards of ten years England has been without a journal devoted to classical literature; and regret on this account both among our own and foreign scholars has naturally arisen, when they recollect that, till within a very late period, England has always been renowned for its labourers in philology, has taken the lead in classical pursuits, and produces scholars whom even the great hero of Germany, Hermann, confesses to be superior to those of his own country.

Of the journals devoted to this species of literature that have appeared in this country during the present century, the earliest and the most extensive is the *CLASSICAL JOURNAL*. In a work that extended to forty vo-

\* The Marquess of Hamilton, late Lord Steward, is alluded to. The Earl of Pembroke was Lord Chamberlain. His brother was the Earl of Montgomery, who became Lord Chamberlain to Henrietta Maria.

lumes, we must expect to meet with articles of various descriptions—much that is good, as well as much that is useless and puerile. But in the earlier numbers it will be sufficient to mention the names of such contributors as Blomfield, Dobree, Elmsley, Kidd, and others, as a proof of the many valuable papers its pages contain. That there were two or three writers who loaded its pages with abuse, and tended to bring it into bad fame, is too well known to need any comment; but in the later volumes we again meet with much that is valuable.

Of the *MUSEUM CRITICUM*, the next of our classical periodicals, we need only say that to praise it would be impertinent; it forms in our opinion the model for works of this description—and we hope to find the *Classical Museum* as useful and as successful.

The last journal that we have to notice is the *PHILOLOGICAL MUSEUM*. The names of Clinton, Cramer, Hare, Thirlwall, G. C. Lewis (some valuable articles from whose pen appear in the later numbers of the *Classical Journal*, and whom we are glad to find a contributor to the *Classical Museum*), &c. are testimonies to its value. It gave, perhaps, too much space to etymological disquisitions; although its title “*Philological*” may be said to carry with it an apology for this. And now, if the reader be not already tired, let us come to the *CLASSICAL MUSEUM*.

The first article is a review of Boeckh on *Ancient Weights, Coins, and Measures*, by Mr. Grote. It is, perhaps, not in the best taste to begin a work of this kind with an article, the subject of which is essentially heavy and comparatively uninteresting. “*Disquisitions on the form of Thericlean Cups, or the Value of Sicilian Talents*,”\* ought not, and we trust will not, supersede the more legitimate objects of philology and criticism. But do not let us be misunderstood; we on no account would undervalue anything that tends to increase our knowledge of the customs and manners of the ancients—we wish merely to prevent a too great attention being paid to such subjects as the above, to the detriment of those that are more

important; and the placing this article at the commencement of a work like the present, inclines us to believe that a large portion will be devoted to similar articles.

However, Mr. Grote has written a very able paper on the subject; when he differs from Boeckh, his objections are very clearly stated, and as firmly supported. Mr. Grote has a strange antipathy to the letter c in Greek names—so we find Korkyra (p. 5), Thukydidēs (p. 10, note 6), the Chalkideans in Thrakè (p. 11),\* &c.

The next article is an edition (the fourth, as we learn from the preface) of the Hymn to Isis, found in the island of Andros, by Dr. Schmitz. We cannot help wishing that the learned editor had given us the whole Hymn, instead of but half, in however a mutilated state it may be. He has given under the text the various readings of previous editors, and of the stone when he has ventured to differ from it. He has in general adopted the best readings; but we think that the notes should have been written in Latin. And here we will take an opportunity of saying a few words against the pernicious system of writing English notes upon a classical author. The subject was successfully handled in a recent number of the *Quarterly Review*. The excessive length to which English notes are generally carried forms a great objection to them—and since Latin notes must cause much labour, they will naturally be more terse and more to the point.† Again, English notes are useful only in England, German notes in Germany, &c.; for, in spite of Dr. Arnold’s dictum, we cannot but think that there are many English scholars who do not understand German, and far more German scholars who are totally ignorant of English. Even in Dr. Arnold’s excellent edition of Thucydides, many of the notes are too long, a fault which would probably have been avoided if they were written in Latin. Besides, the excessive puerility to which some editors descend in English notes forms another objection.

\* This reminds us of a well-known farce, where, after a short debate, the author of Shakspeare is decided to have been *Kolley Kibber*.

† *Quart. Rev.* vol. LXIV. p. 378.

\* Elmsley, in the *Edinburgh Review*, vol. II. p. 309.

Not to assume this without proof, we will extract in a note a passage from the notes of Mr. Mitchell, a gentleman who is well known as a determined upholder of English notes, and who, in his preface to a play of Sophocles, has offered some very facetious remarks to deter a future editor from returning to the old system.\*

But we must now return to the third article of the *Classical Museum*; On Greek Topography, by the Rev. A. P. Stanley, a most interesting paper, and worthy of great praise. The chief features of Greek topography are pointed out with great tact, and the whole will repay an attentive perusal. The mention of the fact that the Greek theatres are generally placed so as to overlook the sea, and to command as extensive a prospect as possible, reminds us of Dr. Wordsworth's interesting account of the theatre at Athens, where he points out the effect that the *οὐρανοῦ καλὸν* of Greece, and the scenes of all its glories, which could be seen from the theatre itself, had upon the compositions of the tragic poets. (Athens and Attica, pp. 95—97.) We must reluctantly agree with Mr. Stanley in abandoning Dr. Wordsworth's pleasing theory respecting the *bema* (p. 55, note.)

We have next two short articles to prove the accuracy of Herodotus, and the reliance that may be placed in his statements when he speaks from his

\* Aristoph. Nub. 203. ἀστεῖον λέγεις. " 'You funny fellow,' intimates Strepsiades, at the same time poking his finger into the scholar's ribs, 'but you talk as the whole town is doing just now.'" (We say nothing of the false interpretation!)

Again, Nub. 406. "Let us look at the smile of calm serenity—which comes over the face of the real Socrates, and hear the words which rather play about than issue from his lips. 'Happy Aristophanes! thou art a fellow of infinite mirth, and, I believe, an honest one to boot; but will all the plaudits of an admiring theatre, and the gay banquet which succeeds, earn thee a sweeter sleep than my humble meal?' " &c.

We have no room for the note on 224, and the colloquy at the end of the play.

This is Mr. Mitchell's general style—and this is under the text of Aristophanes!

† Desinit in placem mulier formosa superne."

own experience, by Dr. Schmitz and Mr. George Long. The former is an account of the discovery of one of the monuments mentioned by Herodotus as having been raised by Sesostris; the latter is a defence of the celebrated canal through the peninsula of Athos, which Juvenal (Sat. X. 174,) has ridiculed. But in this latter paper there is a passage which we think ought not to pass unnoticed; \* it is as follows: (p. 85.)

"Ruperti's note on the passage (*i. e.* of Juvenal) is a good sample of critical ignorance. He had not read Herodotus, or he could not understand him."

Now, Ruperti was no mean scholar—a scholar as superior in his attainments to Mr. Long, as his reputation is removed from being injured by his sneers. That he was not mistaken in the present case we do not pretend; but this is only an instance of the truth of one of Porson's most certain canons, that ALL MEN ARE LIABLE TO ERROR.† By all means let the mistakes of scholars be pointed out; but let it be done in a gentlemanly and scholarlike manner. We trust that the editors of the *Classical Museum* will take care that in future no abuse of this kind disgraces their pages. It can only bring them into disrepute.

This is followed by a Dissertation on a Second Bosphorus Cimmerius, &c. by Dr. Plate, which we think the most important paper in the present number. The author establishes his point, and interprets the important passages of Constantine Porphyrogeneta and Strabo, with great success. It is, indeed, as the above-mentioned review remarked, "an acquisition." It is also written in a pleasing style, and is rendered very interesting.

A few instances of the Sanscrit origin of some Greek and Latin words, by Dr. Smith, make us wish for more. As he intends to continue them, they should have been placed in alphabetical order; he derives *Cæsar* from the Sanscrit *késa*, "hair;" but we prefer the old *cædo*.

Mr. Lewis's paper "On the Meaning and Origin of the verb 'To Tirl,'" is amusing; but its right to appear in the

\* This has been already slightly animadverted upon in the *Westminster Review*.

† Letters to Travis, Addenda, p. xxxiii.

Classical Museum may be questioned. We shall hope to see more valuable articles from his pen.

We have next notices of recent publications; Foreign intelligence, among which is an interesting abstract of the important excavations in Greece, and which we wish was fuller, and without any &c. &c.; and accounts of the numbers of students and professors at some of the German universities. The volume concludes with lists of the works recently published in England and the continent, the former of which is by no means as complete as it should be; *e. g.* to mention the first books that occur to us; no mention is made of Gaisford's *Chæroboschus*, and Eusebii *Eclóg. Proph.* both published in 1842.

On the whole we are disposed to augur very well of this publication from the appearance of the first number. It is a periodical that *ought* to be supported, and we trust that the public will assist it by admitting it into their libraries, and, what is of more importance, our present scholars will aid it by their contributions. We would again urge upon the editors to take the *Museum Criticum* for their model, and by so doing we have no doubt that their publication will be rendered at once interesting, amusing, and useful.

We must not omit to state that the present number contains two very well-executed maps.

*A View of Cheltenham, in its past and present state.* By Henry Davies. 8vo. pp. 220.

THE author of this work has so long directed his constant attention to the progress of Cheltenham, and all its institutions, that no one is better qualified to present to the world its modern history and condition. This volume is, in fact, the fourth edition of a work which he has previously entitled the *Stranger's Guide*; but it now comes forward in a handsomer form, and more highly illustrated with engravings. Besides a map, it has eight lithographic plates and forty-eight woodcut vignettes; and also a plate exhibiting the geological strata round Cheltenham, and illustrating the researches of that highly competent authority Mr. Murchison.

From a review of the growth of

Cheltenham, we find that in 1801 its population was only 3076; in 1811, 8325; and in 1821, 13,388. Its resources are supposed by the author to have been most rapidly developed in the period between 1821 and 1831, though it has still continued largely to increase. In the latter year its population was reported at 22,942, and it became a parliamentary borough. In 1841 its population was 31,391. It has now seven churches; and the present year has witnessed the completion of a Proprietary College, which has every prospect of becoming permanently useful. The structure which has been erected for it, from the designs of J. Wilson, esq. appears an elegant building, and shows we think a decided improvement in buildings of this kind, since the school-house at Rugby was rebuilt in the same style about a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Davies's volume is concluded with a chronological series of events in the history of the town. From one of the last items we find that the manor of Cheltenham has been recently sold by Lord Sherborne. It was purchased by his ancestor, John Dutton, esq. in 1628, for 1,200*l.* and was sold on the 16th March in the present year, (with other property in the town,) for 39,000*l.* The purchasers are Mrs. Gardner and James Agg Gardner, esq.

*Crosby Place, described in a Lecture on its Antiquities and Reminiscences; delivered in the Great Hall, Aug. 5, 1842.* By the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M. Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, &c. 8vo. pp. 60.

THE attention which has been directed to Crosby Hall by the zeal and activity of those who have promoted its recent repairs and restoration, has been productive of several publications in illustration of its architecture and its history; and, certainly, it has well merited such commemoration; for not only does it remain the sole memorial of the domestic magnificence maintained by the ancient citizens of London, but it has to boast of historical associations with a long series of the most illustrious names. Of these the leading and most interesting points are brought forward and discussed in a pleasing manner by Mr. Mackenzie

in the essay before us, which we have no doubt will prove as acceptable in a printed form as it was on its oral delivery.

Richard the Third's residence at Crosby Place, immediately before his assumption of the crown, is affirmed by all the old historians. Holinshed says, "By little and little all folke withdrew from the Tower, and drew unto Crosbies, in Bishopsgate street, where the Protector kept his household, so that the Protector had the court, and the King was in a manner left desolate." It is remarked, however, by Mr. Mackenzie, that

"In her very fascinating *Lives of the Queens of England*, Miss Strickland declares that all 'Richard's private councils were held at the dower residence of his mother at Barnard's [a misprint for Baynard's] Castle, where she was then abiding,' and that 'a forced recognition of Richard as King' was made 'in the hall of Crosby-house, his town residence.' (Vol. iii. 349, 350.) But Rapin and other authorities convince me that this talented authoress has made some confusion between these two residences of the Protector, and has named Baynard's Castle where she should have named Crosby Hall, while she has made Crosby Hall the scene of an event which was enacted at his mother's residence."

Crosby Place, when entire, is supposed to have been much more extensive than the existing remains. A ground-plan of the whole, as far as could be ascertained from foundation walls, &c. made by Mr. Lapworth, lately gained the Soane medallion at the Institute of British Architects, and has been placed, with the accompanying memoir, in the library of that institution.

"The modern buildings in Crosby Square occupy the line of the original apartments and offices which surrounded the quadrangle; and the frontage in Bishopsgate Street was probably open, the Hall being exposed to view. Access to the mansion from the Priory precinct and church of St. Helen was on the north side, by a doorway opening into a pleasure or garden; and that portion of the building, long a disgrace to the neighbourhood, has now become one of its greatest ornaments.

"The new North Front is built on the ancient foundations, and is composed in the style of domestic architecture of the

latter part of the fifteenth century. The



details are studied with a special reference to the manor-house of Great Chalfield, Wiltshire, erected in that age.\*

"The oriel window on that side is decorated with sculpture displaying in the centre, over the tabling, the arms and crest of Sir John Crosby; the frieze over the oriel exhibits the arms of five of the later freeholders, Sir Thomas More, 1523; Alderman William Boud, 1560; Sir John Spencer, † 1594; Spencer Earl of Northampton, 1630; and the Freeman family, [from] 1692 [to the present time.] This front I have called *new*, advisedly; for there is no attempt at *restoration*, no documents being in existence which might serve as sure guides. The only part that is ancient, besides the foundation, is the basement window, opening into the vaulted cellar, now used in the kitchen. The external mouldings of this window have been faithfully restored from the decayed mouldings, which for a long series of years were buried underneath the steps.

\* And of which see a view in our *Mag.* for July 1834.

† We cannot omit to notice that Mr. Mackenzie has fallen into the error of regarding as genuine the letter of Elizabeth Lady Compton, the heiress of Sir John Spencer, supposed to be addressed to her husband, relative to her household establishment and personal expenses. We think it is a fabrication, though a clever one, and it has misled other authors, one of whom we noticed not long since.

The right-hand jamb and half the arch of the entrance door has been left undisturbed; and there is a stone doorway in the west wall now opening into a small ante-room, which is original. These are beautiful in character, and have been carefully preserved, and they have served the architect as key-notes for the general details of this part of the building."

The architect employed in these re-

storations was Mr. John Davies, of Devonshire-square. We have asked permission to present our readers with the representation of the new façade; which, together with the view of the restored front towards the court-yard, which was given in our Magazine for Sept. 1836, will inform our readers of the principal works effected by the restoration committee.

*Proverbial Philosophy, &c.* By M. F. Tupper.—This is the second series of a work, the first part of which we noticed some time since. The maxims and sentences are written according to the oriental style, after the manner of the Arabian writers, and some of the Jewish books not received into the authentic volume of scripture; but possessing much wisdom and sound remark on life, expressed in language figurative and elegant. Many parts of Mr. Tupper's volume show a rich and copious fancy, accurate observation of nature, and a happy power of clothing practical truth in metaphorical language, and in the attractive robe of poetical allusion; indeed, the variety and abundance of his figures is not the least remarkable feature in the volume. As a specimen, the beginning of the section "Of Life" may be given.

A child was playing in a garden, a merry little child,  
Bounding with triumphant health, and full of happy fancies;  
His kite was floating in the sunshine—but he tied the string to a twig,  
And ran among the flowers to catch a new-born butterfly;  
His hornbook lay upon a bank, but the pretty truant hid it,  
Bound up in gathered grass, and moss, and sweet wild thyme.  
He launched a paper boat upon the fountain—then wayward turned aside,  
To twine some fragrant jessamines about the dripping marble;  
So in various pastimes, shadowing the schemes of manhood,  
That curly-headed boy consumed the golden hours,  
And I blessed his glowing face, envying the merry little child,  
As he shouted with the extacy of being, clapping his hands for joyfulness.  
For I said, Surely, O Life, thy name is happiness and hope.  
Thy days are bright, thy flowers are sweet, and pleasure the condition of thy gift.

*Translations from the German, Prose and Verse.* By H. Reeve and S. E. Taylor.—A pleasing selection of tales and poems from the lesser, "but not the least, of the lights of modern German literature," including the names of Jean Paul, Novalis, Goethe, Uhland, &c. There is at the end a poem called "The Paris, the original by the most eminent living Polish poet, and it bears marks of the peculiar Slavonian genius of its author." The names of the translators are an assurance of the elegance and fidelity of their versions. The first of the pieces, "Reminiscences of the last hour of life for the hour of death," has been reprinted in America. We will give, as our specimen of the poetical part,

THE RETURN OF THE BARD. (*Uhland.*)

The bard lies low upon his bier,  
His lips are cold, his song is o'er,  
Crown ye with Daphne's faded hair  
The brow which now shall throbb no more.

Lay by his side the scrolls which tell  
The last sweet strains he lov'd to sing,  
The lyre that erst he struck so well  
Lies in his arms, yet shall not ring.

So let the bard his slumber sleep,  
His strains shall still reverberate,  
And future generations weep  
For him who sunk to adverse fate.

Long moons and years shall pass like breath,  
The cypress shade him with its gloom,  
And those who wept his earlier death,  
Shall sink themselves into the tomb.

Yet, as the beauteous spring returns,  
With fire renewed to cheer the earth,  
So with fresh fire his spirit burns,  
The bard renews each year his birth.

For to the living he belongs,  
The grave on him no chill has cast;  
And those live only in his songs  
Who idly deemed his life was past.

## FINE ARTS.

## ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, ROYAL ACADEMY.

In the designs for Churches exhibited this year a marked improvement is observable, not alone in the style of architecture, but in the ecclesiastical propriety of the structure. This is manifestly attributable to the formation of the several societies for the promotion of the study of architectural design which have been recently formed, and more especially to those which have arisen in the two Universities. The two following subjects may be considered as formed under the inspection of the Oxford Architectural Society.

1222. *The accepted design for the New Cathedral Church at St. John, Newfoundland, J. M. Derick.* A large and handsome cruciform structure, consisting of nave, transept, and choir, with a central tower, crowned with a lofty and elegant spire. The style is the latest variety of lancet architecture of the period, in which traceried windows were coming into use by rapid steps. The transept has five lancet lights in the York style. There is an entrance below this window which serves to mar the regularity of the design; pinnacles are applied to the angles of the design, and the style, though somewhat lighter than ancient examples, is still a good specimen of early English architecture.

1263. *New Church of St. John the Evangelist, now erecting at Marchwood, Hants. J. M. Derick.* A very pleasing design for a parish church, of early English architecture. It consists of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the south-west angle of nave, terminated by a plain spire of stone. A transept is attached to the nave of less elevation than the main body of the structure, and there is a good chancel. The windows are lancet-shaped, being triple in the transept front. This church, with the design for the cathedral by the same architect, shows the great beauty of the lancet style when worked with its due proportions.

The next subject is an interior view of a church designed under the inspection of the Cambridge Camden Society. It is calculated to display the purity of the ecclesiastical arrangement with greater precision than any exterior view, and it is pleasing to see how ably the architect has carried out in this design the strict views of that Society upon church arrangement, according to ancient models, and at the same time he has given to the structure the peculiar features of the churches of the county in which it is to be erected.

1247. *Interior of the Church about to be erected at Whitstable, Kent. R. C. Carpenter.* This is a design fully constructed on the model of the ancient edifices of the county. The architecture is in the style of the age of Edward the Third. It consists of a nave and aisles, separated by an arcade of lofty pointed arches, with chamfered architraves springing from octagon columns, the roof of timber, sustained by arched principals without tie beams. The chancel and nave are separated by a rood screen, and open seats occupy the latter instead of pews. The pulpit is of stone, attached by one of the piers of the chancel; it is octagonal in form and painted with figures of saints. The design might really pass for the view of a church actually built in the fourteenth century.

The following subject is also deserving of praise for the general merit of its arrangement upon church principles, as well as the superior appearance it makes when compared with the generality of modern churches:

1260. *Interior of the New Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Herne Hill, Dulwich. G. Alexander.* It is a fair example of ecclesiastical design, although the architecture is not so pleasing as Whitstable on account of the Tudor style having been adopted, which is devoid of the aspiring character of the earlier styles. The interior consists of a nave and aisles, separated by an arcade of four centered arches on the usual Tudor pier, an octagon with four attached columns. The roof is timber, sustained upon carved trusses; the aisles panelled. The pulpit, against one of the chancel piers, is of stone, and bracket-shaped; it is approached by a concealed staircase entering through an arch in the wall. The font is in the centre of the west end, octagonal and panelled. The architecture of the church is in good keeping, but the windows exhibit the usual fault of modern Gothic in the interior arches, which are of the same form as the exterior ones; all good examples of Gothic architecture having an arch more depressed in the interior than the outer face of the wall, and wider, to meet the splay of the window. This arrangement is seldom used in modern examples, and is one of the chief causes of the meanness which commonly marks the interior of a new church.

In a very different style to either of the former is

1173. *Approved design for rebuilding Doury Chapel, Hotwells, Bristol. F. E.*

*H. Fowler.* A specimen of a style which we hoped to have seen no longer used in ecclesiastical designs. It is a common-place structure, and very far behind the present improved state of church building. The principal front alone is seen, which consists of a portico of four columns, with wings for gallery stairs and a small square tower and dome above in the usual proprietary chapel style; we trust it will be the last of its class.

1202. *South-east view of All Saints' Chapel, Sonning, erected at the expense of Rob. Palmer, esq. M.P. J. Turner.* A small early English chapel, consisting of nave and chancel, with a bell gable on the apex of the west front. The chancel, as usual in modern specimens of early English, is much too small, being little more than a recess at the upper end of the nave.

1215. *Interior of St. Michael's Church, Stockwell, lately erected from the design of Mr. W. Rogers.*

We are indebted to the catalogue for the information that it gives, otherwise we might have mistaken the design for a view of one of Mr. Maudslay's workshops. Instead of nave, aisles, and chancel, here is a naked interior, with an open wavy roof, supported by, apparently, cast iron uprights, without any pretension to architectural character; so much so that it would appear that a studied contempt of the proprieties of ecclesiastical design is what the building was chiefly designed to exhibit. It is true there is a pulpit in the centre, immediately behind which may be an altar; but two small galleries flanking the latter seem to destroy this idea, and lead to the supposition that it is rather designed for a lecture room. We regret to see this structure added to the other extraordinary examples of church building which are to be found in the southern environs of the metropolis.

1246. *South-east view of the New Church just commenced at Hildenborough, near Tunbridge, Kent. E. Christian.* This design represents a cross church of lancet architecture. It consists of a nave and aisles comprehended under one roof, transepts and a chancel, the latter injured by an injudicious and unnecessary attempt to unite the apse with the square chancel, to produce which the side walls are made to sweep round to the eastern end. But for this conceit the design would possess some merit.

The chancel and transept have triple lancet windows. The tower is situated in the angle between the nave and south transept, and is surmounted by a plain octagonal spire.

1248. *The new French Protestant Church, St. Martin-le-Grand. J. B. GENT. MAG. VOL. XX.*

*Owen.* The smallness of the building and the exuberance of ornament are the more striking features of the design. The unnecessary breaking up the structure into so many parts is a striking defect. The architecture, in the Tudor style, is light and florid. A fine opportunity has been lost of building a bold and simple church in a correct style, which the estimate would have well afforded. A neat and uniform nave and chancel without aisles, would have sufficed for the church, and been in themselves more pleasing than a shewy structure rendered unimportant by the smallness of its dimensions.

1185. *Design for the restoration of the interior of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hull. T. Allom.* The newly introduced portions of the church furniture are very florid, and have a foreign rather than an English character. The view shows the nave with the area under the central tower. There is a stone rood loft, and a pulpit of the same material, the stairs to which are however too obtrusive: such objects in ancient designs were either concealed or closely attached to a pillar. The open seats instead of pews are pleasing features in a church restoration.

1222. *An Interior view of Stone Church, in the palmy days of the fourteenth century. A. Smith.* This is an ideal restoration of this very beautiful church to its original character. There is a rood-screen and a lofty arched roof of timber added; the latter in lieu of the present unsightly covering, which was set up after the destruction of the old roof by fire, in the reign of Charles I. The wall above the chancel arch and the side walls are enriched with painting in the ancient style. The chancel does not appear to have received any restorations. It would be pleasing to see this truly beautiful portion of the church restored to its pristine beauty.

In Domestic Architecture there are some specimens worthy of attention. It would be pleasing to see a more general revival of our ancient styles, which possess every capability to admit of the engrafting upon the ancient styles all the improvements which modern taste and convenience require. We notice the principal designs in this class.

1252. *South-east view of the Hall and Library now being erected for the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. P. Hardwicke, R.A.* A red brick building in the style of Hampton Court, the principal portion being a spacious hall, at the extremity of which is the library; the whole forming a very pleasing group of a real old English character. It is to be hoped this is but the commencement of a restoration of this ancient inn to its original character, and that one of its features will be the re-



removal of that cold and formal pile called Stone Buildings.

1262. *View of Chambers now erecting for the worshipful Society of Staple's Inn. Wigg and Pownall.* Designed in the Elizabethan style, but completely injured by the use of white instead of red brick.

1167. *Howberry, the seat of W. S. Blackstone, Esq. M.P. now being erected. J. H. Hakewill.* A square house on a terrace, in the Tudor style of architecture, of red brick with stone dressings. A good example of an old English dwelling, but the elevation wants a centre, at least in the principal front.

1210. *Norton Court, Somerset, recently erected for C. Noel Welman, Esq. H. Roberts.* A plain stone edifice in the Tudor style, with a terrace, not enriched so highly as modern designs generally are. The design is very respectable.

1223. *An Asylum for Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors, part of which has been lately erected at Haverstock Hill. T. Meyer.* A very fair design for a set of alms-houses in the ancient style; it is built with red brick and stone dressings, and in the Tudor style of architecture.

In other styles, if we except the *new poor house, Carlou*, which assumes the appearance of an Italian villa, we have only to notice,

1233. *The intended new frontage of Freeman's Court, City. F. Anson, Jun.* This will form one side of the street or avenue at the eastern end of the Royal Exchange. It is a lofty elevation of red brick, with stone dressings, in the taste of the old buildings in the city, of the school of Wren, and presents an appearance far more respectable than the stuccoed fronts, which are now so common. In the distance is seen a square church tower of Italian design, which we presume is a mere idea of the artist, and not a substitute for the destroyed tower of the devoted church of St. Be'net Fink.

The last design we shall notice is one which, for its boldness and originality, deserves great attention:

1238. *A Monumental Design erected in Cornwall. S. C. Frupp.* It represents a granite cross of large dimensions, and of considerable altitude. The design is simple and very appropriate to the scenery of the country where it is placed. The height of this monument must give to it an important appearance, and render it a striking object in the scenery of the neighbourhood. E. I. C.

#### NEW PICTURES AT BERLIN.

Professor Waagen has made a stay of 14 months in Italy to collect some pictures which have recently arrived at Ber-

lin. Among them are, a portrait of the Admiral Maura, bearing date 1557, and two other little subjects by Titian; an allegorical picture by Giorgione, representing War and Peace; and a complete series of large subjects by Paul Veronese. These last decorated the banquetting-hall of the Exchange which the Germans formerly possessed at Venice. The four principal are Jupiter giving to Germany the Empré of the World; Time the Conqueror of Idolatry confirming the Triumph of Religion; Mars and Minerva considered as symbolical of the Bravery and Warlike Spirit of the Germans; Apollo and Juno honouring the Fine Arts of Germany. These pictures possess an importance and value peculiar to Germany. By Tintoretto there are two religious subjects, and a picture which rivalled those of Veronese in the banquetting-hall—Diana surrounded by the Hours commencing her course in the Heavens. M. Waagen has succeeded in accomplishing the safe removal, on new canvasses, of six frescoes, painted by Bernardino Luini in the years 1521 and 1522, in the convent of Santa Corona, at Milan. A picture by Sebastian del Piombo also merits particular notice. It had been ordered by a cardinal of the Neapolitan family of the Princes of Gesso, Dukes of Cellimare. It represents the dead Christ, Joseph of Arimathea, and the Magdalen; the figures are half-length, of colossal size, and appear to have been executed from a design of Michael Angelo.

M. Waagen has also brought over several Spanish pictures, a portrait of the Cardinal Prince Ferdinand, brother of Philip IV. by Velasquez, a portrait of a female, and a Magdalen, by Murillo. This work is in the last manner of the master, when he was inspired by the works of Guido Reni.

The collection of M. Waagen is also rich in sculpture. Venice, which for so long a time kept up a close and frequent intercourse with the east, has furnished some remarkable specimens belonging to the Greek school; among others a Scene of Bacchanalian Inspiration, a bas-relief serving as a supporter to a tripod. Also the Victory, a celebrated statue in bronze gilded, four feet high, and, as the inscription indicates, of about the time of Marcus Aurelius. These antiquities, notwithstanding their merits, are inferior to a group by Antonio Begarrelli, of Modena, Christ on the Cross surrounded by Angels. It is well known that this sculptor had a great ascendancy over the mind of Correggio; and indeed the statues now under notice possess that delicacy of form, that graceful suavity, which distinguish the works of the Modenesse painter.

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Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis. By the Rev. GEORGE OLIVER.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Her Majesty's Government have just sanctioned some important changes in the regulations for matriculation and the B.A. degree in the University of London, official notice of which has been given to colleges in connection with the University. Consequently, at future matriculation examinations, candidates will be approved if they show a competent knowledge in classics, mathematics, and natural philosophy or chemistry. And, at future B.A. examinations, candidates will be approved if they show a competent knowledge in mathematics and natural philosophy, animal physiology, classics, and logic, and moral philosophy. It is further stated that several of the English bishops have expressed their willingness to ordain candidates for holy orders who are graduates of the University of London. It is not perhaps generally known that by an express Act of Parliament (1 Vic. cap. 56) two years in his clerkship to a solicitor are saved by the B.A. or B.L. of this University. And it may now be added that the benchers of Lincoln's-inn have appointed a committee to consider the subject of placing the degrees of the University of London on the same footing as relates to admission to the bar as those of Oxford and Cambridge.

## DINNER AND PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.

This dinner, given to Sir B. Brodie by the subscribers to a medal struck in his honour, on the occasion of resigning the office of surgeon to St. George's Hospital, took place Aug. 4, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, and was attended by a very numerous assemblage of the medical and surgical profession, among whom were Drs. Chambers, Holland, Root, &c. &c. and Messrs. Keate, Stanley, Green, Bransby Cooper, Travers, Babington, Blagden, Stone, Liston, Mr. Charles Hawkins, &c. &c. Sir Charles Clarke presided, and delivered a highly eulogistic address to Sir B. Brodie, which must have been the more flattering to that gentleman, coming from so high a quarter. The health of Sir B. Brodie, Sir Chas. Clarke, Mr. Travers, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Chas. Hawkins (the two latter gentlemen being the chairman and the honorary secretary to the committee) were then drank, and the company separated.

The medal, which is a most superb

specimen of the art of die-sinking, is by Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint, and was handed round the tables for inspection. On the obverse it bears the bust of Sir Benjamin Brodie, and on the reverse a female figure emblematical of the genius of medical science, who appears kneeling to trim the Hygeian lamp. Over the design is the following motto from Lucretius:—

“E tenebris tantis tam clarum extollere lumen qui potuisti,”

and in the exergue is expressed the gratulations of the donors:—

“Consocii et discipuli gratulantes.”

## MARLBOROUGH CORRESPONDENCE.

In a house in the town of Woodstock there had been lying for many years 18 boxes, supposed to contain deeds and papers appertaining to the Marlborough estates, whose dust nobody had ever thought of disturbing. These boxes have been lately opened and examined, and they have been found to contain the whole of the correspondence and despatches of the great Duke of Marlborough during the eventful period of the war of succession. A large portion of them, the letters to Prince Eugene and all the foreign sovereigns, princes, and generals, are in the French language. They form a collection very much resembling the compilation of Colonel Gurwood, and the partial examination which there has been time to bestow, has been just enough to prove the very great interest of the matter they contain.

## PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

July 10. On the extent of insanity in France, by M. Moreau de Jonnés. The author states the number of insane persons in France to be 18,350. In every 1,000 there are on an average 221 idiots and 112 epileptic persons. The annual mortality is great, being from 9 to 10 per cent. M. Moreau de Jonnés states, that instead of its being found that moral causes have a great preponderance in cases of insanity, it appears that of every ten cases, on an average, the loss of reason in seven proceeds from physical causes, and moral causes only operate on three. Taking the returns of M. Moreau de Jonnés as correct, they show that the number of insane persons in France is considerably less than has hitherto been supposed.—A letter was received from Mr. Bowring, written at Guadalupe y Calvo, in Mexico, and dated Feb. 28. It gives an account of his observations of the comet. Mr. Bowring mentions that whilst in many parts of the world the appearance of a comet spreads consternation, under the belief that it is the pre-

cursor of calamity, in Mexico it is hailed as the harbinger of good fortune, and announcing the approaching discovery of a new and very productive mine of gold or silver. It is said in Mexico, of the comet of 1811, that it came expressly for the discovery of the mine of Refugio; that the comet of 1818 brought about the discovery of the bed of native silver of Morelas; and that of 1835 the discovery of the mines of Guadalupe y Calvo, situated in the midst of a desert, which has now a town of five or six thousand inhabitants.

#### THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on Wednesday, M. Arago made a communication of the steps that have been taken towards the great work

of the cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to this communication, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring and Co. of London with the Republic of New Granada, in virtue of which the Republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring and Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the exorbitant price of 18*fr.* per ton, but they have reduced it to 8*fr.* The work, upon which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in 5 years.

## ARCHITECTURE.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

*April 24.* The ordinary meeting of the Institute was held, Mr. H. Kendall in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. James Thompson on the national advantages to be derived by giving encouragement to fresco painting: the chief amongst which, according to the writer, was, that inasmuch as gilded framework was unnecessary for fresco paintings by reason of their power of reflecting light, all the gold and silver at present wasted in gilding for decoration would be saved to the nation.

*May 1.* The annual general meeting was held for the election of officers for the year ensuing, on which occasion Mr. Fowler, who has discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary for several years, resigned his office. Thanks were voted to Mr. Fowler for his zealous services.

*May 8.* A special meeting was held to consider the following proposition: "That the modern practice of submitting designs in any competitions for preference, without specific promise of certain payment to each and every competitor, operates injuriously upon architecture, and upon the interests and character of the profession." In consequence however of the small number of members present, occasioned by the unfavourable state of the weather, the meeting was adjourned to Monday, Dec. 11.

*May 15.* Mr. Angell in the chair.

Mr. P'Anson described the chapel of St. Matthias at Cobern, on the Moselle. Professor Hosking then illustrated and explained his proposal to improve the design of arched bridges, by the introduction of a transverse arch, grained into the

longitudinal arch or series of arches; and shewed the effect of this and of other suggestions he has made for the improvement of bridges, in a design for remodeling Westminster Bridge.\*

Mr. Bellamy objected to the proposal, on the ground that it would interfere with the stability of the bridge,—not merely equivoque, but concussion had to be provided for.

*May 29.* The Marquis of Northampton in the chair.

A paper was read by the Rev. Richard Burgess, "On the aqueducts and walls of ancient Rome," wherein the author took occasion to shew very eloquently the necessity not more for considering utility in works of taste, than for exercising taste in works of utility.

Mr. George Godwin drew the attention of the meeting to the proposed demolition, against which we have already protested, of the only considerable portion now remaining of the ancient city wall; and, at the request of some members of the Society of Antiquaries, urged the institute to lend their aid in inducing its preservation. As Mr. Godwin truly observed, monuments of this description become historical evidences, nationally important, and are continually found to be of the greatest service when tracing those changes in our state and manners which time is constantly effecting. They are links in a chain which connects the present with the past—awakeners of sentiment—silent teachers—and have never been destroyed without much after regret

\* Reported in Civil Engineer's Journal, p. 211.

and condemnation. The proposed demolition of this interesting memorial of the early history of the city, he continued, affords another instance of the advantage that might result from the establishment of a public board for the preservation of our ancient monuments, similar to the *Comité Historique des Arts et Monumens*, of Paris, who when local requirements threatened the destruction of what in reality belongs to the whole nation, might interpose their authority, and prevent the contemplated injury. Lord Northampton expressed a hope that Mr. Godwin's effort would be successful, and suggested that the council should communicate with the Society of Antiquaries, and present a joint memorial on the subject.

We are glad to be able to state that this suggestion has been acted on, and that a memorial from the two societies has been forwarded to the proper quarter.\*

June 12. Mr. T. L. Donaldson in the chair.

Mr. Severn offered some observations on the baths of ancient Rome, chiefly in a sanitary point of view.

Mr. Britton then read a paper, and made remarks on the porches of Christian buildings; and particularly on that fine and unique example attached to the south side of Malmsbury Abbey Church. This was illustrated by numerous drawings, and its singularity of design, its elaborate ornaments, and its general characteristics were fully described. Mr. Britton also illustrated and gave accounts of the splendid porch, on the north side of Redcliffe Church, Bristol, and those of Salisbury, Wells, Peterborough, Gloucester, Lincoln, and Hereford Cathedrals; also Bishops-Cleeve, Cirencester, St. Mary's at Bury, and several others. In appealing to a large auditory of young architects, he urged them to study diligently and zealously the Christian architecture of England, as replete with countless beauties in design and detail, and full of interest for skill and science in construction. He reprobated the practice of tamely and insipidly copying any work, and particularly the Grecian and Roman porticoes, and indiscriminately applying or misapplying them to any species of building and every peculiarity of site. In conclusion Mr. Britton made a brief but interesting review of the alteration which has taken place in public opinion on the subject of gothic architecture, and the improvement

apparent in architectural books, since he first commenced his useful career.

June 26. Mr. J. Scoles in the chair.

Mr. C. H. Smith laid before the meeting "Observations on the circumstances that influence the precipitation or condensation of moisture on the surfaces of walls." Mr. E. Hall then read a paper "On propriety of style, particularly with reference to the modern adaptation of Gothic architecture;" the object of which was to prove that pointed architecture was the only style suited for ecclesiastical structures in England of every faith; and that whatever objections might be brought against the former practice of the Gothic architects, these were removed by modern invention and skill, and therefore could have no force against its adaptation in the present day.

July 10. Mr. W. Hamilton in the chair.

Mr. Edward Chamberlain's essay, in reply to the question, "Are synchronism and uniformity of style essential to beauty and propriety in architecture," (and to which the Institute medal was awarded April 3,) was read. In pointing out the evil of continually copying and reproducing, the writer asked, If our forefathers had tasted the cup of Grecian excellence, what would they have done? Nothing. Fortunately however, they were thrown into a happier time, and they had produced a style of architecture of their own. Mr. Hamilton was of opinion we should not be afraid of imitation.

July 24. Closing meeting of the session,

Mr. W. Tite, V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Maugham explained Mr. Payne's patent process for preserving wood, and exhibited the process. The combinations are insoluble, and are mostly of such trifling cost as scarcely to be appreciable as articles of expense where the work is considerable. The process was described as rendering the wood thoroughly anti-dry-rot, unflammable, and causing wood of inferior quality to be equal in point of strength and durability to the hardest and best descriptions.

A paper was read by Professor Donaldson, V.P. on the arrangement of the fronts of houses in some Belgian towns, from the 12th to the 17th centuries, and illustrated by numerous sketches taken by the author.

This being the closing meeting, the chairman addressed the members on the successful result of their labours during the past session. Many papers of great interest had been read at the meetings, and various committees had been engaged in the consideration of topics of an important nature, connected both with the practice of architecture in general,

\* We are happy to refer our readers to a paragraph in the next page, containing a brief statement of the success of the memorial.



and the interests of the Institute. We cannot avoid remarking, however, that by the elder members of the profession few papers have been contributed. They would doubtless plead their engagements in excuse: but we would humbly suggest that, having the interest of the Institute at heart, they should consider it a *duty* occasionally to communicate to their younger colleagues the result of their more extensive experience.

The Vice-President alluded to the increased attention given to the study of Gothic Architecture, of which he professed himself a warm admirer, but at the same time cautioned the junior members from devoting their exclusive attention to subjects which had been so strongly advocated by some writers of the present day, to the total neglect of the classical styles of Greece and Italy.

#### OLD LONDON WALL.

In consequence of Mr. G. Godwin's representation to the Institute of Architects, a joint memorial from that body and the Society of Antiquaries was presented to the Committee of the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches in the Metropolis, setting forth the importance of the old wall, "as illustrative of the skill of our forefathers, and of the boundaries of the City of London in the earliest periods," and praying that arrangements might be made to preserve it. We are glad to say this step has had the desired effect: the memorialists have been informed by the secretary of the Society that the architect has been instructed to re-arrange his plan for the proposed church, so as to preserve the entire wall.

#### NEW CHURCHES.

(Continued from p. 189.)

St. Paul's Chapel, *Penzance*, opened for divine service on Easter Tuesday, owes its existence to the piety and munificence of the Rev. Henry Batten. It is built in the later English style of architecture which prevailed in the 13th century; and is 60 feet in length, 22 in breadth, and 60 in height to the top of the western cross. The extreme breadth from transept to transept is 46 feet. The height of the side walls is 23 feet, and those of the gable-ends 43 feet; thus making the gables nearly equilateral triangles. The walls are of the best granite rubble, finely pointed; the door and window jambs, buttresses, string courses, coping, and bell-turret being of the best granite ashler. The door-way at the western front is composed of two orders, that is, an impost of two columns, placed

in hollows, supporting the arch mouldings, which consist of three rounds, with a fillet on the outer one. The door, which is very massy, is of English oak, studded with nails, and supported by heavy ornamental hinges. The western windows are, as are the eastern, triplets. The former are filled with stained glass, executed by Willement: they contain figures of Moses, Aaron, the four greater prophets, and St. John the Baptist, all under rich canopies. The bell-turret, which is surmounted by an ornamental cross, is taken in most of its details, with the exception of the cross, from the church of St. Nicholas, Glastonbury. The windows at the sides of the building are filled with ornamented glazing, consisting of large quarries containing four circles placed crucial ways, hence showing forth eternity and the cross. The windows in the transept gable-ends are 23 feet in height by 3 in width, being in their proportions similar to the large windows in the continental churches, though there are examples of the same kind of window in this country. The interior of the building is carefully finished, and contains much decoration. The floor is a fine specimen of granite pavement, in squares. The seating resembles that of the Church of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, from which it has been chiefly taken. The benches are divided into compartments by arms, whereby they have the appearance and utility of stalls. This arrangement not only economises room, but also admits of the appropriation of single seats without the adoption of the pew system. The fronts of the seats are of carved oak, the finials being cut to resemble *fleurs-de-lis*. The choir contains oak stalls for the choristers. The approach to the chancel is by three bold and well-executed granite steps. On the second step rests the pulpit, hewn out of a single block of granite of 10 tons: it was designed from that of St. Peter's, Oxford; the prominent mouldings are gilded. On the upper step, which is continuous with the floor of the chancel, is placed a rail, or rather screen, of delicately worked granite. The model was taken, with some slight modifications, from the parapet of Salisbury Cathedral. Within the rail are three steps or rather plots of granite, on which rests the communion table, which is made of English oak, elaborately carved; it is, with some alteration, copied from the communion table of Bishop Jewel, in Sunningwell church, Berkshire. The *re-cados* at the back of the altar and sides of the chancel are, with slight alterations in the mouldings and columns, in order to make it correspond with the style of

the building, taken from the arcade in Lichfield Cathedral. In seven of the niches are placed sedilia for the use of the Clergy. The caps and bases of the columns and the prominent mouldings of the arches are all gilded. One of the arcades is deeply recessed for a credence and piscina. On the first altar step there are two elegant candelabras, five feet and a half high, elaborately carved and gilt, containing candles of wax four feet and a half in height. The table is covered with a handsome pall, finely embroidered with gold. The altar plate is silver gilt. The candlesticks are taken from ancient patterns, and are of bold outline; above the altar there is a plain gilt cross. The eastern windows are, as before stated, triplets of fine proportions; the centre window is of the height of 20 feet, the side ones 17. The caps, bases, and bands of the columns are gilded, and also the fillets of the arch mouldings. These windows are filled with painted glass in Willement's best style; they contain figures of Christ, St. Peter, St. Paul, and the four Evangelists, under rich canopies. The colours of the draperies are very splendid. The service is read from a lectern, which is placed on the upper chancel step; it is of carved oak, and is similar in design to the one in Ramsey church, Huntingdonshire. The Litany is said or chanted from a faldstool, placed on the second chancel step, and looking towards the altar. The lessons are read from a brass-eagle, which stands on the pavement of the choir. The organ stands on a slightly elevated platform in the western side of the north transept. The roof is open to the church, after the model of the Suffolk roofs, and though it is of massy proportions, yet, from its height and extreme pointedness, is of elegant appearance. The church was opened with full choral service morning and afternoon, attended by about 30 of the clergy from the neighbourhood and other parts of the county, and 30 choristers.

*April 20, 1843.* A new chapel has been erected at *Crockerton*, in the parish of *Deverell Longbridge*, near *Warminster*, Wilts, under the direction of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, the Rector of the parish, who with several of the respectable families of the neighbourhood have contributed liberally towards the undertaking. The site was presented by the Most Noble the Marquess of Bath, and by his exertions the chapel has been built, upon the plans and under the superintendence of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, the architect of the *Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Association*, from the funds of which a grant of 150*l.* were made towards its erection. The chapel stands near the

western edge of the grounds of *Longleat*, and at about four miles from that noble mansion. The building is in its main features Norman, but without such strict adherence to the English models of that style as to exclude a free use of some of its more continental forms. It consists of a single body. At the north-western corner is placed the tower, with a dwarf steeple; the windows in the tower being of pierced work, and the columns of the arches carried below the windows to the same depth as above, so as to form inverted arches embracing a cross. At each angle of the tower are the emblems of the Holy Evangelists. In a line with the tower are the porch and vestry, externally appearing as part of the main building, and forming altogether a western front, of which the stone-work of the windows is more enriched than of those in the other parts of the building. The apse is intended to be removed and carried further out, so as to form a chancel of considerable depth, which the funds will at present not allow. A Norman Cross surmounts the eastern gable. The interior is about 65 feet by 30, exclusive of the apse, which is paved with encaustic tiles, and its windows, with several others, are filled with stained glass by Mr. Miller, of *Silver-street*, *Golden-square*; a rich red cross forming the prominent feature of the central one. The pulpit is of stone, in the south-eastern angle of the body, and in the opposite angle a double reading-desk, of low open work, and massive. At the foot of the apse or chancel steps is a simple lectern, on which rests the Holy Bible, for the reading of the lessons. A gallery at the west end is supported by a screen, so arranged as to form on the southern side a baptistery, with a massive font, on which are figures of the holy Apostles. The roof externally is covered with red tile. Internally it consists of chamfered tie-beams, with brackets and pendants, queen-posts, collars, principals, and purlins united by curved ribs, all of which are seen in dark wood; and on the tie-beams, as well as on other parts of the church, are well-selected and beautifully-painted passages of Holy Scripture. The seats are all unappropriated, open, and free.

*May 12.* The Bishop of Hereford (acting for the Bishop of Lichfield) consecrated the new church of *St. James*, at *Wolverhampton*.

*May 13.* A small church at *Paddington*, dedicated to *St. James*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London.

*May 30.* The beautiful new structure of *St. Paul's*, *Knightbridge*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of the Duke of Beaufort, the

Marquess of Westminster, the Earls of Burlington and Brownlow, and a large number of nobility and gentry. The erection cost 11,000*l.* and will accommodate two thousand persons.

*June 2.* The new church at *Bushley*, near Tewkesbury, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. This edifice, which stands on a rising ground, is of cruciform shape, and in the pointed style, having a very handsome spire. The walls are built with blue stone procured in the parish; the spire and ornamental work with freestone from Postlip, near Winchcombe; the bells, which are a musical peal of five, were taken from the old building. Over the front entrance is a clock, presented by the Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell. The interior of the church has a neat appearance: the vestry occupies the north transept, while the south affords a commodious pew for the Dowdeswell family; the scroll of each arch is supported by corbels with sculptured heads; the seats are made with half-doors, which style seems now to be gradually superseding the closed pews; the clerk's seat is near the centre, and some distance from the desk. There is a gallery over the western door, to be occupied by the choir and others. The church contains accommodation for 400, of which 300 sittings are to be free and unappropriated for ever. The architect was Mr. Blore, and the builder Mr. Fothergill, both of London.

*June 5.* The new church at *Burghfield*, Berks, took place on Thursday week. The church is of the style of architecture which prevailed in England about 700 years ago, namely, the Anglo-Norman. The ground plan is in the form of a cross, the nave being occupied with open free benches, and the transepts with pews. In the chancel is a painted window over the altar, representing the Virgin Mary and Child, from a picture of Rubens. There is a circular open reading-desk and a pulpit, both of stone. Open timbers support the roof.

*June 7.* The Archbishop of York has consecrated new churches at *Elscear* and *Kimberworth*, in the 87th year of his age.

*June 18.* The little chapel of St. Thomas, at *Cheythorne*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter. It has been erected by voluntary contributions, aided by a grant of 100*l.* from the Diocesan Church Building Society, for the accommodation of the four hamlets of Chettiscombe, Cheythorne, Craze Lowman, and East and West Rose, which contain a population of nearly 400 souls, at a distance of from two to four miles from the parish church at Tiverton. It was built by Messrs. Beck and Gath, of Tiverton,

from designs by Benjamin Ferrey, esq. architect, of London. The whole of the sittings are free and unappropriated.

*June 24.* St. Mary Magdalen church, *Southwark*, situated in Clarence-street, Old Kent-road, near the Bricklayers' Arms, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It will accommodate 1,400 persons,—the free sittings 700. The architect is Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, and the cost about 6,000*l.*

On the same day the consecration of the chapel attached to the recently-erected institution for the relief of aged and decayed journeymen tailors, on *Haverstock-hill*, was performed by the Bishop of London. The ground upon which it stands was given by Mr. Stulz, of Clifford-street, who also built at his own cost the chapel, which he has endowed with an annual stipend for a clergyman of the Church of England, who has pleasant apartments provided for him in the building. Other individuals of the same trade have followed Mr. Stulz's noble example, and have presented a well-toned organ for the chapel, and vessels for the holy communion. Thirty-eight inmates are already in the asylum, and accommodations are in the course of preparation for the reception of more.

On the same day also, the Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church on the *Bewdley-road*, *Kidderminster*. It originated with a bequest of 500*l.* made by the late J. Woodward, esq. of Summer Hill (and who left sufficient funds for the support of a school, in connection with the church, which is now called "Woodward's Charity.") The architect was Mr. Alexander, of London, and Mr. Herring, of Kidderminster, the builder. The style is pure Norman; the edifice is built with bricks and Bath stone, and there is a handsome spire, which is to contain two bells. The interior is lofty, the roof being supported by light and elegant truss-work; three stained-glass windows at the east end shed a subdued light on the altar; at the west end is a large gallery, and two smaller ones in each transept. The font is in the nave, with seats for the choir surrounding it. The length from east to west is 101 feet; the width from north to south, across the transepts, 60 feet. There is accommodation for 1,250 persons, of which 860 sittings are free; the seats are open and moveable, and the carvings are entirely in keeping with the style of architecture; the pavement is composed of coloured tiles. The total expense was about 4,000*l.*

The Bishop of Ripon has consecrated two churches in Yorkshire—one at *Burley* in Wharfedale, and the other at *Manningham*,

*July 11. Leven in Holderness.*—The first stone of this church was laid by Richard Bethell, esq. Lord of the Manor of Leven. A sermon was preached by the Ven. R. J. Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding. On the silver trowel were these words:—"Presented to Richard Bethell, esq. on the occasion of his laying the first stone of the new parish church of Leven, by Geo. Wray, M.A. Rector of Leven, A.D. 1843." On the brass plate was the following inscription:—"This first stone of the New Parish Church of Leven, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid July 11th, A.D. 1843. Richard Bethell, Lord of the Manor of Leven; George Wray, M.A. Rector of Leven; R. Dennis Chantrell, of Leeds, architect." The church is to be built by private subscription. Mr. Bethell gave above an acre of ground for the site, and 500*l.*

The new church at *Upper Gournal*, in the parish of Sedgely, Staffordshire, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford; it contains 950 sittings, 628 of which are free. The new church at *Teau*, in the parish of Checkley, Staffordshire, has also been consecrated by his lordship.

On the same day the Lord Bishop of Worcester consecrated an Episcopal Chapel at *Bishoppton*, near Stratford-on-Avon. The cost of the building was 1000*l.* The style is early-English, with lancet windows, and a triple light over the communion table; the roof is of wood, supported with light and graceful truss-work; the walls are built with blue Wilmcote stone, the ornamental facings being of light stone from the Bidford quarries. The building is 57ft. 10in. in length, and 28ft. 1in. in breadth, and contains 192 sittings, of which 64 are free.

*July 28.* The Bishop of London consecrated a new church at *Turnham Green*, in the parish of Chiswick, under the dedication of Christ Church. It is built in the early-English style, of flints with stone dressings, and a spire of black bricks, in imitation of flints. The latter, which rises from the centre of the structure, forms an ornamental object to the whole neighbourhood. There are transepts and a semicircular chancel. The interior, exclusive of the chancel, is 72 feet long, and 44 wide; the roof is of open timber-work; the accommodation is for 330 persons, including the galleries. The architects were Messrs. Scott and Moffatt; the builders Messrs. Bird of Hammer-smith; and the cost nearly 6000*l.*

Mr. Southeron has given 500*l.* towards erecting a church at *Goole*, Yorkshire.

A new Chapel of Ease has been opened at *Llanvair Grange*, in the parish of

Llantillio Crossemy, near Monmouth. All the sittings in the chapel are free.

*Aug. 1.* The new church of St. John the Evangelist at *Marchwood*, near Southampton, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The church is calculated to accommodate 600 persons in the area of the building; it is built in the early-English style, without galleries; it is cruciform in plan, with a south aisle, a deep chancel, and a beautiful tower at the west end of the south aisle. The building is highly creditable to the reputation of its architect, Mr. J. Derick, of Oxford. It has been erected at the cost of H. K. Holloway, esq. of Marchwood Lodge, who has also endowed it.

The Bishop of Worcester has lately consecrated the new chapel of ease at *Victoria Spa*, near Stratford-on-Avon, in the presence of a very numerous assembly of the clergy of the diocese.

The Bishop of Bangor has consecrated *St. John's Church*, at Hawarden, Flintshire, erected and decorated at a cost of 3,000*l.* by the munificence of the Glyn family.

*The Temple Church.*—This edifice is again to be closed for two months, for further beautifications, during which time it will be thoroughly cleansed from a great quantity of dust which hangs about the grooves of the arches in the ceiling. The marble pillars are to be polished in a superior manner, and the entire wood-work is to be stained dark and polished. The pulpit will also be finished, as well as the new seats for the chorists, which are (we understand) beautifully designed. There is also a building in progress attached to the church for the choir. Above 20,000 persons must have visited the building by benchers' orders since it opened in November last, including the greater part of the royal family and nobility, and for some months hundreds were refused admittance daily, not having orders. The whole cost of the repairs, it is said, exceeds 70,000*l.*, which has been paid out of the funds of the two Societies, without affecting their usual liberality in other ways.

#### CHURCHES REPAIRED, &c.

The repairs and restorations of the fine old church of St. Mary Magdalene, at *Taunton*, are in active progress. The noble columnar arch, hitherto obscured by the organ, at the western entrance of the church, has been redeemed from its obscurity, and now presents, in connection with the ornamental roof, a beautiful feature in the edifice. The organ will be replaced; but by a lateral arrangement of the pipes the surrounding architecture

will be but partially suppressed. Some stained-glass windows, by Mr. Ray, contribute to the embellishments.

The restoration of *Portsmouth* Church is in progress. One of the four lofty Norman arches, the only one remaining, which formerly supported the square tower, has been uncovered. It will be a work of labour to restore the tracery and ribbing which adorned it, as at present nothing but the plain stone outlines remain, and all the ornamental parts were swept away in 1698. The monuments of the Duke of Buckingham and others at the eastern end have been removed, and a Norman arch, with deep set window, in excellent preservation, discovered. Through this window, during the troubles of the Reformation, the officiating priest was shot at, by a Lollard. A large circular-headed recess is also apparent in the northern transept, but whether it contains a window, or was one of the ancient shrines, is as yet unknown. If the large Norman arch be restored to match the two smaller side ones, the incongruous Corinthian cornice above it must be removed, by which a much greater appearance of elevation will be obtained.

Extensive repairs are in progress in St. Mary's church, *Reading*. During the course of last week three very ancient sedilia, of the early-English architecture, were discovered in ruins behind the wainscoting on the south side of the chancel; the fresco painting at the back of them, and the encaustic tiles, being still in excellent preservation.

In St. Paul's church, *Bedminster*, near Bristol, a new altar-piece has been erected in the Perpendicular style, and in Painswick stone. The carving is exquisite; all the spandrels are foliated; the buttresses terminated with crocketed pinnacles, and two handsome canopies with finials. The whole is appropriately decorated with the Tudor rose, portcullis, &c. The decalogal plates, executed in London by the celebrated Mr. Willement, are made to resemble tables of brass, and the letters are beautifully designed in the ancient illuminated character. Mr. Henry Rumley, of Bristol, has superintended this work.

A very superb and magnificent font of Caen stone is just fixed in *Exeter* cathedral. It has been wrought by Mr. Rowe, of St. Sidwell's, from a design drawn by Mr. Hayward, architect to the Diocesan Church Architectural Society. The basin, which is of the largest size, and capable of affording immersion to the infant neophyte, presents an exterior of very close and elaborate carving, enriched with a Latin inscription, engraved with singular neatness and precision. The pedestal is

divided into eight niches, in which appropriate figures will be placed. This font is the gift of the Rev. Canon Bartholomew, and, when completed, is expected to cost very little less than 100*l.* Mr. Rowe is executing another font, to be placed in *Broadclist* church, the exterior carved in quatrefoils and roses.

The font of *Harrow* church, Middlesex, which for some forty years has been superseded and lain in a neighbouring garden, has been lately replaced. It is a fine Norman bowl, and being repolished has a very handsome appearance. Hone in his *Table Book*, i. 155, has represented it in its scene of retirement.

A stained-glass window has just been completed in *Beckington* Church, near Frome. It is composed of three lancet openings, in the centre of which is the subject of our Saviour bearing his cross, from the celebrated picture at Oxford. The side compartments, designed by Mr. Owen Carter, architect, of Winchester, are of rich ornamental work. The whole is the production of Mr. Lygo, of Winchester.

J. Hambrough, esq. of Steephill Castle, *Ventnor*, who built and endowed the church at his own expense, has, with his usual munificence, determined to have new side galleries erected at his own cost, which galleries will contain about 200 additional sittings, and the whole are to be entirely free and unappropriated, for the use of the poor of the district.

On the morning of Whit-Tuesday, the church of *Titchmarsh* in Northamptonshire was re-opened by the Bishop of Peterborough, after having undergone the following among other repairs: 1. Throwing open the large western tower, thereby gaining 180 seats for children, and throwing open to view a beautiful decorated window and arch. 2. Building a new vestry-room on the north side of the church. 3. Paving and fitting up with free seats a chantry belonging to the Pickering family, and given up to the parish by J. Pickering Orde, esq.

#### CHURCH EXTENSION.

A meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held lately at their chambers, St. Martin's place, Trafalgar-Square. The Bishop of London in the chair. The secretary having read the reports of the sub-committees, the meeting proceeded to investigate the cases referred to their consideration, and granted votes of various sums of money for the following purposes:—Enlarging the church at *Hampstead*; enlarging by rebuilding the church at *Little Newcastle*,

Pembrokeshire; rebuilding the church at Braanston, Northampton; enlarging the church at Tarrant Gunville, Dorset; enlarging the chapel at Hey or Lees, Lancashire; rebuilding the church at Blackley, in the parish of Manchester; building a church at Kimberley, in the parish of Creasley, Nottingham; enlarging the church at Evercreech, Somerset; enlarging by rebuilding the church of St. Mary, Dover; building a church at Godly, in the parish of Mottram, Cheshire; building a chapel at Horsley, in the parish of Elsdon, Northumberland; building a chapel at Milns-bridge, parish of Almondbury, Yorkshire; repewing the church at Longford, Derbyshire; building a church at Upper Chelsea; building a church in the parish of South Hackney; building galleries in the church of St. Mary, Haggerstone; building the church at Uphill, Somerset; building a chapel at Headless-cross, parish of Hipsley, Warwickshire; building a church at Markinton, in the parish of Ripon. The population of these parishes and districts was 362,184 persons, for whom there was at present church accommodation provided to the extent of 23,978 sittings, of which 7,841 were free and unappropriated; but, with the assistance now granted by this society, 6,601 would speedily be added to

that number, and of these 5,247 would be free. Certificates of the completion of the erection, enlargement, &c., of churches and chapels in ten parishes were examined and approved; and warrants were issued to the treasurer for the payment of the grant awarded in each case. The population of these ten parishes was 23,598 persons, for whom there had been church accommodation for only 2,989 persons, including 840 free sittings; but, with the aid now supplied by the funds of this society, 3,798 seats had been added, and of these 3,157 were free and unappropriated.

#### COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The Committee formed at Munich in aid of the funds for the completion of the cathedral at Cologne have collected the sum of 28,495 florins for the present year. It has been arranged that the Bavarian contributions shall be applied to the completion of the northern transept and the north side of the nave. The King of Prussia devotes 50,000 thalers per annum to the southern side, and 10,000 to the chief entrance. The temporary roof has already been removed, and gigantic scaffoldings, both inside and outside the cathedral, show that the work has commenced in earnest.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### ANTIQUITIES.

Lately, at *Ely*, a pavement of 27 ft. by 12 ft. has been opened. It varies from a foot to a foot and a half in depth, and shews great care in placing the various bricks in regular order. There are two circles, above the size of a large coach wheel, and the other in square bricks. They are ornamental, and a few shew marks of glazing, which would lead to the supposition that they were all that character. The thickness is about an inch, and the colour red. The pavement is about the centre of the choir (N.); there was an entrance which is closed; and this must have been the passage which led from the cathedral to Trinity Church.

During some late alterations at *Windsor Castle*, on the North Terrace was discovered an arched subterranean vault of 21 feet in height, 20 feet long, and 11 feet wide, constructed of pointed brick-work. In proceeding to the eastward six more arched chambers, communicating with each other by means of low arched openings, were found. Likewise the same number of chambers, of the like character

and construction, leading to the eastward towards the Winchester Tower. These works were constructed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The roof, in many places, was thickly studded with innumerable stalactites, many upwards of three feet long. The sides of the vaults were also covered with beautiful specimens of stalagmites.

As some workmen were employed in digging a new sewer in *Chelsea*, at about 18 feet deep, they discovered a great variety of bones, forming the skeletons of various animals, some of which are of enormous magnitude, consisting of the mastodon, the elephant, the ox, the elk, the hyena, and the wolf, &c. likewise the skulls of different animals, all of which are in good preservation. Many of the specimens of the above have been selected, and are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, the rector of the parish.

In clearing the foundations of the old building lately taken down in the Dancing-school Yard, *Canterbury*, said to have been the residence of Lord Chancellor

More, a curious discovery was made a few days ago. In a cellar under the counting-house belonging to Mr. Roberts, woolstapler, the earth having been removed to a depth of ten or twelve inches, a pavement of encaustic tiles, regularly and beautifully arranged, was brought to view. Some of the tiles bear the figure of a fleur-de-lis, others of a star, and some a representation of a man on horseback. The centre of the floor is composed of plain tiles much worn, having a border of ornamental tiles to the breadth of about 3 ft. on each side. This floor is at a depth 9 or 10 ft. below the present level of the exterior. The top of the stone arched window scarcely reaches to the outer surface.

#### FOREIGN ANTIQUITIES.

The Archaeological Society of Athens are pursuing their researches on the site of the Acropolis. There have lately been discovered 80 blocks of the north wall of the Cella of the Parthenon, and two contiguous fragments of the frieze of the north side of the temple, representing portions of the procession of the Panathæna.

An ancient coffin was discovered some time since in the cemetery of *Lens*, about a metre below the depth generally appropriated for receiving bodies. The body, which fell to dust when exposed to the air, was supposed to have been that of a person of rank, from a certain quantity of jewels found with it. They consist of a pair of ear-rings, a brooch, two cloak clasps, a large pin, and a bulla or medalion, all of gold. Several are covered with rose-coloured quartz, exceedingly thin, and having imitation pearls and coloured stones at the corners. The workmanship, though not remarkable for excellence, produces a good effect. The clasps are covered over with fine tracery of gold, giving the appearance of network. The whole of these articles were submitted by M. Villemain, to whom they had been sent by the Prefect of the Pas-de-Calais, to the Historical Committee of Paris. The opinion given by the committee is, that the objects date from the time of the Merovingian race, and that they formed the ornaments of a princess. This opinion agrees with the tradition handed down, that *Lens* was formerly inhabited by the Merovingian princes.

The Minister of Public Instruction has issued a decree for the formation of an honorary commission, charged with the publication of a general collection of Latin

inscriptions, comprising, for each of the different ages of Roman antiquity, all inscriptions capable of throwing light on history, whether in a religious, military, civil, or domestic view. Correspondents at home and abroad are to be named, to assist in perfecting the work; and it is at present intended to bring the collection down to the close of the sixth Christian century.

#### EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

A letter from Dr. Lepsius, a member of the scientific expedition sent by the King of Prussia to Egypt, has just announced that the ruins of the ancient Labyrinth and of the Pyramid of Mœris have been discovered. The account states that former descriptions, particularly of Messrs. Jomard and Coutelle, by no means agree with the real localities, and that the drawing of Mr. Perring, Colonel Wyse's clever architect, gives but a poor idea of the existing ruins. There are some hundreds of chambers standing, with walls of from fifteen to twenty feet high, and the name of Mœris has been frequently found amongst the inscriptions. Dr. Lepsius says that the supposition of Manethan, that this monarch belonged to the twelfth dynasty, is confirmed. The supposition that the ancient lake of Mœris was at Birke-el-Kernn is found to be incorrect. The immense embankment, 160 feet wide, of the real lake has been discovered by M. Linant, a French architect in the service of the Pacha. It was used as a reservoir for the waters of the Nile, in order to pour them out in times of drought over the plains of Memphis and the provinces bordering on the Delta.

#### CHINESE ANTIQUITIES.

Aug. 11. A Berlin correspondent of the *Débats* writes, "M. Gutzlaff, the missionary in China, states, that the art of constructing buildings of cast iron, of which the English pretend to have lately been the discoverers, has been practised for centuries in the Chinese empire. On a hill near the town of Tsing Kiang, in the province of Kiang Nan, is a pagoda entirely of cast iron, covered with bas-reliefs and inscriptions, which, from their forms, characters, and dates, are as old as the dynasty of Tang, which is as far back as from the 5th to the 10th century of the Christian æra. It is an octagonal pyramid, 40 feet high and 8 in diameter at the base. It has seven stories, each with curious historical pictures. This elegant building surpasses everything M. Gutzlaff had before seen in China.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 31. Sir J. Graham moved the second reading of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BENEFICES BILL. Mr. Wallace proposed as an amendment that it be read that day three months. On a division, there were for amendment, 80 — against it, 98 — majority for second reading, 18.

Aug. 4. Sir G. Clerk proposed a compensation for the opium delivered up by the merchants at Canton in 1839, on the requisition of Captain Elliott. Government having received six millions of dollars from the Chinese, they proposed to pay to the owners of the opium 1,281,211*l.* After some discussion the resolution was carried by a majority of 47.

Aug. 7. In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 821,020*l.* was voted to reimburse the East India Company for their advances for the expenses of the expedition to China.

Aug. 9. On a division, the third reading of the IRISH ARMS BILL was carried by a majority of 66.

Aug. 10. Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of a FREE TRADE BILL, for removing the remaining restraint on the exportation of machinery. This was opposed by Mr. Hindley, but after a division the motion was carried. The second reading of Sir H. Hardinge's Bill, empowering Government to call out and arm the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, was carried by a majority of 49, in a house of 57 members only.

Aug. 11. The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BENEFICES BILL, and THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL, were read the third time and passed. THE APPREHENSION OF OFFENDERS (AMERICAN) and THE APPREHENSION OF OFFENDERS (FRANCE) BILLS, went through Committees. On the former a discussion was raised on the subject of surrendering fugitive slaves claiming British protection, and who might be demanded by their masters under the pretence that they were criminals; but it was answered by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, contending that the evident anxiety of the Government of the United States for the Suppression of the Slave Trade was a sufficient guarantee that no unfair means could successfully be resorted to.

Aug. 14. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL was read the third time. MAG. VOL. XX.

time and passed. On Sir Henry Hardinge moving that THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS BILL go into Committee it was opposed by a few members on the view of its being an unconstitutional measure; but the motion was finally carried by a large majority, consisting of both parties.

Aug. 15. THE APPREHENSION OF OFFENDERS (AMERICA) and THE APPREHENSION OF OFFENDERS (FRANCE) BILLS were read the third time and passed.

Aug. 18. THE CHELSEA HOSPITAL OUT-PENSIONERS BILL, THE EPISCOPAL FUNCTIONS BILL, and THE DEFAMATION AND LIBEL BILL, were read the third time and passed. The latter with amendments. The business of the HOUSE OF COMMONS may be considered to have closed at this date, sitting only an hour or two each day to enable the upper House to pass their Bills through the various stages.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, July 21.

A Bill for LEGALISING PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGES IN IRELAND was read the third time, and passed.

Aug. 15. Lord Monteagle moved some resolutions of which he had given notice relating to the financial prospects of the country. The noble lord reviewed the arguments used to overthrow the late Government, and retorted on the present that the same applied with double force to them, as they possessed the confidence of Parliament in a greater degree than any Government in the whole history of the country. Although by the imposition of the income tax there was to be a surplus revenue of 520,000*l.*, yet it turned out that there was an actual deficiency of 2,421,000*l.* making the error of the estimate no less than 2,940,000*l.*; and this without including payments from China, and 1,300,000 from corn duties, neither of which could have been contemplated when the estimate was formed. The noble lord also noticed the deficiencies that had occurred in various branches of revenue, as coals, Irish spirits, and other articles of consumption, likewise on timber, where the deficiency was 680,000*l.* He concluded by a general argument in favour of free trade.—The Duke of Wellington, in the absence of the President of the Board of Control, through illness, apologised for the little knowledge he



possessed on a subject so foreign to his general pursuits, and, while he admitted that the estimate was fallacious, argued that all budgets were liable to error. Neither customs nor excise had produced the amount expected of them, and what they had gained by the corn duties only made up for the deficiency in the malt duty. The duty on wine and spirits had fallen off considerably, which was to be attributed to increased habits of temperance. He concluded by denying the correctness of the resolutions as to facts, and, having every confidence in the resources of the country, hoped the House would reject the motion.—The motion was negatived without a division.—The remainder of the proceedings of the House of Lords contains nothing worthy of interest, being merely the passing of a great number of bills (chiefly private) through their stages.

Aug. 22. The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following Bills:—The Stamp Duties, the Customs Duties, the Cathedral Churches (Wales), Episcopal Functions, Militia Pay, Apprehension of Offenders (France), Apprehension of Offenders (America), China Government, Holyrood Park, Fisheries, Law of Evidence, Attorneys' and Solicitors' Suits, Warrants of Attorney, Hackney and Stage Coaches, Copyright of Designs, Coroners' Duties, Theatres Regulations, Turnpike Acts Amendment, Coal-whippers, Limerick Church, Affidavits (Scotland and Ireland), Arms (Ireland), Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland), Sessions of the Peace, Dublin Court of Exchequer, Lagan Navigation, Belfast Railway, Ardrossan Improvement, Glasgow Marine Insurance Company Incorporation, North Esk Reservoir, and Surrey Roads; the Earl of Shrewsbury's Estate, Musgrave's Divorce, and Hill's Estate.

Aug. 24. The Royal Assent was given by Her Majesty, in person, to the Bill for granting 11,132,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills for the service of 1843, and for granting relief to the West Indies; the Appropriation and Consolidated Fund Bill, the Defamation and Libel Law Amendment Bill, the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill, the Bill for more effectually Suppressing the Slave Trade, the Municipal Corporations Bill for England and Wales, the Bill for Appointing Commissioners to inquire into Bribery at Sudbury, the Public Notaries Bill, the Chelsea Pensioners Bill, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Bill, the Liverpool Fire Bill, the British Iron Company's Bill, and Miller's Estate Bill.

After which Her Majesty prorogued Parliament, with the following Speech:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The state of public business enables me to close this protracted Session, and to release you from further attendance on your parliamentary duties.

“I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with foreign powers.

“I have given my cordial assent to the Bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the Church available for the endowment of additional ministers.

“I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that better provision will thus be made for public worship, and for pastoral superintendence, in many districts of the country.

“I view with satisfaction the passing of the Act for removing doubts respecting the Jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the Courts of the Church the full exercise of their respective rights.

“It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a sacred institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

“I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances unconnected with political causes.

“I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage and for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

“I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually

distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

"I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland; and to excite them to demand a Repeal of the Legislative Union.

"It has been, and ever will be, my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament in effecting such amendments of existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

"From a sincere conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine

Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

"I have forbore from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the Legislative Union.

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### SPAIN.

The political career of Espartero is at an end for the present. The news of the surrender of Madrid, on the 24th July, reached him on the afternoon of the 25th, and immediately he raised the siege of Seville, and started for Cadiz, with 400 cavalry. He was pursued to Port St. Mary's by General Concha, at the head of 500 horse, who arrived on the strand only five minutes after the Regent had embarked in a boat for the English ship *Malabar*, of 72 guns. Nogueros, Gomez, and a few other officers escaped with him; but many officers were taken prisoners in a skirmish. Thus has ended this revolution in the short space of 65 days. Barcelona, however, still remains in open insurrection against the new government. The Cortes have been convoked by the Lopez Cabinet for the 15th of October. Ten judges of the Supreme Civil Court have been dismissed. The Duke of Baylen assumed on the 30th the functions of guardian of the Queen and the Princess her sister. The new Ministry have adopted the decided course of declaring Queen Isabella of age after the meeting of the Cortes. The Queen has assented to the proposal. Espartero has published a manifesto declaring he had not infringed the laws and was not disposed to resign as chief magistrate. He was not allowed to land at Lisbon. The Prometheus went to Havre for the Duchess, who, as

soon as she got on the deck, threw herself into her husband's arms. The Prometheus then proceeded to Woolwich. Sir F. Collier, the Capt. Superintendent, proceeded on board and complimented the Regent. Shortly after Lord Blomfield, Commandant of the Royal Arsenal, paid his respects. The whole party then proceeded in one of the Waterman Company's small steamers to Hungerford Wharf, and on landing went to Mivart's Hotel. Col. Wylde, equerry to Prince Albert, had a lengthened interview with him. The next day the hotel was besieged by all ranks. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Aberdeen, and Sir Robert Peel, visited the Regent; and the Common Council of London are to be summoned to welcome his arrival. The Regent has since paid a visit to her Majesty at Windsor.

### PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal was safely delivered of a Princess on the 21st, an event which was celebrated with much public rejoicing.

### ALGIERS.

After a great number of razzias and engagements General Bugeaud has succeeded in procuring the submission of the Flitas, a tribe 40,000 strong.

### SERVIA.

The two deposed ministers have determined to leave Servia, and reside on the

Turkish frontier. This will probably satisfy Russia, and lead to the final settlement of the Servian question.

## UNITED STATES.

Gen. Cass, late Minister in France, avowedly hostile to England, has revived the Oregon movement. The opinion is in favour of seizing the disputed territory, without negotiation, treaty, or reference,

## ANTIGUA.

Dr. Davis was installed Bishop of Antigua, in the cathedral, on the 12th of July. While at Madeira he held a confirmation when 82 persons received that holy rite. Dr. Davis is the first Bishop who has administered confirmation at Madeira.

## INDIA.

Scinde is now nearly pacified by the measures adopted by Sir C. Napier, its present governor. He has made terms with most of the Chiefs, and even Meer Shere Mahomed has offered to make submission, provided he could have his private property secured to him. The ex-Ameers have been removed from Bombay to Sassoor. The most dangerous of them was a prisoner in the castle of Surat. Dost Mahomed had reached Cabool, where he has resumed the government, but some of the chiefs are at variance with him. Lord Ellenborough left Agra

on the 30th of May for Calcutta. In the interior of India tranquillity prevails.

*Alleged Excesses in Affghanistan.*—Sir W. Nott has, in his answer to questions sent him by Government through the Adjutant-General, very indignantly, and most completely and triumphantly, repelled the calumnies circulated in India and in England on this subject. In conclusion, he says, "I have confined my reply for the present as much as possible to the questions in your letter. I will only further say, that never did an army march through a country with less marauding and less violence than that which I commanded in Affghanistan. In Lower Affghanistan, or the Candahar districts, I put down rebellion—quelled all resistance to the British power—in spite of the fears and weaknesses of my superiors. By mild persuasive measures I induced the whole population to return to the cultivation of their lands, and to live in peace. I left them as friends, and on friendly terms. On my leaving Candahar no man was injured or molested, no man was deprived of his property, and my soldiers and the citizens were seen embracing."

*Earthquake.*—A letter from Tabriz brings the disastrous account of an earthquake having nearly destroyed the whole of the town of Khoi, between the Lake of Urmia and Persia, by which upwards of a thousand people perished.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

**EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE CAMPERDOWN.**—July 13. An explosion, attended with the loss of three lives, took place on board this ship, lying off Sheerness. At the inquiry it was found that the catastrophe occurred from the explosion of the portable magazine called the salt-box. As the vessel containing their Majesties of Belgium passed by, the *Camperdown* fired a royal salute. The last gun of the salute had missed fire; another was fired in its stead, but both went off, and the explosion almost accompanied them. It was afterwards found that a salt-box, which contained the cartridges used for the morning and evening guns, had blown up, it at the time containing from 30 to 40 lbs. of powder. The salt-boxes were closed by heavy lids, and no one could give any explanation whatever of the manner in which the powder could have ignited. The unfortunate sufferers were two ladies, Miss Yerker and Miss Barton (who had come on board to witness the passage of

the King and Queen of the Belgians), and Samuel West, a seaman.

July 13. The *Sherborne Mercury* gives an account of violent thunder which visited that neighbourhood in the afternoon. The effects of the storm were most destructively felt at *Marnhull*. Several labourers engaged in the fields, haymaking, had taken shelter from the storm under a tree with a waggon-load of hay, and were struck by the electric fluid. One of them was killed on the spot, another struck blind, and four others, with one woman, very seriously injured. The waggon and hay were entirely consumed, and the whole ground torn up as though a plough had passed through it. The storm was accompanied by a fall of hailstones of an extraordinary size. In many places they were picked up measuring from three to six inches in circumference.

July 19. The *Pegasus* steamer, from Hull to Leith, struck on the *Ferne* rocks, and was completely lost. Of the crew

and passengers at least 50 met a watery grave—only four escaped; the engineer, two of the crew, and one passenger. Among those lost were Mr. Elton the actor; the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of Glasgow, a man of talent and piety, tutor in the Independent Seminary and editor of the *Congregational Magazine*; Mr. Banks; Mr. Elliot and son; Mr. Moxham; Mr. Milne; Mr. David Whimster, a young man about to be ordained in the Wesleyan connexion; Mr. James Hunter; Mr. Martin and son, of London; Mr. G. Aird; Mr. Torres; Mrs. Edington; Miss Hopetoun; Miss Flower; Miss Briggs; Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod, &c.

*July 19.* The long announced visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to Bristol, to be present at the floating of the great iron steam ship the "Great Britain," took place this day. His Royal Highness in his progress staid a short time at Bath, where he was presented with a loyal address by the mayor and corporation. On arriving at Bristol a second address was presented to His Royal Highness, who was every where received with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty. The launch of the "Great Britain" took place a little after three o'clock; and the Prince and his suite having seen the vessel into her temporary locality, immediately took their departure for London.

*Aug. 9.* A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, passed over *Berks, Beds,* and parts of *Wilt,* which did great damage. At *Wantage, Bloot,* &c. 1,000 windows were broken by pieces of ice of irregular shape three inches in circumference, some an inch and a half long, by half an inch wide. At *Thetford,* the lightning and thunder were awful, together with immense hailstones and large pieces of ice, with such torrents of rain as were never before remembered. The storm lasted twenty minutes, flooding every street, and inundating the ground-floors of very many houses. The damage done to the windows was extraordinary, besides washing down banks and old walls. In the neighbourhood very great damage was done to the standing corn, literally thrashing it to a great extent, besides sweeping away acres of turnips. During the next day were seen large heaps of hailstones and pieces of ice under the hedges and among the corn.

*Aug. 19.* No less than seven fires occurred in London on the same night. A fire in *Tooley-street* was the most extensive. It broke out in the premises of Messrs. Ward, oilmen, near the entrance of *Topping's wharf*, which were totally

destroyed. Loss 10,000*l.* It then consumed the shot-tower lately used as *Watson's telegraph*, and afterwards caught the roof of *St. Olave's church*, no part of which, but the bare walls, are left standing. The premises of Messrs. *Scovell's, Topping's wharf*, were also totally destroyed. Loss 20,000*l.* The total loss is estimated at 50,000*l.* Some of the vessels lying near the wharf were injured before they could be moved off. The next fire noticeable was remarkable for a melancholy loss of life. It took place in the premises of Mr. *Newberry, Fetterlane*, operative chemist and firework manufacturer. The first alarm was a loud explosion, which blew the front shop and its contents into the street. Mr. *Newberry* appeared at the second floor window, and precipitated himself into the street. He was taken to *Bartholomew's Hospital*, but on his arrival there had ceased to live. Several females appeared at the windows, whose cries for help were piteous, but explosions were constantly taking place, and no help could be given, and they unfortunately perished in the flames. The persons lost were Mr. *Newberry* (as before stated), Mr. and Mrs. *Rose*, Miss *M'Crindell*, and Miss *Eliza M'Crindell*.

*Aug. 25.* Mr. *Gulliver*, the surgeon, and *Lieut. Wm. Holland Leckie Cuddy*, were indicted at the *Old Bailey* for the murder of *Col. Fawcett*. The *Attorney-General* was of opinion that the capital charge could not be sustained as concerned Mr. *Gulliver*, and he was therefore discharged to become a witness on behalf of the crown. The trial of *Lieut. Cuddy* then proceeded. The *Attorney-General* stated fully the case, and Mr. *Gulliver* was examined, as were the other witnesses. Mr. *Serjeant Shea* addressed the jury for the prisoner. Mr. *Justice Williams* summed up, and answered several questions put by the jury, who retired, and, after two hours and a half, pronounced a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

#### SOUTH WALES.

The outrages in this part of the country are fewer, partly from the presence of large bodies of troops, and partly because not many gates are left to destroy. But the discontent of the people appears in no degree abated, and the statements made show that the tolls are a real grievance, which must be to some extent at least removed before a return of tranquillity can be hoped for. Some facts adduced show that the expense of conveying agricultural produce to the public markets is ruinous, owing to the heavy tolls demanded on the road.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 24. Edw. Oldnall, of Worcester, gent. to testify his grateful regard to the memory of Frances Wolley, of Worcester, spinster, and T. Wolley, late of Southampton-row, Middlesex, esq. to take the surname of Wolley, after that of Oldnall, and bear the arms of Wolley, quarterly, with his own family arms.

July 28. 6th Regt. Dragoons, brevet Col. James M'Alpine, to be Lieut.-Col.—Major Willoughby Moore, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major Fred. Wollaston, to be Major,—90th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Herbert Vaughan, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. E. Pickwick; Capt. Constantine Yeoman; and Capt. James Lynn, to be Majors in the Army.

Aug. 1. The Duke of Northumberland to be Constable of the Castle of Launceston.

Aug. 2. Sir John Stewart Richardson, Bart. to be Secretary to the Order of the Thistle.

Aug. 3. 41st Regiment of Foot to bear on its regimental or second colour, and likewise on its appointments, the word "Candahar," and the figures "1842," underwritten, in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the Regiment in the action fought in the cantonments at Candahar, in Afghanistan, on the 29th May 1842, a similar distinction having been conferred by the Governor-General of India on the East India Company's troops employed on the same service.—Brevet Capt. Hood Richards, to be Major in the Army.

Aug. 4. Mr. George Brown approved of as Consul in London for the Republic of Chile.

Aug. 7. Louisa, widow of Charles Bellamy, esq. sister of Viscount Kenmure, to have the same title, place, pre-eminence and precedence as if her father, Adam Gordon, esq. had succeeded to the said title of Visc. Kenmure.

Aug. 9. North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, William Miles, esq. to be Colonel; James Bennet, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 10. Sir Thomas Gage, of Hengrave-hall, Suffolk, and of Coldham-hall, in the same county, Bart. in compliance with a direction in the last will and testament of his late uncle, J. Gage Rokewood, esq. to take the surname of Rokewood before that of Gage, and bear the arms of Rokewood quarterly, in the second quarter, with those of Gage.—John Townshend, of Lower Grosvenor-street, and of Clatteris, co. Cambridge, esq. M.P. for Bodmin, to discontinue the surname of Townshend, and take the surnames of Dunn Gardner, and bear and use the arms of Dunn and Gardner quarterly.—Mr. Girolamo Tessi approved as Consul at Malta for the Queen of Portugal.

Aug. 11. Rev. W. Money, of Hom-house, in the parish of Much-Marcle, co. Hereford, of Wlatham, co. Wilts, and of Pitsford, co. Northampton, to evince his respect for the memory of his ancestor, Sir John Kyrie, Bart. deceased (whose chief estate at Much-Marcle has devolved upon him), to assume the surname of Kyrie after that of Mouey, and also bear the arms of Kyrie quarterly with those of his own family.

Aug. 14. Christopher Faulkner Allen, of Bury Barns, Burford, co. Oxford, gent. only son of Edward Prasecy Allen, of King's-road, Chelsea, co. Middlesex, gent. by Mary-Jordan, his wife, eldest sister and coheir of W. Faulkner, late of Bury Barns, aforesaid, gent. dec. to take the surname of Faulkner after his present names.

Aug. ... 12th Foot, Major John Patton, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Sterling Freeman Glover, to be Major.—31st Foot, Brevet Major John Hyrne to be Major.

Aug. ... William Burgoyne Fernell, of Sheffield, Solicitor, appointed one of the Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act for abolition of fines and recoveries.

Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.—C. J. Barnes, of Lambourn, Berks, Granville Diggle Hill, of Bath, Robert Walker, of Canterbury, W. Howard Arnold, of Birmingham, and J. Harward, of Stourbridge, co. Worcester.

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. George Kenyon (Madagascar, 1837) to the rank of Commander.

Appointments.—Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. to the Magnificent, as Commodore, at Jamaica.

—Commander Henry Bagot, to the Wasp.—Commander H. B. Young, from the Royal Naval College, to command the Hydra.

The good-service pension of 300*l.* per annum, which reverted to the Admiralty by the death of Rear-Admiral Sir James Hillyer, has been conferred on Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H. who was captain of the Britannia at Trafalgar.

## Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Durham—John Bright, esq.

County of Ayr—Alexander Oswald, esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. M. Dawson Duffield, to the Canopy of St. Barbara, in the Church of Middleham.

Rev. E. Melvill to the office of Chancellor of the diocese of St. David's.

Rev. W. Alford, Muchelney P.C. Somersetsh.

Rev. J. Babington, Thrusington V. Leic.

Rev. J. Bramall, Terrington St. John's P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. E. R. Breton, Charmouth R. Dorsetsh.

Rev. T. C. Browne, Halse V. Somersetshire.

Rev. S. Burrows, Sheinton R. Salop.

Rev. J. Cartwright, Ferryhill P.C. Durham.

Rev. J. Chell, Kneessall with Boughton V. Notts.

Rev. W. F. Chilcott, Monksilver R. Som.

Rev. S. Coates, Sowerby near Thirsk P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. M. Cocken, Norton P.C. near Glouce.

Rev. E. F. Coke, Plymstock P.C. Devon.

Rev. R. Croase, Broomfield P.C. Som.

Rev. J. T. Fisher, Uphill R. Som.

Rev. J. Furnival, Broadcliff V. Devon.

Rev. A. Fullerton, Thrybergh R. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. Hadfield, Alsager (Barthomley) P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. J. W. Hatherell, St. James, Westend, P.C. near Southampton.

Rev. J. Herbert, Leigh P.C. Surrey.

Rev. H. T. Hill, Wolverley V. Worcestershire.

Rev. R. W. Hipplesley, Stow on the Wold R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. Holmes, New Mill P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. A. Jem, Rowington V. Warwickshire.

Rev. R. Jenkyns, Christ Church P.C. Turnham Green, Middlesex.

Rev. J. Jones, Repton P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. E. Jowett, Carlton Mincott P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. C. Melliush, Highbray R. Devon.  
 Rev. C. A. Moore, Kerry V. Montgomerysh.  
 Rev. J. H. North, Herringfleet V. Suffolk.  
 Rev. H. D. Owen, Penmon and Llanvaes P. C. Anglesea.  
 Rev. T. Powell, Dorstone V. Hereford.  
 Rev. F. Pym, Bickleigh with Sheeps Tor V. Devon.  
 Rev. A. Pync, Roydon V. Essex.  
 Rev. W. T. A. Radford, Down St. Mary R. Dev.  
 Rev. R. J. Roberts, Denbigh R.  
 Rev. H. Saow, Bilbury V. Gloucestershire.  
 Rev. J. H. Swainson, Alresford R. Essex.  
 Rev. J. E. Troughton, St. John's P. C. Hawarden, Flintshire.  
 Rev. W. R. Turton, Edingley P. C. Notts.  
 Rev. T. T. Upwood, Terrington St. Clement's V. Norfolk.  
 Rev. W. Vernon, Patcham V. Sussex.  
 Rev. W. L. Weddall, St. James Dunwich P. C. Suffolk.  
 Rev. G. Walker, Belford P. C. Northumb.  
 Rev. J. Waltham, Out Rawcliffe P. C. Lanc.  
 Rev. W. Wigton, Christ Church, Tean, P. C. Checkley, Staffordshire.  
 Rev. J. Williams, Thornbury V. Herefordsh.  
 Rev. W. J. Wise, Grandborough V. Warw.  
 Rev. A. Wodehouse, Crowne Thorpe R. Norf.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Mr. Cattley, to Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth.  
 Rev. A. Douglass, to Marq. of Westmeath.  
 Rev. C. Floyer, to Lord Sudeley.  
 Rev. W. Mackenzie, to Duke of Sutherland.  
 Rev. J. Rushbridge, to Duke of Richmond.  
 Rev. M. E. Wilson, to Earl of Auckland.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. R. Crawford, M.A. Head Master of Brompton Grammar School, Middlesex.  
 Rev. J. Robertson, M.A. to be Master of St. Paul's School, Southsea.  
 Rev. R. B. Shipper, M.A. Head Master of Hingham Free School, Norfolk.

## BIRTHS.

May 27. At Howrah, Cullan's palace, Bengal, the wife of Capt. W. Napier, a son and heir.  
 June 24. At Archangel, the wife of John Whitehead, esq. H. B. M. Consul at that Port, a dau.  
 July 6. At Brompton, Kent, the wife of I. J. Valeant, esq. Capt. 40th Regt. a dau.—8. At Horton, Bucks, the wife of George T. Bulkeley, esq. a dau. still-born.—10. At Newport, the wife of F. A. Disney Roebuck, esq. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a dau.—At Truro, the wife of Thomas Truman, esq. a dau.—14. At Bendon House, Somerset, Mrs. Ernest Percival, a son.—15. At Squires Mount, Hampstead, the wife of Wm. Elmsley, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a still-born child.—At Wilsford, the wife of Harry Hayward, esq. a dau.—16. At Dawlish, the wife of Jas. Goss, esq. H. E. I. C. service, a dau.—At Biddeford, the wife of Charles Carter, esq. solicitor, a dau.—17. In Montagu-sq. the wife of Major the Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez, a son.—At Clapham-park, the wife of William Thornton West, esq. a son.—The wife of Lieut.-Col. Goble Taubman, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.—At Devonshire-pl., the wife of Edward Heneage, esq. M.P. a son.—At Hatt, the wife of Wm. Symons, esq. a son and heir.  
 18. At Bath, the wife of Wm. C. Humphreys, esq. of Southampton, a son.—At the Manor-house, Lechdale, Gloucestersh., the wife of George Millward, esq. a son.—At Moulsey-park, Surrey, Mrs. Joseph Todd, a son.—19. At Wassaill Grove, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, the wife of F. W. Fryer, esq. a

dau.—20. At Acre Place, Stoke, the wife of Capt. Wm. Walker, R.N., K.T.S. a dau.—21. The wife of the Rev. John Hill, of the Citadel, near Hawkstone, Shropsh., a dau.—23. At the Rectory, St. George's East, Mrs. Bryan King, a son.—25. The wife of George Cave, esq. of Hilston House, Monmouthshire, a son.—26. At Cotswold House, Gloucestershire, the wife of G. E. Clarke, esq. a dau.—At Sonning, near Reading, the wife of the Rev. Markham Mills, a son and heir.—The wife of Frederick Deacon, esq. of Bridgewater, a son.—At Franche Court, Worcestersh., the wife of the Rev. John Downall, a son.—At Wickham-hall, Kent, the wife of Henry Craven, esq. a dau.—27. At Boterford House, North Huisb, the wife of Joseph Whyddon, esq. a son.—28. The wife of John Perkins, esq. Exeter, a dau.—At Merston Cottage, I. W. the wife of Osmund Johnson, jun. esq. of Wroxall Cross, a dau.—29. At Kemp-town, the wife of Chas. John Vigors Hervey, esq. a dau.—At Sandwell, the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.—30. At Edgbaston, the wife of Thomas Denton, esq. a dau.—31. At Ashfield, Midhurst, the wife of George Gibson, esq. a son.—The wife of Robert Rookes, esq. Topsham Road, a son.

Latel. In Stanhope-st. Lady Walsingham, a son and heir.—In Hereford-st. the wife of the Hon. R. Cavendish, a son and heir.—At Wimpole, the Countess of Hardwicke, a son.—In Ross-shire, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer, a son.—In Upper Woburn-pl. the wife of John Aldridge, esq. a dau.—In Ireland, Lady Cecil Gordon, a dau.—At Walthamstow, the wife of Edward Wigram, a dau.—At Shirley, the wife of Joseph Jekyll, esq. a son; the wife of B. W. Greenfield, esq. barrister, a dau.—At Hyde, I. W., Mrs. R. S. Palmer, a dau.—In Russell-sq. the wife of P. Phené, esq. late of Melksham, a son.—At Green Meadow, near Cardiff, the wife of Henry Lewis, esq. a dau.—At Monmouth, the wife of W. D. Taunton, esq. a son.—At Newport, Monmouthsh, the wife of H. J. Davis, esq. a son.—At Bath, the wife of the Rev. A. L. Emerson, of Ulverscroft Priory, Leicestersh., a son.—The wife of William Charles Humphrys, esq. of Rockstone-pl., Southampton, a son.—At Lyme, the wife of Lieut. C. R. Johnson, R.N. a son.—At North Warnborough, the wife of Wm. Bellingham, esq. a son.—At Bloomsbury Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Villiers, a dau.—At Reading, the wife of John Richards, jun. esq. a dau.—At Malpas Court, Monmouthsh., the wife of John Taylor Winnington, esq. a son.—At Northfield villa, near Gloucester, the wife of Edmund Boughton, jun. esq. a son.—At Southampton, the wife of G. W. A. Harvey, esq. a dau.—At Aldborough Rectory, Norfolk, Mrs. Robert Shuckburgh, a son.—At Ryde, I.W., the wife of Thos. Fred. Cole, esq. a son.

Aug. 2. In Portland-sq. Plymouth, the wife of Chas. Tanner, esq. a son.—At Grosvenor-place, Bath, the wife of W. N. Clay, esq. a son.—3. At Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Capt. W. F. Du Pasquier, of the Madras Army, a son.—At Clifton, the wife of J. W. Gascoyne, esq. a dau.—At Dover, the wife of Capt. J. James, a dau.—At Manor-park, Streatham, Mrs. A. de Arroyave, a dau.—At Palace Gate, the wife of Thomas Sheffield, esq. a dau.—At Clippenham, Mrs. Gabriel Goldney, a son and heir.—5. At Harefield-house, Chesh., the wife of Capt. Leckonby Phipps, 68th Light Inf. a dau. still born.—At Frerhey, near Taunton, the wife of Capt. W. G. Maclean, a dau.—6. At Longford Rectory, Lady Caroline Garnier, a dau.—At Yeovilton Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, a son.—9. At Marchwood, near Southampton, the wife of F. K. Holloway, esq. a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

May 10. At Simla, Edward Walter Palmer, esq. to F.-Wilhelmina, only surviving dau. of late J. Percival Beresford, esq.

15. At Barrackpore, Lieut. H. Shaw Stewart, 29th Bengal N. Inf., to Sophia, 4th dau. of Major R. J. Debnam, H. M. 13th Foot.

16. At Agra, the Rev. R. M. Price, Assistant Chaplain, Bengal establ. to Sarah-Elizabeth, second dau. of late Col. W. Lamb.

18. At Bengal cathedral, Edward Goodve, M.D. to Nancy, eldest dau. of Philippe Renouf, of Jersey.

24. At Port Orotava, Teneriffe, Wm. L. Hurst, second son of Thomas Hurst, esq. late of Radmeil and Upperton, Eastbourne, to Marianne-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late J. Florence Galloway esq. of the said island.

31. At Vellore, Benjamin Smith Chimmio, esq. of the Madras Med. Serv., to Emily-Elizabeth Buckner, dau. of John George Nicholls, esq. of West Moulsey, Surrey.

June 6. At Madras cathedral, Capt. J. Eckford, 19th N. Inf., to Mary, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. F. Roome, Bombay army.

13. At Llangower, Merionethshire, Jeremiah Williams, esq. of Queen's Coll. to Susannah, 2nd dau. of the Rev. Hugh Jones, Rector of Llangower.

15. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, the Hon. J. A. Allen, Colonial Treasurer, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Leach, esq. Bristol.

22. At York, the Rev. Wm. G. Goodchild, of Sidney Sussex College, 2d son of Rev. W. T. Goodchild, Vicar of East Tilbury, to Faith, third dau. of late J. Shilleto, esq. of Uleskeif, Yorkshire.

27. At Eccleshall, the Rev. Clement Francis Broughton, rector of Norbury, and Vicar of Uttoxeter, to Anna-Louisa, youngest dau. of Joseph Sanders, esq. of Johnstone Hall, Staff.

Latel. At Farnham, Thomas Cary, esq. son of the Rev. John Cary, of Kaubrink Hall, near Lynn, Norfolk, to Fanny, dau. of R. G. Didham, esq. R.N. of Portsmouth.—At Rostrevor, co. Down, the Rev. Arthur Andrew Onslow, Vicar of Claverdon, Warw. and second son of the Ven. Archdeacon Onslow, to Harriett-Louisa, second dau. of the late Simeon Marshall, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.B.—At Bloxham, Oxfordsh. Edward Falkener Fairthorne, esq. of Brackley, to Caroline, third dau. of the late John Pain, esq. of Banbury.

July 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Frederic, eldest son of Sir Samuel Higgins, Esq. to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, to Augusta, eldest dau. of Fred. Thesiger, esq. M.P.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, William Richardson, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late John Bolding, esq. of Eversholt.—Philip Perceval, esq. of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Col. Perceval, of Temple House, co. Sligo, to Frederica-Penelope, youngest dau. of Col. Hugh Baillie, of Redcastle, Ross-shire, N.B.—At St. Mark's, Myddelton-sq. the Rev. Alfred Jenour, Rector of Pilton, Northamp. to Caroline-Mary, only daughter of James Hutchison, esq. of Chelsea.

3. At Greenwich, Alexander Holmes, esq. of Calcutta, eldest son of the late Alex. Holmes, esq. of Larua, Antrim, to Jessica-Maria, third surviving dau. of the late Richard Johnson, esq. of Sible Hodingham.—At Stonehouse, Capt. M. Adam, R.M. to Harrietta-Maria, dau. of the late Major Savage, and niece of Roger Hall, esq. of Narrow Water Castle, co. Down.—At Dublin, Richard-Nevill, fourth son of John Cornwall, esq. of Brownstown House, Meath, to Maria-Isabella, eldest dau. of Francis Hamilton, jun. esq. of Slaue.

4. At Petersfield, Robert-Hunter Semple,

esq. M.R.C.S. only son of Robert Semple, esq. of Islington, to Elizabeth-Mary, only dau. of the late William Butterfield, Rear-Adm. of the Red.—At Carrigans, Thompson, son of W. Mackey, esq. of Londonderry, to Caroline, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. F. H. Coffin.—At Baris Croome, Worcestersh. the Hon. and Rev. W. W. C. Talbot, son of Earl Talbot, to Eleanora-Julia, eldest dau. of the Hon. Wm. Coventry.—At Dublin, Capt. Gore, 72d Highlanders, to Catharine, dau. of Hugh Faulkner, esq.—At New Brentford, Middlesex, the Rev. R. W. Stoddart, Vicar of Hundon, Suffolk, to Caroline-Hulkes, dau. of Charles Thompson, esq. M.D. late of Rochester.—The Rev. Adolphus Walbaum, Minister of the Lutheran Church, Trinity-lane, Lond. to Charlotte-Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Kuper, D.D., K.H. Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel, St. James's, and to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Captain Jodrell, 16th Regt. eldest son of Edw. Jodrell, esq. of Burghfield Lodge, Berks, to Adelaide-Monckton, third dau. of Sir Edward-Bowyer Smyth, Bart.

5. At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Richard Thos. Staples Browne, esq. of Launton, Oxfordsh. to Ann, second dau. of Robt. B. Bate, esq.—At All Souls, Marylebone, Francis-Hastings Medhurst, esq. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Charles Osborne Bushnan, esq.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Rev. Edward John Randolph, eldest son of the Rev. T. Randolph, of Hadham, Herts, to Catharine, second dau. of Sir George Rich.—At Brighton, the Rev. George Searl Ebsworth, Vicar of Ilkerton, Derbysh. to Sarah-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of P. C. Cazalet, esq. of Kemp Town.

6. At Lewisham, the Rev. John Gunton, second son of the late Dennis Gunton, esq. of Matlack, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Jex Blake, esq. of Swanton Abbots, Norfolk.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. James Gray, to the widow of the Rev. Charles Wheeler, formerly Fellow of Merton coll. Oxford, and dau. of the late . . . Neyler, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Draycot, Edward, youngest son of Arthur Quin, esq. M.D. Dungarvon, Waterford, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Barry, Rector of Draycot, and Upton Scudamore, Wilts.—At St. Marylebone, William-Bence, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Jones, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Dickinson, esq. of Kingweston, and formerly M.P. for Somersetshire.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Freeman-Oliver Haynes, esq. M.A. Fellow of Caius coll. Cambridge, to Emily W. fourth dau. of the late Robert Child, esq. of Russell-sq.—At St. Pancras, Richard-Madox Bromley, esq. of the Admiralty, to Clara, dau. of Robert Moser, esq. of Gordon-pl. Tavistock-sq.—At Carshalton, John-Smith Parker, esq. to Selina-Maria, dau. of John Heathcote, esq.—At Worcester, W.-Stanford Halford, esq. youngest son of Joseph Halford, esq. of the Hollies, Great Barr, to Helena-Margaret, third dau. of Wm. Corles, esq.—At Leamington, David Ogilvy, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister, to Eliza-Anne-Harris, dau. of Abercromby Dick, esq. Bengal Civil Service.—At Cookham, Berks, Edward-Ladd, eldest son of William Betts, esq. of Southfield House, Leicester, to Ann, youngest dau. of William Peto, esq. of Cannon-court.—At All Souls, Langham-pl. Theodore S. Bernstein, esq. of Liverpool, to Lydia, youngest dau. of the late John Paisford, esq.—At Battersea, Wm.-Ricketts Gerrard, esq. Assistant-Surg. Bengal Army, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of W. G. Lewis, esq. of Kensington.—At Vaget, Bermuda, Hunt Marriott, esq. H. M. Customs, to Eliza-Hunt, 2nd dau. of W. R. Jones, esq.

7. At Leatherhead, Henry Malden, esq. to Georgina-Augusta, dau. of Col. Drinkwater Bethune, of Thorncroft.

8. At Bushey, Herts, John, eldest son of the Rev. Miles C. Dixon, of Longton, Staffordsh. to Eliza, fourth dau. of Peter Lovelin, esq. of Bushey.—At Hadleigh, Suffolk, John Osbertus, son of Samuel Truman, esq. of South Lambeth, to Gertrude-Mary, youngest dau. of Wm. Hasell, esq. of Hadleigh.—John Wentworth Austen, esq. Lieut. 78th Highlanders, son of Sir Henry E. Austen, of Shalford House, near Guildford, Surrey, and of Chelmsworth, Suffolk, to Eliza-Anne, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Philpot, Col. of 8th Hussars.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Buckle, esq. of Cambridge-sq. Hyde-park, to Eliza-Isabella-Fish, only child of Mrs. C. Shewell, of Chester-sq.—At Marylebone, the Rev. James Pycroft, of Trinity Coll. Oxford, second son of Thomas Pycroft, esq. of Bath, to Ann, widow of F. P. Alleyn, esq.—At Osmington, Dorset, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, of Bury St. Edmund's, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Serrell Wood, of Osmington.—At St. John's, Paddington, Duncan Campbell Paterson, esq. Lochgair House, Argyllsh., to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Norris Russell, esq. of Limerick.—At Frankfurt, the Baron Thomas Frederick Zobel, of Giebelstadt Darstadt, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and Commandant of the 7th Austrian Chasseurs, to Emily-Caroline, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kirkwood, of Newbridge House, Somersetshire.

11. At Witchampton, Dorset, the Rev. G. J. Collinson, Vicar of Swanbourne, Bucks. to Sophia-Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. W. H. Cleather, 1st Ceylon Regt. and for many years Deputy Judge-Adv. of that Island.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Benjamin, eldest son of Dr. Babington, of George-st. Hanover-sq. to Helen, eldest dau. of T. Hanson Peile, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.

12. At Paston, Mary-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Rector of Paston, to Fred. Urban Sartoris, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Marquis of Blandford, son of the Duke of Marlborough, to Lady Frances-Anne-Emily Vane, eldest dau. of the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry.

13. At St. Marylebone, Thomas Pynsent, esq. of Pitt, to Jane, dau. of the late James Goodeve Sparrow, esq. of Gosfield Place, Essex.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Arthur, second son of Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart. of Peover Hall, Cheshire, Capt. 66th Regt., to Emma-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Pelham Warren, M.D.—At Blakeney, Norfolk, Edmund Dewar Bourdillon, esq., third son of the Rev. Thomas Bourdillon, Vicar of Fenstanton, Hunts, to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney.—At Barking, Essex, R. Harvey George, nephew of Thomas Harvey, esq. of Ilford, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Richard Evans, esq. and niece of the late Thomas Jee, esq. of Barking.—At Colchester, Sayers Turner, esq. of Colchester, to Louisa-Claire, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Haddy Wilson Williams, Rector of Fornham All Saints-cum-Westley, Suffolk.—At Elm Cottage, Forres, Capt. J. H. Hull, Madras Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Wm. Thos. Hull, esq. of Marpool Hall, Devon, to Hannah-Christina, second dau. of the late Charles Gordon, esq.—At Heath, Beds., the Rev. Joshua Cantley, of Broughton, Bucks, to Mary-Catherine, second dau. of the late Capt. Cumberlande.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. James Cecil Wynter, Rector of Garton, to Margaret, dau. of George Lyall, esq. M.P. of Park-cres., and Findon, Sussex.—At Lyndhurst, Robert Maclean Smyth, esq. of Balham-hill, Surrey, to Anne, eldest dau. of Thos. White, esq. of Queen's House, Lyndhurst, Hants.—At Ashbrittle, Somerset, William-Richard, only son of Capt. Neale, late

25th Light Drag, to Frances-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Edward Clarke, esq. of Chard.—At Beverley, T. Mackenzie, esq. to Rosalie-Anne, second dau. of T. Sandwith, esq.

15. At St. Pancras, George Douglas, esq. of Timpendean, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Douglas, K.C.H., of Timpendean, Roxburghsh., to Mary-Bevor, second dau. of the Rev. William James Carver, M.A., Rector of Winfarthing, Norfolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Julian Edw. Disbrowe Rodgers, esq. surgeon, of Pimlico, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late William Balmain, esq. of Her Majesty's Medical Staff.

17. At Countisbury, Robert Walter Wade, esq. of Sweden, to Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. Roe, Rector of Brendon, Devon.—At Great Waltham, Essex, George-Young Robson, esq. Barrister-at-Law, second son of Thomas Robson, esq. of Holtby House, Yorksh., to Anne, dau. of John-Joliffe Tufnell, esq. of Langley's, Essex.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. W. Dawney, M.P. for Rutlandshire, to Miss Bagot, dau. of the Lord Bishop of Oxford.—At Bath, the Rev. G. Domville Wheeler, M.A. of Dovedale House, Worcestersh., Fellow of Wadham Coll. Oxford, and nephew of Sir Compton Domville, Bart. to Charlotte-Emily, third dau. of Rear-Adm. Bateman, of Moorlands, near Bath.—Thomas Bagg, esq. to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late James Lock Cartwright, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Isaac Strombom, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.—At Gloucester, R. B. Grantham, esq. eldest son of the late John Grantham, esq. of Crocydon, Surrey, to Frances-Harriet, eldest surviving dau. of the late Robert Fuge, esq. of Plymouth.—At Southampton, William Yolland, esq. Roy. Eng. to Ellen-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Peter Rainier, R.N., C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to his late Majesty William IV., of Hamilton-pl. Southampton.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Charles Francis Gregg, esq. of the Enniskillen Dragoons, youngest son of the late Henry Gregg, esq. to Isabella-Susan, youngest dau. of the late Ralph Carr, esq. of Park-cres., and of Stanington, Northumberland.—At Leicester, the Rev. George Hargrave Parker, Minister of St. Andrew's, Bethnal Green, to Henrietta-Walker, youngest dau. of William Moore, esq. of Kirby-fields, Leicestersh.—At Gillingham, Kent, the Rev. George Stephen Hookey, B.A., of Wadham Coll. Oxford, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of James Hall, esq. M.D. R.N.—At Liverpool, Mr. William Swindon, to Eliza Sawrey Roberts, eldest dau. of Mr. W. J. Roberts.

19. In London, Robert Talbot, esq. of Springfield, Essex, to Mrs. A. Wilson, of Broomfield, widow of Alexander Wilson, esq. of the Edgeware-road, and eldest dau. of Richard Ebsworth, esq. of Shillingford, Oxf.

20. At Cullen House, Banffsh., N.B. Capt. Edward Walter Walker, son of Major-Gen. Walker, K.C.H., of Bushey, Herts, to the Lady Jane Grant, only dau. of Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield.—At St. Pancras, T. J. only son of Samuel Hanbury, esq. of Judd-pl. East, New-road, to Emma-Lydia, second dau. of the late R. P. de Witt, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.—At Dover, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, Perpetual Curate of the Ville of Dunkirk, to Susannah, only dau. of W. Sankey, esq. surgeon.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Redmond C. Macausland, Rector of Desart Oghil, Londonderry, to Martha, eldest dau. of Samuel Babington, of Rome Cottage, Monmouthsh.

Aug. 9. At Wootton Waven, Warwicksh., Christopher James Noble, esq. of Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, to Elizabeth-Sarah-Sharp, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Hamper, esq. F.S.A.



## OBITUARY.

GEN. THE EARL CATHCART, K.T.

June 16. At his seat, Carthside, near Glasgow, aged 87, the Right Hon. William Schaw Cathcart, Earl Cathcart (1814), Viscount Cathcart and Baron Greenock (1807); tenth Lord Cathcart in the peerage of Scotland (1447); K.T. and Knight of the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. George; a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and Ireland, a General in the army, Colonel of the 2nd Life-guards, Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Scotland, Governor of Hull, a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, and a Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum.

He was born at Petersham, in Surrey, Sept. 17, 1755, the eldest son of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart, by Jean, second daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and grand-daughter of William fourth Duke of Hamilton. Having been sometime at Eton, he accompanied his father and family, in 1768, to St. Petersburg, where he carried on his classical studies, under his private tutor, Mr. Richardson, the learned Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. After his return home he studied the law of Scotland; and was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1776. He succeeded his father on the 14th Aug. the same year.

His lordship now turned his view to the military profession. He obtained a Cornet's commission in the seventh regiment of Dragoons, 1777; and proceeded to America, the seat of war, where he served as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson. He was promoted first to a Lieutenantcy, and 7th April, 1778, to a troop of the 17th regiment of Light Dragoons. He acquired no small distinction, and was thanked in general orders for surprising and carrying off an out-post of the enemy, with a detachment of the 16th and 17th regiments of Light Dragoons. In May 1778, his lordship was appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton. A corps of infantry, named the Caledonian Volunteers, having been raised in America that year, some independent provincial troops and companies were added, and placed under the command of Lord Cathcart, who new-modelled the whole, and gave them the appellation of the British Legion, of which he was constituted Major-commandant, with the provincial

rank of Colonel. He resigned that command in 1780, having made his election to serve with the 38th Regiment of Foot, of which he was appointed Major, in 1779; and he held the office of Quarter-Master-General in America. Being appointed to a company of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, his lordship returned home, and continued in that regiment till October, 1789, when he exchanged that company for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 29th Foot, a highly distinguished regiment, long stationed at Windsor, under the immediate eye of the Sovereign.

His lordship was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, on a vacancy, 10 January, 1788, by a majority of one, having 28 votes to the Earl of Dumfries's 27. The unsuccessful candidate petitioning the House of Lords against the return, objecting to the vote of Lord Rutherford, Lord Cathcart presented another petition, objecting to the vote of Lord Colvill of Oeibiltree. The House, 21st April, 1788, rejected Lord Rutherford's vote, and ordered the return to be amended, by inserting the votes were equal; that is to say for the Earl of Dumfries, 27, and for Lord Cathcart, 27. But Lord Colvill's vote being rejected, 28th April, Lord Cathcart was found duly elected; and the return was accordingly a second time amended, 29th April. His lordship was re-chosen at five general elections after that time, viz. in 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807. He filled the office of Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, from 1790 to July 1794, when, the duties of that place being incompatible with foreign service, Lord Walsingham was chosen chairman. Lord Cathcart had the office of Vice-Admiral of Scotland conferred on him, in January 1795.

His lordship attained the rank of Colonel in the army, 11th Nov. 1790; was promoted to the command of the 29th regiment of Foot, 5th Dec. 1792; had the rank of Brigadier-General on the Continent, Dec. 1793; accompanied the Earl of Molra to the relief of Ostend, 1794; and joined the Duke of York, at Malines, 9th July. His lordship commanded a brigade at the defeat of the French at Brommel; and attained the rank of Major-General, 4th Sept. 1794. With the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments of foot, his lordship, 8th Jan. 1795, attacked the French near Buren, and,

after an action of several hours, succeeded in driving the enemy beyond Geldermalsen, took from them a piece of cannon, and maintained his ground till night, in spite of repeated assaults from fresh bodies of the French, who poured in from different quarters to harass the assailants. This post, so gallantly defended by his lordship, was, however, too much exposed to be retained in the face of a strong army: the troops, therefore, returned to Buren, and the whole British force under the command of Sir David Dundas, were obliged to evacuate Holland. Lord Cathcart remained in Germany, on the Weser, and in other places, entrusted by his Majesty with the command of the British Light Cavalry, and foreign light corps in British pay, in all thirty squadrons, until Dec. 1795, when he embarked at Cuxhaven, and the same month landed in Britain.

His lordship met with the most gracious reception from the King, by whom he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Life-guards, 7th August, 1797. His lordship was sworn a Privy-Councillor at Weymouth, 28th Sept. 1798; had the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, 1 January, 1801; and was constituted Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, 28th Oct. 1803.

His lordship, in 1805, received the appointment of Ambassador-Extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg, with a previous mission to the Emperor and King, then in the field; and was invested with the order of the Thistle, at his audience of leave, at Windsor, 23d Nov. 1805. These embassies were, on account of the critical situation of affairs, postponed to the spring, and, in the mean time, Lord Cathcart was appointed to command the British, in a combined army of British, Russians, Swedes, and Prussians. His lordship had the local rank of General on the Continent, 30th Nov. 1805; and the next month took the command of the British troops in Hanover. On the disastrous turn of affairs, after the battle of Austerlitz, his lordship returned home with the army, in Feb. 1806; and was the same year appointed commander of the forces in Scotland.

His Lordship being selected for the command of the important expedition to the Baltic, he sailed with one division of the army in July 1807. He arrived at Stralsund, in Pomerania, where the King of Sweden then was invested by the French under General Brune, on the 19th of July, at night; was presented to that monarch next morning, and remained there till the 7th of August, when he had his audience of leave. His Lordship

embarked the British troops at the isle of Rugen, joined the other divisions of the army, in the fleet under the command of Adm. Gambier, off Elsinore, on the 12th of August, and effected the disembarkation of the whole, on the isle of Zealand, on the 16th of that month.

Finding the Danes absolutely bent on resistance, which, from the great superiority of his forces, was altogether hopeless, Lord Cathcart proceeded to invest Copenhagen, which was bombarded with such effect, that a capitulation was entered into on the 6th Sept. in consequence of which the citadel and arsenal were put into the hands of the British, and the Danish fleet was accordingly brought to England. Lord Cathcart, embarking in the *Africaine* frigate, paid a visit to the King of Sweden 22nd Oct., and landed at Yarmouth on the 28th. Proceeding immediately to London, his Lordship waited upon the king at Windsor, where he was received with every demonstration of joy; and, as a testimony of his sovereign's high approbation of the manner in which he had executed the service entrusted to him, was, 3d Nov. 1807, created a British Peer, by the titles of Baron Greenock of Greenock, and Viscount Cathcart of Cathcart, in the county of Renfrew. His Lordship leaving London next day, arrived at Edinburgh 7th Nov., and resumed the command of the forces in Scotland. The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented to him in a gold box, 17th Nov. Lord Hawkesbury, in the House of Lords, 28th Jan. 1808, moved the thanks of the House to Lord Viscount Cathcart; and the same day, in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh moved that the thanks of the House be given to his Lordship, for the judicious and decisive measures employed by him, after exhausting all means of negotiation, to obtain the surrender of the navy of Denmark, and the arsenals of Copenhagen. Both these motions were carried. Lord Viscount Cathcart was, on the 1st of Feb. introduced by Viscounts Wentworth and Lake; and, the patent of his creation having been read at the table, his Lordship took the oaths and his seat. The Lord Chancellor then communicated the thanks of the House to his Lordship and Lord Gambier, each standing in his place, and added, that the thanks had been well merited by the services rendered by them to their country. The two peers then severally addressed the House, expressing their thanks for the high honour conferred upon them, and speaking in the warmest terms of approbation of the ability, skill, discipline, and valour displayed by the army and navy,

His Lordship attained the full rank of General Jan. 1, 1812, and retained his command in North Britain until May, 1813, when he was called upon to undertake another mission to St. Petersburg. In the same year the Emperor Alexander conferred upon him the order of St. Andrew, and the cross of the military order of St. George of the fourth class. On the 18th of June, 1814, he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl.

His Lordship married at New York, 10th April 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Elliot of Greenwells, co. Roxburgh, Collector of the Customs at New York, and uncle of Gilbert first Earl of Minto. Her Ladyship was appointed Governess and Lady of the Bed-chamber to the younger princesses in Jan. 1793, and one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Queen in Oct. 1795, and has had nine children: 1. the Hon. Jane Elizabeth, who died an infant in 1780; 2. the Hon. William Cathcart, who died in 1804, aged 22; 3. the Right Hon. Charles Murray, now Earl Cathcart; 4. Colonel the Hon. Frederick M'Adam Cathcart of Craiggangillan, K. St. A. who married in 1827 Jane, daughter and heir of Quentin M'Adam, esq. and has assumed that surname before his own; 5. Lady Louisa Cathcart; 6. Colonel the Hon. George Cathcart, Lieut.-Colonel 1st Drag. Guards, and K. St. W.; he married, in 1824, Lady Georgiana Greville, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Robert Fulke Greville and Louisa Countess of Mansfield, and has issue six surviving daughters; 7. Lady Mary Elizabeth Cathcart; 8. Lady Augusta Sophia Cathcart; and 9. Capt. the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Cathcart, who married in 1832 Margaret, second daughter of William F. Home, esq.

The present Earl (late Lord Greenock) is a Lieut.-General in the army, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, K.C.B. &c. He married in 1818 Henrietta, second daughter of Thomas Mather, esq. and has issue.

There are portraits of the late Earl Cathcart, by Hoppner, engraved by Meyer, in large folio; also by Scriven, in octavo; and by Bestland, in Cadell's Contemporary Portraits.

#### LOUISA COUNTESS OF MANSFIELD.

July 11. At Richmond, aged 85, the Right Hon. Louisa Greville, Countess of Mansfield, co. Nottingham.

Her Ladyship was born in London July 1, 1758, the third and youngest daughter of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart, by Jane, daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton (seventh son of William Duke of Hamil-

ton, K.G.) and Lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of James sixth Earl of Abercorn. She was married May 5, 1776, to David Murray, seventh Viscount of Stormont, a peer of the kingdom of Scotland, being his second wife. His uncle William, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, had been created Baron of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, in the year 1756. In the same year with Lady Stormont's marriage he was raised to an earldom, and because he had no issue himself, the remainder was then limited to Louisa Viscountess Stormont; and to her instead of her husband, because the legal doctrine then prevailed, that no English peerage could be conferred on nor even limited in remainder to a Scotch peer. When a contrary law was established, the Chief Justice was, by another patent in 1792, created Earl of Mansfield in Middlesex, with remainder to his nephew. On the death of the Chief Justice, therefore, March 20, 1793, the two Earldoms of Mansfield were inherited respectively by David Viscount Stormont, and the Viscountess his wife. She became a widow by the death of the Earl Sept. 1, 1796; and married, secondly, Oct. 19, 1797, her cousin-german the Right Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, third son of Francis first Earl of Warwick (by Elizabeth daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton), and uncle to the present Earl. He died April 27, 1824.

By the Earl of Mansfield the Countess had issue four sons and one daughter, and by Mr. Greville two daughters and one son, the whole of whom, with the exception of the eldest, are surviving; viz. by the Earl of Mansfield—1. William late Earl of Mansfield, who married Frederica, daughter of the Most Rev. William Markland, D.D. Lord Archbishop of York, and died in 1840, leaving issue the present Earl (who succeeds his grandmother in the older Earldom) and a numerous family; 2. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. George Murray, unmarried; 3. Major the Hon. Charles Murray, who married in 1802 Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Law, D.D. and has issue; 3. Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry Murray, C.B. who married in 1810 Emily, daughter of Gerald de Visme, esq. and has issue; 5. Lady Caroline Murray, unmarried. By Mr. Greville—6. Lady Georgiana, married in 1824 to her cousin the Hon. George Cathcart, and has issue; 7. Lady Louisa, married in 1825 to the Rev. Daniel Heneage Finch-Hatton, only brother to the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and has issue; and 8. the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, Capt. 35th Foot, who married in 1822 Georgiana-Cecilia,

daughter of Charles Loeke, esq. and has issue one son.

Her Ladyship leaves at least twenty-five grandchildren, and some great-grandchildren.

The remains of the late Dowager Countess were deposited in the vault of the Earl of Warwick, at St. Mary's church, in that borough. The body lay in state at the Warwick Arms. The coffin bore the following inscription:—  
"Louisa, in her own right Countess of Mansfield, county of Nottingham, 3d daughter of Charles 9th Earl\* Cathcart, Widow of David 2d Earl of Mansfield, county of Middlesex, and secondly of the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, Third son of Francis 1st Earl of Warwick. Died 11th July, 1843, in her 85th† year."

#### CHIEF JUSTICE BUSHE.

July 7. At Furry Park, the villa residence of his son, near Raheny, co. Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Kendal Bushe, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and a Bencher of the Queen's Inns.

He was appointed Third Serjeant July 1805, Solicitor-General for Ireland in October of the same year, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench and a Privy Councillor in Feb. 1822. He had not long retired from the bench, with a pension of 3000l.

The Dublin Evening Mail remarks upon this occasion:—"A great light has been extinguished; and the brilliant, the classical, the eloquent—he whose talents shed a lustre upon the senate and the bar—whose virtues reflected an honour upon the bench—whose wit illuminated everything it touched—whose vivacity gave life and cheerfulness and spirit to all within its sphere—is no more;—Bushe, the orator and statesman—Bushe, the advocate and the lawyer—Bushe, the scholar and the gentleman, has ceased to be! He was great amongst great men, and shone as a bright star in that galaxy of talent, when competitors for fame had to contend with such as Flood and Grattan—Ponsonby and Curran—Saurin and Plunkett, and others of equal note, with whom it was his fortune to enter the public arena, and by whom it was never his fate to be discomfited. As a public or professional man, the late Chief Justice perhaps never had his equal for varied acquirements and literary knowledge and taste. In private life he was warmhearted, kind, and affectionate; and by, and in his own family, and within his more immediate circle, he was rather adored than beloved."

\* Lord. † 86th year.

He had come up from his seat, Kilmurry, co. Kilkenny, only a few days before his death, on a short visit to his son, Thomas Bushe, esq. and was in the enjoyment of as good health as he had had for some time, or since his retirement from the bench. A sudden suffusion on the brain was the immediate cause of his death.

His remains were interred, July 14, in the cemetery of Mount Jerome, attended by Lord Plunket and his two sons, Mr. H. Grattan, M.P. the Surgeon-General, and the family of the deceased.

A portrait of Chief Justice Bushe was published in 1842, printed by W. Stevenson, and engraved by D. Lucas, which we find characterised by a critic who did not know the original, as "the representation of a fine aged man, with a high forehead and thoughtful expression."

#### GEN. SIR T. HISLOP, G.C.B.

May 3. At Charlton, Kent, in his 79th year, Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. and G.C.B. a General in the army, Colonel of the 48th Foot, and Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Sir Thomas Hislop was born July 5, 1764, the third and youngest son of Lieut.-Col. William Hislop, Roy. Art. His two elder brothers were both slain in India; the former, James, aid-de-camp to Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. at the battle of Polilore, in 1781; and the latter, William, Capt. R. Art. in 1782.

Sir Thomas received a warrant as a Cadet in the Royal Artillery, March 31, 1778, from which period, till Dec. 1779, he pursued his professional studies at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He had been appointed the 28th Dec. 1778, to an Ensigny in the 39th foot, and the 20th of July, 1780, joined that corps at Gibraltar, where it was in garrison, and where he served with it from the beginning to the end of the subsequent bombardment and siege. The 28th of Jan. 1783, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and his regiment continued at Gibraltar until the middle of November following, when it was relieved, and, after having served in that garrison for three years and ten months, returned with it to England. The 28th Jan. 1785, he obtained a Company in the 100th; and the 4th of the following month exchanged into the 39th. In Dec. 1792 he was appointed aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Dundas, and as such served with him in Ireland, until he was ordered to England, and from thence to Toulon, whither this officer accompanied him, continued during the siege of that place, and until the final evacuation of it by the combined forces,

In the course of the aforementioned siege Capt. Hislop was present with the Major-General at the sortie made under his particular command against the French posts on the heights of Arennes, the 30th of Nov. 1793, and on which occasion Lieut.-Gen. O'Hara, the Commander-in-Chief, was taken prisoner; and the chief command of His Majesty's troops devolving on Major-Gen. Dundas, he, in consequence of the resignation of Capt. O'Hara, of the 67th regiment, who held the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General by commission, appointed Capt. Hislop to that situation. The troops, after the evacuation of Toulon, having been conveyed by his Majesty's ships to the Bay of Hieres, an expedition against the Island of Corsica was planned, and in Jan. 1794 sailed for its destination. The first operations of the campaign being crowned with success by the defeat of the enemy, and the consequent reduction of the town and fortress of St. Fiorenza, the Major-General sent home Capt. Hislop with his official dispatches, announcing that event. In May following the late Lord Amherst, Commander-in-Chief, appointed him one of his aids-de-camp, in which situation he continued until the 16th of Aug. of the same year, when he succeeded to the majority of the regiment, and during the period of his holding the rank of Major, he had his Majesty's special leave to be employed in Germany, in the service of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On his final return from that country he was promoted, the 25th of April, 1795, to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the 115th regiment, and in Sept. 1795 was removed to the 39th. In Feb. 1796 he sailed for the West Indies, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 1st of April following. On the 16th of the same month a secret service having been ordered by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, then Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, of which the 39th regiment formed a part, Lieut.-Col. Hislop proceeded with it to its destination, which was against the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, all of which surrendered by capitulation.

Lieut.-Colonel Hislop was left there with the military command, and the inhabitants having immediately determined to raise a corps from among their Negro slaves for the defence and protection of the colonies, and the offer being accepted by Sir Ralph Abercromby, this officer was nominated the 6th of Sept. 1796, Lieut.-Colonel thereof, and the corps being afterwards put upon the establishment of the army, and denominated the

11th West India regiment, his Majesty conferred on him the rank of Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the same. The command of those colonies he continued uninterruptedly to hold for six years and eight months, when, at the conclusion of the war, on the 2nd Dec. 1802, he gave them over, pursuant to His Majesty's commands, to the Batavian government.

A brevet promotion having taken place in the army in the early part of this year, on the 29th of April he was included therein, and appointed Colonel of the 8th West India regiment. Orders were soon after given for the drafting of that regiment, and his services being no longer required in the West Indies, he returned to England in the beginning of Feb. 1803. His Majesty was in the mean time pleased to order the drafting of his regiment to be discontinued, and on the 25th of Dec. 1803 it was put on the establishment as the 8th West India regiment. On his arrival in England he found that he had been placed on the Staff of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and in May following he was ordered to proceed to take upon him the command of the troops in the Island of Trinidad, his Majesty conferring on him at the same time his commission as Lieut.-Governor of that colony. In consequence of this order he arrived at Trinidad on the 18th of July, 1803, and continued to serve in it as a Brigadier-General until promoted to the rank of Major-General the 25th Oct. 1809. He left Trinidad on the 10th of Jan. 1810, and joined Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Beckwith at Martinique, and was appointed to command the 1st division of the army destined to attack the Island of Guadeloupe, being at the same time the second in command of the expedition. The campaign having terminated successfully, and after he had remained at Guadeloupe until all important arrangements were made, the Commander of the Forces permitted him to return to Trinidad, where he arrived on the 17th of March following, and continued in the command until the 24th of April, 1811, when he obtained leave to return to England for the general benefit of his health, in some degree impaired, after an almost uninterrupted residence of fifteen years in the West Indies. This object being in a few months attained, he reported himself ready and desirous of being employed wherever the Commander-in-Chief should think proper to order; and in consequence thereof, on the 28th of March, 1812, he was appointed on the staff of Bombay with the local rank of Lieut.-General, together with the appointment by the

Honourable the Court of Directors of Commander-in-Chief of their army at that presidency. For this destination he sailed on the 15th of Nov. following, in H.M. frigate *Java*, and on the 29th of Dec. ensuing was captured off St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, by the United States' frigate *Constitution*, of vastly superior force, after a contest the most disproportionate and severe; in which Capt. Lambert, Commander of His Majesty's ship, was mortally wounded, and died in consequence five days after. Sir Thomas Hislop being permitted to land at St. Salvador on his parole, returned to England in a cartel with his personal staff, and the remaining part of the *Java's* ship's company, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 17th April, 1813. His exchange being effected very soon after, he was on the point of again embarking for his former destination when the command of the Madras army becoming vacant by the resignation of Lieut.-General Abercromby, he, Sir Thomas Hislop, was appointed to it. On the 1st of Jan. 1814, he sailed in His Majesty's frigate *Revolutionnaire* for that presidency, to relieve the general officer before named, where he arrived on 27th of May following. Having landed at Madras the same evening, he was immediately sworn into the council as the senior member thereof, in virtue of his appointment of Commander-in-Chief, and forthwith invested with the chief command of the army on the coast of Coromandel.

The 4th of June, 1814, he received the rank of Lieut.-General, and the 4th of April, 1818, the Colonelcy of the late 95th, formerly the 96th regiment. In the operations of the campaign which led to the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarries and the Mahratta princes, Sir Thomas Hislop performed an important part. He assumed the command of the Deccan army pursuant to general orders issued at Hyderabad 27th Aug. 1817. After the defeat of Holkar one of the first results was orders to deliver up certain fortresses which protected his territories, some of which were executed by Sir Thos. Hislop. One of the Holkar's officers, who commanded the fort of Talmier, refused to surrender it; he, as well as the whole garrison, were put to the sword on the capture of the fort, by Sir Thomas Hislop. This circumstance became a subject of much discussion in Parliament, and the vote to Sir Thomas Hislop was opposed in both houses, on the ground that some further explanation of his conduct was requisite. This gave occasion for the expression of the Duke of Wellington's opinion in the House of Lords,

that "this gallant officer had acquired a high character for his services both in India and other parts of the world; and in the late war, which was now under their Lordships' consideration, he had performed the chief part in the engagement which decided the ultimate success of our arms. His conduct, therefore, deserved to be viewed with a partial eye, and the act for which he was blamed seemed to admit of justification." Sir Thomas Hislop remained for some time after in his command at Madras.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 2, 1813; on the extension of the order of the Bath, was appointed a Knight Commander; and, in Oct. 1818, promoted to the dignity of a Grand Cross of that order.

He received, in 1822, an honourable augmentation to his arms,—on a chief azure, a mount vert, thereon a lion in the act of tearing the standard of the Mahratta prince Holkar, and, beneath, the word MADRIPORE. Also a crest of augmentation,—a soldier of the 22nd light dragoons mounted and in the position of attack, surmounted by the inscription DECCAN.

He was for many years an equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

He married, Oct. 30, 1823, Emma, daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras, by whom he had issue a daughter, Emma-Eleanor-Elizabeth, born in 1824.

#### MAJOR-GEN. C. S. FAGAN.

May 26. At Conock Manor-House, near Devizes, Major-Gen. Christopher S. Fagan, C.B. of the Bengal establishment.

This officer went out to India as a cadet in 1798, and was promoted to be Ensign in the 18th Native Infantry Sept. 28, 1799; and to Lieut. 28th Oct. following. He joined the 2nd battalion of the regiment in quarters at Dinapoor in May 1801; and in Nov. following marched with it as part of the escort of the Capt.-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wellesley, on his tour through the upper provinces in 1801-2.

The Mahratta war, which broke out in 1803, calling nearly the whole of the Bengal army into the field, this officer's corps formed part of a detachment destined for the conquest of the province of Bundelcund, on which occasion the adjutant of the corps being temporarily removed to a superior staff situation, Lieut. Fagan, although a very young officer, was selected by his commandant to officiate for him. He was present in the action with the enemy on the 12th Oct. 1803, and at the

reduction immediately afterwards of many strong forts in that province. In Dec. following the corps, with another, was detached to aid a division of the grand army in the reduction of Gualior, in which arduous and interesting service he was appointed to act as an engineer. After the fall of that celebrated and before deemed impregnable fortress, he returned with the corps to his former detachment.

The irruption of a large Mahratta army into Bundelcund, under Ameer Khan, took place at this period, May 1804, and was the precursor of proceedings memorable for the judicial investigations they gave rise to; but far more so for the dreadful hardships, sickness, and mortality, to which the troops were subjected during the hottest season remembered for many years in India. In the whole of these scenes this officer was present, on one occasion escaping most narrowly from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the 2nd of July he was present when Lieut.-Col. Martindell, with a select part of his force, attacked and routed a large body in a formidable encampment on the hills near Passwarree, and, on the 28th of the same month, having had the adjutancy of his battalion conferred on him by Lord Lake a few days before, he was severely wounded in an attempt to carry by a coup-de-main the strong hill-fort of Saitpoor. One of four attacking columns, composed of the battalion companies of his corps, was ordered to force by blowing open the gates, and from particular circumstances it fell to the lot of this officer to have the honour of rallying and leading the head of it in five or six different attempts on the main gate, the entire front was at one time knocked down. After a month's siege, however, the place capitulated; but such service among the hills in that climate and season,—the periodical rains, was not to be carried on without severe sufferings; and accordingly, on the day Saitpoor fell, a dreadful fever broke out among the troops, which, in its effects and consequences, was far more fatal than any thing before experienced. Scarcely an officer or man escaped; Lieut. Fagan was attacked by it when just beginning to recover from his wound, and, with two or three of his brother officers, was given over by the surgeons at the same time. The detachment returned to Culpee on the banks of the Jumna, and on its arrival there were only three officers with a few men around the colours of both battalions of the 18th regiment; the remainder were all in hospital, and the province altogether, from its unhealthiness at this period, was styled by the Europeans the "*St. Domingo of the East.*"

After a halt of two months, during which the detachment was considerably reinforced and recruited, it was called to aid in the operations of the war against Holkar. This officer had now attained the Captain-Lieutenancy of his regiment, and he was, it is believed, the first officer on the Bengal establishment who arrived at that rank within so short a period.

Until May 1806 Capt. Fagan served with his corps in the same detachment. The rains of this year were passed under canvass at Jhansi, on the southern frontier of the province, and the season was nearly as fatal as the preceding one, from the general sickness and mortality that prevailed.

The war with the Mahratta states having been brought to a close, Capt. Fagan obtained his first leave of absence to re-establish his health. At the end of six months he rejoined his battalion, then relieved and in cantonments across the Ganges. To fill up his ranks, and restore its drill and discipline, (for he still held the adjutancy,) became the duty of this officer, and he performed it to the entire satisfaction (as repeatedly acknowledged) of his commanding officer. His promotion to a company, in 1808, deprived him of this situation. In Sept. 1809, the Com.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Hewett, conferred on him the fort-adjutancy and barrack-mastership of Chunar. His successor, Sir G. Nugent, removed him to the more important post of principal agent for army clothing, and he succeeded to a majority in his regiment in Oct. 1815.

The removal of Major Fagan, by his staff appointment, from the regimental duties of his profession, did not prevent his being actively employed; on the increase of the Bengal army in 1814, he was selected to join two battalions of infantry, one for local, the other for general service; this last, numbered the 1st batt. 29th, was entirely disciplined by him, and he performed the duty so much to the satisfaction of Lord Hastings, whose head-quarters happened to be at the same station that year, that he was appointed, in 1817, to raise and discipline an infantry levy for the general service of the army.

He obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1821, of Colonel in 1829, and of Major-General in 183—.

MAJOR-GEN. O'MALLEY, C.B.

May 16. Major-Gen. George O'Malley, C.B. for many years commanding the 88th Regiment, or Connaught Rangers.

Previous to entering the regular army this officer served in the rebellion of Ire-

land in the yeomanry and militia services of that country. He joined in 1798, as a volunteer, the yeomanry cavalry corps of Castlebar, the day previous to that town being attacked and taken by the French force, under Gen. Humbert; and in consequence of there being no other officer present with the corps, he was called to the command of it by the non-commissioned officers and private men, in which command he continued, and moved with the army under the command of the Marquess Cornwallis, until it was ascertained that the French army had quitted Castlebar, when his lordship's army took a different route to what was intended, and Mr. O'Malley received orders to repair with the corps under his command to that town, and endeavour to restore order and tranquillity there. In the course of a fortnight after his return to Castlebar, the town was attacked by a formidable rebel force, amounting to near 3000 men, aided by some French officers, at which time there was no force to meet them but about fifty yeomanry, and one company of about fifty men of the Frazier Fencibles, with about sixty of the inhabitants, who it was thought could be relied on, and who volunteered their services on the occasion. After several very determined attacks on the town, the rebel army was routed with great loss. This officer contributed very materially to this result by the dispositions which he made, in conjunction with the Captain who commanded the Fraziers, for defending the several passes leading to the town. He was immediately after this confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant as a Lieutenant in the Castlebar yeomanry cavalry, and soon afterwards joined the North Mayo reg. of Militia, with the view to volunteering therefrom into the line, which he did on the first opportunity, and joined the 13th regiment of foot as Ensign, the 23d Feb. 1800, in which year he embarked and served with that corps in the expedition to Ferrol, as well as in the expedition to Egypt in 1801. He served in Egypt nearly twelve months, and was present in several of the actions, and severely wounded in that of the 13th March, 1801. He afterwards did duty in the garrison of Malta and Gibraltar until Sept. 1803, when he returned home, and, after being successfully employed on the recruiting service in Ireland, was promoted to a Company in the 89th, in April 1805, the 2d battalion of which corps he joined and served with in England, till a letter of service was granted to the present Viscount Dillon for raising the 101st regiment, to which this officer was appointed Major, and by his exertions

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and personal influence contributed most materially in recruiting and establishing that corps.

He was constantly present with the 101st, upwards of seven years in Ireland, Jersey, North America, and the West Indies. He was detached with 300 men of that regiment in the year 1802, to St. John's, New Brunswick, the garrison of which place he commanded at a time when a war was expected with America, and when, from the dispositions made by the Americans in assembling a large force in the neighbourhood, &c. it was imagined that a sudden attack would have been made on the garrison of St. John's, in order to seize the ordnance stores, &c. which were there. In the summer, prior to his taking the command of that garrison, and at all times, more or less, since the first American war, desertions from it were very prevalent to the states of America. He was, however, fortunate enough by the arrangements which he made, and by defeating a few individual attempts at desertion, to conquer that spirit altogether, and during about eleven months that he commanded at St. John's a garrison composed of Irish soldiers, no individual whatever was lost to the service by desertion: in consideration of which, and of the arrangements he made for the defence of St. John's, when it was imagined it would have been attacked by the Americans, together with the exemplary good conduct of the troops during his command of the garrison, the freedom of the city of London was voted at a common council, held on the 19th July, 1809. He then received orders to proceed to Jamaica, where he remained nearly four years, at a time when he was most anxious to have returned home, in order to have joined the army in the Peninsula; but, being in the command of the 101st, no leave of absence was granted him till relieved therefrom, in July 1813, when he quitted Jamaica, and arrived in Sept. of the same year in England. He immediately applied for leave to be employed with the army in Spain, but this application was not successful, as well as another he made on the Revolution occurring in Holland.

On Bonaparte's return to France from Elba, he again solicited permission to join the army of the Duke of Wellington, and in consequence was removed to the 44th regiment, the 2d battalion of which corps he joined at Brussels the 12th June, 1815, and served with it in the 9th (Sir D. Paek's) brigade of Sir T. Picton's, the 5th division, the entire of that campaign, and was from the 16th June, the day on which the army was first engaged,



second in command of the brigade, and in the entire command of the 2d battalion of the 44th regiment; which corps suffered very severely in the several actions at Waterloo, being at one time reduced to between 100 and 200 men, and only five officers. He was twice wounded in the action of the 18th June at Waterloo, and did not quit the field or the command of the 44th reg. and had two horses shot under him. He continued in France with the 2d battalion of the 44th regiment, until Jan. 1816, when he returned to England, and at the reduction of that corps was placed on half-pay. For his conduct at the battle of Waterloo, Lieut.-Col. O'Malley was appointed a Companion of the Bath. The 12th Aug. 1819, he was appointed to the majority of the 38th Foot.

He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 88th, 1823, brevet Colonel 1830, and a Major-General 184—.

REV. THOMAS KNOX, D.D.

July 23. Aged 59, the Rev. Thomas Knox, D.D.

He was, during many years, Master of the Grammar School at Tunbridge, and Rector of Runwell and Ramsden Crays in Essex; in all of which he succeeded his father, Dr. Vicesimus Knox.

He was educated at Tunbridge School, under his father, and was of Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated.

Although he did not possess the literary celebrity of his father, yet he trod closely in his steps. He ever displayed the same disinterestedness and independence. He was a sound divine, an eloquent preacher, and an eminent scholar. Like him also, he was a steady and consistent Whig. He took a prominent part in the promotion of the Reform of Parliament; but, when that measure was accomplished, withdrew from politics. He united to the utmost kindness of nature singular energy of character, and exhibited remarkable perseverance in his pursuits. When not occupied in his professional duties, he was generally engaged either in zealously advancing some object of public utility, or unostentatiously alleviating some case of private distress. To his exertions was principally owing the appropriation, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, of a very large proportion of the present ample funds of Tunbridge School to the uses of the foundation.

He inculcated cheerfulness in religion, which he did not consider to be opposed to the cultivation of the embellishments of life, or to the enjoyment of innocent amusements. He was a decided enemy of every species of fanati-

cism, and did not attach that importance to mere externals, which is so much the fashion of the present day.

His death was awfully sudden. He had preached in the morning in Tunbridge Church, with his accustomed power, and was to have preached again in the afternoon. He had scarcely entered the vestry for that purpose, when he sank down and instantly expired. It was ascertained that the sad event was caused by the enlargement of the heart; but so insidious was the disease, that not a single premonitory symptom had excited the slightest suspicion of its presence. The touching demonstration of sorrow and respect that took place at his funeral shewed how duly his virtues and labours were appreciated, and the high estimation in which he was personally holden. Nearly two hundred of his neighbours assembled in mourning, and, standing uncovered, formed a lane, through which his remains were borne to the grave.

He married Frances, the second daughter of the late William Francis Woodgate, of Somer Hill, near Tunbridge, esq. She died in 1831. Seven children survive him; three sons and four daughters.

REV. SAMUEL FORSTER, D.D.

July 24. At Shotley, Suffolk, in his 91st year, the Rev. Samuel Forster, D.D. Rector of that parish and of Quarlington, Lincolnshire.

He was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Forster, Rector of Halesworth cum Chediston, Suffolk; and was educated at Eton, from whence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1776, M. A. 1779, and D. D. 1791. He was a distinguished classical scholar, and obtained the Chancellor's Medal in 1776, when the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield was his opponent. He was formerly Rector of Wainfleet in Lincolnshire, to which he was presented by Lord Chancellor Thurlow; but resigned it in 1809 for Great and Little Cbesterford, on the presentation of the Marquess of Bristol. In 1816 he was presented to the living of Shotley, and in 1826 to Quarlington, by the same patron; both which preferments he held to the time of his decease. Dr. Forster was also Head Master of the Free School at Norwich from 1785 to 1811. His talents and scholarship were particularly adapted to the instruction of youth, and his mild and gentlemanly manners justly endeared him to those who were placed under his care. His latter years were passed in the retirement of his parish, where, being incapacitated by loss of sight from performing the duties of the church, his charity and benevolence ren-

dered him highly esteemed and beloved, and his death most deeply lamented. A portrait of Dr. Forster, painted by Opie at the request of his pupils, is placed in the library of St. John's College, of which he was the oldest surviving member.

He married early in life Miss Turenne, a lady of French extraction, by whom he has left a son, and a daughter, the widow of Admiral Sir Edward Berry, Bart. who distinguished himself by his gallant conduct under Lord Nelson, in the battle of the Nile.

REV. GEORGE ADAM BROWNE.

July 4. At Cambridge, aged 69, the Rev. George Adam Browne, M.A. Vice-Master and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Rector of Rettenden, Essex.

Mr. Browne was a native of Gibraltar. He was educated on the foundation of the Charter-house London; admitted a sizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1791, elected scholar in 1793, and graduated B.A. 1795, without however having distinguished himself by taking a mathematical honour. He was elected a Fellow of his college in 1797, and at the time of his death was the Senior Fellow of that royal foundation, having been elected to the seniority in 1823. He took his M.A. degree in 1798. In 1796 Mr. Browne obtained a third Member's Prize for Middle Bachelors, and in 1797 the second of the same prizes for Senior Bachelors.

Mr. Browne took the college living of Chesterton, in this county, and soon afterwards entirely rebuilt the parsonage house. He resigned this preferment in 1835, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Arthur Smedley, the present respected incumbent. In 1838 Mr. Browne was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Rettenden, in the county of Essex; the value of which is returned at 765*l.* Last year the Rev. John Brown resigned the Vice-Mastership of Trinity College, and on the 1st of October the subject of these remarks was elected to fill that office.

For many years Mr. Browne held the appointment of Chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, with whose friendship and confidence he was honoured up to his Royal Highness's death, and it is believed that the illness which occasioned the rev. gentleman's death was brought on by cold caught in attending his Royal Highness's funeral. The political principles of Mr. Browne were those which are called "Liberal," and his aid in political contests was justly valued by the members of that party. He was a

most active, zealous, and talented Freemason, and his loss will be severely felt and long deeply regretted by that fraternity. He became attached to the order very early in life, having been initiated in the New Lodge of Cambridge (now the School of Plato) on the 16th of March 1796. He was appointed S. G. Deacon on the union of the two Grand Lodges, 27th December 1813, Grand Chaplain in April 1815, and Deputy Acting Provincial Grand Master for Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire in the year 1832.

At the request of Mr. Browne his body was deposited in Chesterton Church by the side of his mother.

JOHN BASSET, Esq.

July 4. At Boppard, on the Rhine, aged 51, John Basset, esq. of Upper Brook-street, London, nephew to the late Lord de Dunstanville.

He was the son of the Rev. John Basset, M.A. Rector of Illogan and Cambourne, in Cornwall, by Mary, daughter of George Wingfield, esq. of Durham; and was baptized at Illogan, Nov. 28, 1791. He was elected M.P. for the borough of Helston in 1840, without opposition, but not in 1841.

DR. HAHNEMANN.

July 2. At Paris, aged 88, Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy.

Dr. Hahnemann was born in 1755, at Meissen, of poor parents, and owed his education to the great aptitude for learning he gave evidence of at the little school where he was first placed. He was received doctor in physic at Heidelberg in 1781, and discovered in 1790 the new system which he afterwards designated homœopathy. He continued until 1820 his experiments and researches, and then published the results of his labours, under the title of *Matière Medicale Pure*. In 1829 he published his *Theory of Chronic Diseases, and their Remedies*, of which he gave a second edition in 1840. To those works must be added his *Organon de l'Art de Guérir*, which ran through five editions. He also published nearly 200 dissertations on different medical subjects; and he did all this whilst occupied with patients, which took up from ten to twelve hours a day. He had the satisfaction of seeing his system, after half a century's existence, spread over every part of the globe; and just before his death he learned that homœopathy was about to have a chair at the University of Vienna, and hospitals in all the Austrian States, at Berlin, and at London.

MR. WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

*Lately.* At Cambridge, in America, in his 64th year, Mr. Washington Allston, Associate of the R. A. the most imaginative painter on that continent.

Though nearly thirty years have elapsed since Mr. Allston quitted England, and his works have since but seldom appeared in our exhibition rooms, we have not forgotten some which remain in our principal collections: the Egremont, Jacob's Dream, and Elisha; Mr. Labouchere's Elijah in the Desert; and the Stafford Uriel. We have heard those curious in pedigree point to Mr. Allston as the first in that gorgeous style of perspective painting, which Martin and Danby have so richly adorned. A still elder artist, however, might be named, Paul Brill. Mr. Allston occupied himself with other graceful pursuits besides his own art. A volume of poems was published during his residence in England, and it is but a year or two since that we reported on his *Monaldi*, an Italian romance of considerable power.

He married a sister of Dr. Channing, whom he survived some years.—*Athenæum*.

MR. ABBOTT.

June 7. At Baltimore, aged 54, Mr. William Abbott, comedian.

He was born at Bath, then the nursery of excellent actors, in 1788, and began his theatrical career in that city; whence his varied talent caused his being transplanted to Covent Garden at the age of twenty-four, and appearing as Florian, in the *Foundling of the Forest*, in the season of 1812. He remained at Covent Garden for twelve years, continuing to grow in reputation. In social life his house at Knightsbridge was long the scene of meetings in which good taste and refinement increased their attraction by being blended with less ceremonious pastimes, and the constant flow of fanciful recreations; and they were rendered still more agreeable by being superintended by a wife of lady-like accomplishments and sweet and graceful manners. Thus he traversed a flowery time till 1824, when ambition tempted him to become the lessee of the Dublin theatre. In this speculation he lost much money; and his next move was to Paris, in union with M. Laurent, where, with Miss Smithson and an English company, he, during two years, entertained the Parisian public with tolerable *écclat*. In the French capital his enjoyment of society was also of a very gratifying kind; and he spoke the language with so much purity as to escape all the usual inconveniences attendant upon foreign disclosure. In 1828 he re-

turned to Covent Garden to enable Miss F. Kemble to appear as Juliet with an adequate Romeo; and in the following year embarked, with Mr. Egerton, in the Coburg theatre, the name of which was changed to the Victoria. This house they rescued from its low condition, and converted into a temple not unworthy of the dramatic muse. But patronage would not cross the Thames, and pay the toll on Waterloo bridge; and, after struggling against increasing difficulties for several years, poor Egerton died, and Abbot was declared a bankrupt. This blow finished his fortunes in connection with the English stage, besides wasting that which had been brought him by his marriage. He then sought a brighter course in America; and in 1834 made his bow to a New York audience in the Park theatre as Romeo. From that period his usual enterprise led him to become lessee and manager of several theatres in the United States; and he occasionally visited our North American colonies. What measure of prosperity attended these efforts we do not know, but have heard that they did succeed to a certain degree, and that he purchased land in Texas out of his professional profits.

Mr. Abbott was the author of several pleasing pieces, which were brought upon the stage; and his advice in preparing others by different writers tended much to their successful performance. Of gentlemanly manners, cheerful disposition, ready wit in the play of conversation, and a kindly and liberal heart, few men were more welcome to society or more entertaining within its sportive bounds. He was full of anecdote, and many of the humorous stories connected with the stage found in him a most amusing reciter. There was also the song, not of the musician, but of the successful imitator; and the jest or repartee, which never failed to add mirth to the festive board, and hilarity to the joyous party. Above all shone the unclouded cheerfulness of his nature, over which even his own misfortunes never apparently suffered a shadow to pass, and that goodwill towards others which defied the taint of envy, (either in private life or in an envious profession,) which was happy in contributing to happiness, and would not tread on a worm nor injure even an enemy. Such was the William Abbott, who for many years was a very popular public favourite in the principal theatres of London, who performed the second class of characters in general better than any actor we ever saw, and who, when employed in the highest casts of the drama, won the just applause of discriminating audiences by being always judicious and

effective, without perhaps reaching that point which is made glittering by the outbursts of rare and original genius. His walk, too, was unconfined. In tragedy, not of the sterner sort, he was graceful and impressive; in genteel comedy equal to his leading contemporaries in that line; and in the more unlicensed exuberance of farce a laughable and jocular fellow. If not greatness, this extent of capacity and versatility is not less useful and estimable for the stage; and therefore it was that Abbott, besides being always prepared and perfect in his own parts, was ever as ready to be the representative of others in the top circle, when any exigency called for the prompt substitution of an efficient second.

He has left a widow, a son, and daughter, the latter suitably married and settled in the world. (*Literary Gazette.*)

#### MR. ELTON.

July 19. Lost on board the *Pegasus* steamer, Mr. Elton, a popular actor.

Mr. Elton was born in 1794, and for a considerable time was in the office of Mr. Springhall, solicitor, of Verulam-buildings; but, having imbibed a passion for theatrical representations, he became a member of the well-known private theatre in Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-lane, conducted by Mr. Pym, a place celebrated for having given the first rudiments of the art to several eminent actors, among them the late John Reeve. In 1823, after having tried for a short time some of the small provincial towns, he obtained an engagement at the Olympic Theatre, where the late Tyrone Power was then engaged. Mr. Elton remained only a short time, and at the Christmas of that year he engaged himself at the Liverpool Amphitheatre; but, not being satisfied with his situation there, he joined the company of Mr. Bunn, then manager of the Birmingham Theatre. On the following Christmas his services were retained by the Liverpool manager to personate the character of *Napoleon* in the "Battle of Waterloo," which spectacle was acted for three months in succession. Shortly after, the manager of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, proposed an engagement, and Mr. Elton, already very popular in the town, presented himself on the boards of the legitimate arena as *Cominius* in "Coriolanus." Here he became very popular; but, Mr. Vandenhoff being so long established as the leading actor, Mr. Elton could only obtain a first part occasionally. From Liverpool he went to Chester, Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Manchester, where he attracted the notice of Mr. Charles Young, then play-

ing for a few nights there. That gentleman expressed himself highly in favour of Mr. Elton's talent, and predicted his speedy removal to the metropolis. He afterwards acted for a season at Norwich and Cambridge, and in the year 1831 made his bow to the Garrick audience in Whitechapel as *Richard the Third*. His success was prodigious; the cast-enders hailed him as a modern Garrick; the managers, Conquest and Wyman, liberally advanced his salary, and their treasury was greatly benefited. The Surrey was his next remove, where, after a few months' sojourn, the late David Morris engaged him for the Haymarket Theatre, at which he appeared in 1833. He remained one season, and, after various engagements at the London minors, he appeared at Covent Garden, under the management of Mr. Osbaldiston, in the season of 1837, January 19, as *Walter Tyrrell*, in the drama of that name. His claim to the rank of an admirable actor was at once recognised. From that period till his lamented death he continued a member of the theatres royal. Educated and accomplished, he enjoyed the society of many men celebrated for talent in literature and the fine arts, and to his necessitous brother actors his time and purse were open. He was chairman and treasurer of the Minor General Theatrical Fund, to which institution he devoted his best energies. He has left seven children to deplore the loss of an attached and devoted father, the youngest only eight years of age.

Strenuous exertions are making to raise a fund for the assistance of his family, and many of the theatres have opened their houses for their benefit.

#### JAMES WINSTON, Esq.

July 9. At his house in Charles-street, Covent-garden, aged 64, James Winston, esq. Secretary to the Garrick Club.

Mr. Winston's real name was James Bowes; that of Winston he assumed on essaying the stage, and from that period retained it to the last, as familiar to his friends and the public. Of his performances as an actor at the Haymarket we have no recollection; but we are told that he was eclipsed by the superior talents of some of his contemporary debutants, who afterwards rose to the height of the profession. Of this theatre he became a part proprietor with Colman and Morris, and was for years its chief manager. He was also for many years a principal in the management of one or both the great theatres, and ever took a prominent share in the direction of theatrical affairs, in which his experience

was unrivalled. Thus occupied during so long a period, he enjoyed opportunities for making a vast collection of dramatic information and curiosities, and sedulously availed himself of the power. His masses of playbills, correspondence, rare pieces, pictures, anecdotes, biographies, and other matters, from the merest odds and ends to the most curious and interesting documents, form an extraordinary accumulation; and if, as is probable, they should come to the hammer, will afford no small degree of public entertainment. As the secretary to the Garrick Club, he was for many years intimately known to every individual connected with the drama, performers, writers, amateurs, managers, lessees, and proprietors. Till within a few months he had enjoyed good health; but of late declined rapidly, and was taken from a very various and active life when in full possession of his intellectual faculties, which involved a memory of extraordinary minuteness and extent as regarded every theatrical circumstance that had occurred in London during the present century. In all things, theatrical or private, as in trust for others or acting for himself, Mr. Winston was a correct and honourable man. His severe economy often got him a sneer or procured a jest to be broken at his expense; but he saved much to those who confided in his management and integrity, and, wheresoever his stewardship lay, was an invaluable coadjutor, whether the concern were of small dimensions and cost, or of large and profuse expenditure. Mr. Winston recently lost one of his children, which deeply affected him: he has left a son and daughter to lament the loss of an honest man and careful and affectionate parent. (*Literary Gazette.*)

MR. W. T. LOWNDES.

July 31. Mr. William Thomas Lowndes, a member of one of the oldest families connected with the bookselling trade in London.

As a bibliographer, his name stands eminent for his well-known and useful work, "The Bibliographer's Manual;" and, under distressing disadvantages, he was compiling another publication called "The British Librarian," twelve parts of which were completed, when his mental powers gave way, under the peculiar difficulties under which he laboured, and his body shortly after shewed symptoms of approaching decay, which terminated in death after a period of nine months.

Mr. Lowndes has left behind him a widow and two children, who are now utterly destitute. We understand that

several gentlemen, among whom are the Rev. Peter Hall, M.A. and several respectable persons connected with the bookselling business, are endeavouring to obtain subscriptions to enable the widow to enter upon some means of supporting herself and children.\*

CLERGY DECEASED.

*Lately.* At Belize, Honduras, the Rev. *Edu. Wm. Clarke*, Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex, eldest son of the late Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke. He was formerly of Jesus' college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 183-; and was instituted to the rectory of Great Yeldham, in 1831. Mr. Clarke was the author of "Principles of Faith, borrowed from the outward world," 1837, and "The Church-yard Stile," 1838.

At Knutsford, Cheshire, aged 68, the Rev. *John Hughes*, the learned author of "Horæ Britannicæ," and other works.

At Rathaspish glebe, Ireland, the Rev. *Henry L. Webb*.

The Rev. *Lewis Williams*, Perpetual Curate of Kemeys Commander, Monmouthshire, to which he was instituted in 1825.

June 10. At Chambéry, aged 47, the Rev. *John Hartley*, English Chaplain at Nice.

June 11. At Gloucester, aged 51, the Rev. *John Davies*, B.A. Incumbent of St. Nicholas and St. Bartholomew, in that city, to which united churches he also presented by the Corporation in 1830.

June 12. At Holy Island, near Berwick, the Rev. *William Compton*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Carham on the Tweed, and late Rector of St. Olave's, Exeter. He was presented to Carham in 1796 by the heirs of A. Compton, esq.

Aged 66, the Rev. *Sumner Smith*, Rector of Ham near Hungerford, Wilts, and formerly Rector of Ashill, Somerset. He was presented to Ham in 1831 by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester.

June 13. At Crosby Hall, Northallerton, the Rev. *William Dent*, Incumbent of Sowerby, near Thirsk, and Carlton Miniott, Magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and joint Chairman of the Quarter Sessions; also Chairman of the Visiting Magistrates of the prison at Northallerton, and of the Finance Committee for that riding. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1806.

\* See our Wrapper for the present month.

M.A. 1809; and was collated to Sowerby by the Archbishop of York in 1826.

June 14. Aged 77, the Rev. *John Blunt*, M.A. Vicar of Lilleshall, Shropshire, and Perpetual Curate of Blurton, Staffordshire; father of the Rev. John James Blunt, D.D. the present Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791. He was presented to Blurton in 1801, by the Marquess of Stafford, and to Lilleshall in 1816 by the same patron.

June 20. At Dawlish, the Rev. *John Richards Roberts*, Rector of Rotherfield Grey's, Oxfordshire, F.S.A. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, M.A. 1801, B.D. 1810, and was presented to his living in 1824 by that Society.

June 22. In London, the Rev. *Stephen Sanderson*, M.A. formerly of Sydenham. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 12. At Highgate, in her 29th year, *Eliza*, wife of Robert George Moger, esq. a daughter of the late J. Gottreux, esq. Also, on her voyage homeward from Madras, in her 29th year, *Elizabeth Laura*, wife of Capt. Gottreux, 1st Regt. Nat. Inf. a daughter of George Moger, esq. of Bath.

June 18. In Abingdon-st. aged 74, *Hannah*, relict of Landen Goodyer, esq. late of Northampton.

June 23. At Brompton, Charlotte Emily, wife of Capt. Charles Boulton, 47th Bengal Nat. Inf.

June 24. In Hans-pl. Chelsea, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. W. A. Cane.

July 1. In Beaumont-st. aged 49, Benjamin de la Cour, esq.

July 7. In Montagu-sq. aged 73, John Reade, esq. of Holbrooke House.

July 10. In Hoxton-sq. aged 70, *Hannah*, relict of William Shores, esq.

July 13. At Kent House, Knightsbridge, aged 26, the Hon. Augustus Algernon Villiers, youngest brother to the Earl of Clarendon. He was youngest son of the late Hon. George Villiers, by the Hon. Theresa Parker, dau. of John, first Viscount Boringdon, and attained the rank of Lieut. in the Royal Navy, 30th June, 1838, and received the decoration of a Knight of Isabella the Catholic, from her Majesty the Queen of Spain, for his services on the coast of Spain.

At Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, Maria,

widow of Capt. George Burges, 5th Bengal Cav. and dau. of the late Col. Richards, of Cavendish-cres. Bath.

July 14. At Pump Court, Temple, Robert Woodriff, esq.

Lewis Levy, esq. of Dalston and Camomile-st. City.

At Tottenham Green, aged 40, Emily, wife of Richard Wollaston, esq.

July 15. In Earl-st. Blackfriars, aged 57, Robert Burn, esq.

Aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of J. Fuller, esq. Paradise-terr. Holloway.

July 16. At Frances-pl. Holloway, aged 47, Mary, wife of Thomas Doughty, esq. Surgeon, of Fore-st. City.

At Clapham Rise, aged 81, Bernard Bedwell, esq. of St. John-st.

Mrs. Sarah Hannah Haines, of Bloomfield-st. Finsbury-sq.

July 17. Aged 60, Mr. Robert Lincoln, formerly of St. James's-st.

At Porchester-terr. Bayswater, William Bushe, esq. formerly of Broughton Castle, Oxon, and recently of Brill House, Bucks.

At Park Village West, Regent's Park, aged 82, Ann, widow of John Hester, esq.

In Clarges-st. aged 86, Andrew Baird, esq. M.D., F.R.S. late Inspector of Naval Hospitals, and Senior Physician of her Majesty's Fleet.

July 18. In Wimpole-st. at the house of his son-in-law, Benjamin Phillips, esq. aged 77, William Woods Page, esq. formerly of Woodbridge, 28 years a Martrate, and Deputy Lieut. of Suffolk.

In Cunningham-pl. St. John's Wood, Amelia Roseane, wife of Ambrose Larkworthy, esq. of Bombay.

Aged 42, Sarah, wife of J. G. Lucy, esq. of Holloway.

July 19. At Hampstead Heath, aged 28, Anna Amelia, wife of Joseph Hoare, esq. of Lombard-st. banker, and dau. of the late C. Buxton, esq. of Weymouth.

July 20. Aged 69, Mr. William Baskerville, late of Bristol.

July 21. At Grosvenor-sq. aged 42, Heavitree, the wife of Capt. Nicholson.

Aged 62, John Edwards, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

July 23. In Sloane-st. aged 40, Ann Elizabeth, wife of John Scott, esq.

At her brother's house, in Pall Mall, Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Edward Smith Foss, esq. Solicitor, of Essex-st. Strand.

At his house, North Bank, Regent's Park, aged 54, Robert Walters, esq. of Lincoln's-inn and the Temple, barrister-at-law, and brother of the Rev. Nicholas Walters, Vicar of All Saints, Stamford.

July 24. In Loraine-pl. Holloway, Miss Agnes Rayner.

Aged 11, J. Osgood, 4th son of O. Hanbury, jun. esq. banker, of Lombard-st.

July 25. At Clapham, aged 64, Sibella, wife of Robert Dewar, esq.

July 26. Emily Ann, dau. of the late James Crichton Lockett, Architect, and of the Bank of England.

July 27. Rose, wife of Abraham Day, esq. Egremont-pl. New-road, St. Pancras.

Aged 51, Mary, dau. of William Tunley, esq. of Camden-st. Camden-town.

At Clapham Rise, H. J. Thomas, esq. son of the late Israel Thomas, esq. of Cornhill.

July 28. Anne Isabella, wife of Alfred Hamilton, esq. Surgeon, of Broad-st. Buildings.

At Wandsworth, aged 26, Miss Flora Hastings Mackie, niece of William Mackie, esq. late of the 27th Reg.

At Pentonville, aged 59, William Ellward, esq. of Crosby Hall Chambers, and of West Green, Tottenham.

In Connaught-sq. aged 31, Jane Matilda, wife of William Scholefield, esq. of Birmingham.

July 29. In Watkin's-terr. Eaton-sq. Pimlico, aged 45, Francis Charles Casaigne, esq.

In Tilney-st. Park-lane, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Trafford.

July 30. At Putney Heath, aged 69, John Unwin, esq.

In Gloucester-pl. John Motteux, esq. of Banstead, Surrey, and of Beechamwell and Sandringham Hall, Norfolk. He has bequeathed the whole of his extensive landed property in Norfolk, producing a rental of 20,000*l.* per annum (with the exception of about 10,000*l.* given in legacies), to the Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper, third son of Lady Palmerston, by the late Earl. The inheritor of this valuable property, who is no relation to the testator, is the Secretary of Legation at Sweden.

July 31. Aged 88, John Sheppard, esq. of Cloak-lane.

At Laurel Cottage, Walworth, aged 28, Charlotte, wife of Mr. J. B. Thomas, and dau. of Capt. Perkins Wrightson, of Southampton.

In New Millman-st. aged 47, Maria, wife of Abraham Cooper, esq. R.A.

Lately. Stafford Cooke, esq. of Walworth. He is said to have died worth 120,000*l.*

At Brompton, aged 22, Henry Thomas Sanneman, esq. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford.

Aug. 1. Aged 71, John Davis Goodman Jones, esq. of Cumberland-terr.

Aged 51, Frances Maria, wife of A. H. Montucci, esq. of Percy-st.

Ellen Carew, wife of William Essex, esq. of Gordon-st. Gordon-sq.

Aug. 2. At Pimlico, aged 80, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Judson.

Aug. 3. At the Royal Mews, Pimlico, aged 88, Mrs. Wales.

Aug. 4. At Greenwich, James Hutchinson, many years Actuary of the London Provident Institution.

At the Sanatorium, New-road, aged 38, James, son of the late Rev. John Dyer.

In Holland-pl. Kensington, aged 72, Mrs. Langford.

Aug. 5. At Stanhope-pl. aged 17, Miss Letitia Watter.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. Lieut. Col. William Jones, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

At Bethnal Green, Harriot Sarah, 46 years the wife of W. Soper, Esq.

Aug. 6. In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Miss Elizabeth Dallas, sister of the late Lord Chief Justice Dallas.

In Camden-st. Camden-town, aged 57, Frances, relict of William Fisher, esq. of Somerset House and Muswell-hill.

At Brompton, aged 83, Richard Pennington, esq.

At Hornsey, aged 83, James Shaddock, esq.

Aug. 7. Eliz. Mary, wife of Israel Piper, esq. of Greenwich.

Aug. 9. In London, Louisa, wife of Sir George Best Robinson, bart. of Furzebrook House, Axminster, formerly her Majesty's chief superintendent of British Trade in China.

Aug. 10. By jumping off Waterloo Bridge, aged 22, Mr. Frederick Sapino Ancona. It appeared that the deceased had been drinking pretty freely, and, on coming up on the bridge, exclaimed, "Who'll bet me a shilling I won't jump over?" His companions made no reply; when he sprang upon the parapet, and instantly disappeared.

At Upper Clapton, aged 6, Florence, 3d dau. of W. Bird, esq.

Aug. 11. In Blandford-st. Capt. Robert Innes, late of the Scots Greys.

Aug. 12. Aged 90, Mrs. Anne Brettell, spinster. During the last 35 years of her life she resided with her nephew, Mr. Robert Brettell Bate, of the Poultry.

Aug. 13. In Crayford-st. aged 57, Miss Sophia Hakewill.

Aug. 14. In Stanhope-st. West, Regent's Park, John Fennell, esq. Capt. B.N.

Aug. 17. Aged 20, Arthur William, youngest son of James Burton, esq. of Powis-pl. Queen-sq.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, aged 74, Mary, relict of the late F. B. Todd, esq.

In Warwick-sq. Kensington, aged 61, Catharine, relict of late T. Pearson, esq.

Aug. 18. Osley Tilson, esq. Solicitor, late of Coleman-st.

At Portland-terr. Regent's Park, aged 79, Francis Perigal, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

At the Rectory, Hart-st. Mark-lane, Viola-Bolton, infant dau. of Rev. John Letts.

Aged 23, Henry, youngest son of Sir C. Wolseley, bart.

Aug. 19. In Bloomsbury-sq. Eliz.-Mary, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Edwards, M.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge, and second master of King's coll. London. She was the elder dau. of John Spurrier, esq. formerly of Yardley Bury, Herts, and of Eliz. dau. of the Rev. Giles Hatch, formerly Rector of Sutton, Surrey.

In Devonshire-terr. Marylebone, aged 60, James Clegg, esq.

BERKS.—June 13. At Windsor, aged 45, Mr. Wm. Fairbridge, many years editor of the Windsor and Eton Express.

Aug. 3. At Speen, Mary, widow of the Rev. T. Austen, late Rector of Steventon, Hants.

Aug. 13. At Bray, Julia Eliza, wife of Thomas Bruce, esq. of Surrey-st. Strand, after having prematurely given birth to a son, who survived but a short period.

BUCKS.—Aug. 2. At Loakes Hill, near High Wycombe, aged 21, Robert John, eldest son of the late Col. Crewe, and nephew of Lord Carington.

Aug. 12. At Beaconsfield, Hester, 3d dau. of the late James Hall, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 23. At Weston Colville, aged 67, Eliz. wife of J. Hall, esq.

July 10. Aged 62, Thomas Howard, esq. of Grantchester.

CHESHIRE.—July 16. At Chester, aged 93, Jane, relict of Row. Jones, esq.

July 17. At Holly Wood, near Stockport, Eliz. dan. of late Rob. Gee, esq.

Aug. 1. At Handforth, near Wilmslow, aged 28, Miss Sophia Symonds.

CORNWALL.—July 14. Aged 56, Richard Drew, esq. also, aged 51, Capt. Jenkin Jones, R.N. Members of the Corporation of Trinity House. They were both distinguished for the highest professional acquirements, scientific and practical, and were drowned off Trevoise Head, Cornwall, whilst returning to the Trinity yacht "Vestal" from an unsuccessful attempt to land on the Quay Rock for the purpose of a survey.

July 22. At Alveston House, Penzance, aged 58, Jonathan Blenman, Barrister-at-Law, son of Jonathan Blenman, esq. late Solicitor-Gen. of Barbadoes.

CUMBERLAND.—Aug. 4. At Whitehaven, aged 65, Ann, relict of P. Hodgson, esq.

DERBY.—July 25. At Burley Grange, GENT. MAG. VOL. XX.

near Derby, Henry Roch, esq. of Clifton, and youngest son of the late George Roch, esq. of Bristol.

DEVON.—July 15. At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 78, Mary, wife of Thomas Coxworthy, esq.

July 25. At Horswell House, Frances Ann, wife of the Rev. Charles Griffith, of Glyn Celyn, co. Brecon, and eldest dau. of J. S. Somerville, esq. of Dinder House, Wells, Somerset.

July 26. At Brislington, aged 83, Capt. John Miller, R.N. who was a Lieut. in the Queen in Lord Howe's victory, on the 1st of June, 1794.

Aug. 18. At Richmond House, near Torquay, Wm. Alfred, infant son of J. A. Carter, esq. of London.

At Stonehouse, Henry-Rivington, son of Dr. Charles Wheeler, of Shirley Lodge, Hants.

DORSET.—June 13. At Marnhall, aged 75, Edmund Hatcher, esq. formerly of Bristol.

July 16. At Weymouth, aged 71, Mrs. Hyde, relict of Mr. G. Hyde, many years one of the principal merchants of that town.

Aged 76, W. Jolliffe, esq. He served the office of Mayor of Poole in 1828 and 1829.

July 22. At Weymouth, the residence of her father, John Miller, esq. Margaret Haig, wife of H. W. Walbridge, esq. of Llanthewy Court, Monmouthshire.

DURHAM.—July 24. At Hurworth, near Darlington, aged 85, Capt. John Bellairs.

ESSEX.—July 14. At Coggeshall, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Pattison, esq. of Great Coggeshall.

July 19. At Walthamstow, aged 57, Archibald Corbett, esq.

July 23. Aged 17, Alfred, third son of late Rev. Lewis Way, of Spencer Farm.

July 25. At Halstead, aged 88, John Sewell, esq.

Aug. 1. Aged 68, Christopher-Comyns Parker, esq. of Woodham Mortimer Place, near Maldon, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. of Essex.

Aug. 5. Aged 42, Caroline-Prest, wife of Harcourt Firmin, esq. of Dedham.

GLOUCESTER.—July 10. At Clifton, Mary, relict of Capt. Alfred Arabin, and eldest dau. of the late Sir William Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

July 14. William-Perry-Mackreth Prichard, esq. youngest son of W. E. Prichard, esq. of College-green, Bristol.

At Gloucester, Charlotte, wife of Joseph Clarke, esq.

At the house of the Rev. T. S. Smyth, Clifton, Miss Clay, of Glanrhydwy, St. Asaph.

July 16. Aged 76, Anne, wife of George Daubeny, esq. of Cotes.



June 21. At Clifton, Martha, wife of John Carr, esq. of Cheltenham, and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Sutton, esq. of Northampton.

July 29. At Bristol, aged 79, Mr. Edward Melsom, late of her Majesty's Customs.

*Lately.* At Cheltenham, aged 24, Louisa, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Steele Hawthorne, H.E.I.C. service.

At Cheltenham, Mary, widow of Theodore Gwinnett, esq. solicitor.

At Wotton, near Gloucester, Charlotte, wife of Joseph Clarke, esq. Receiving Inspector of Stamps and Taxes for the counties of Gloucester and Somerset.

At Upper Court, Kemerton, near Tewkesbury, Ann, last surviving descendant of Thomas Holme, esq. of Brownhill, co. Lancaster, and niece of the late John Parsons, esq.

Aug. 8. At Bristol, aged 75, Joanna, relict of John Carter, esq. late of Cirencester, solicitor.

HANTS.—April 14. At Bournemouth, R. O. Gascoigne, esq. of Parlington, Yorkshire.

July 14. At Southampton, aged 34, Mrs. Hawkins Nicholls.

July 24. At Twyford, aged 15, William-Awdry, eldest son of the Rev. W. Short, Rector of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

July 29. At Niton, I. W., Sarah, wife of Leonard Shelford Bidwell, esq. of Theiford, Norfolk.

At Her Majesty's Yard, Portsmouth, Mary, wife of Richard Blake, esq.

July 30. Selina Vere, only dau. of Alexander Powell, jun. esq. of Brockenhurst.

Aug. 2. At Gosport, Anne, widow of Joseph Larcom, esq. formerly Commissioner of her Majesty's Navy at Malta.

At Portsmouth, after having landed there a fortnight, from Halifax, Edward Jones Coxe, Lieut. and Adjutant of the 64th Regt. second son of the Rev. Charles Batson Coxe, of Newtown Lodge, Hungerford.

HERTS.—July 13. At Hoddesdon, aged 81, Mrs. Catherine Auber.

July 16. At Hill Side, King's Langley, Anne Augusta, wife of Henry Tuffnell, esq. M.P. and eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Wilmot Horton, Bt.

HEREFORD.—July 19. At Rudhall, Ellen, second dau. of the late Thomas Hill, esq. of Blenavon.

*Lately.* At the Birchend, aged 62, Francis Bennett Derry, esq.

At Leintwardine cottage, aged 73, Mr. Richard Pryce.

At Hereford, aged 29, Sarah, only dau. of Joseph Gibbs Barker, esq.

At Lower Weston, near Ross, aged 74, T. Dowle, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—July 27. Mrs. A. M. Richard, of Huntingdon.

KENT.—June 22. At his residence, Marine Parade, Dover, Edward Taylor, esq. brother of Sir Brook Taylor, and of the late Sir Herbert Taylor.

July 11. Aged 56, Catherine Mantell, wife of John Des Champs Lacy, esq. of St. George's-pl. Canterbury, dau. of the late Capt. John Boyce, Hon. East India Co.'s serv. Dover, and many years a resident of Sevenoaks.

July 12. At the Rectory, East Malling, aged 78, Charles Smith, esq. of the Temple.

July 17. At Dover, aged 42, Miss Downe.

July 22. At Ramsgate, Miss Selina Child, of Pentonville.

July 23. At Tunbridge Wells, Mary Sophia, fifth dau. of the late Charles Elliott, esq. of Westfield Lodge, Brighton.

July 27. At Chislehurst, Mary, wife of John Martin, esq. M.P.

July 28. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 88, Dorothy, widow of George Curling, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

At Rochester, aged 34, Thomas William Hulkes, esq. late of St. John's Coll. Cambridge.

LANCASTER.—July 24. At Sedgely Park, near Manchester, Frederica, wife of Robert Gill, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Richard Entwisle, esq. of Rusholme.

July 29. At Liverpool, aged 28, Horatio R. Roberts, eldest son of Mr. W. J. Roberts.

*Lately.* Joseph Ringway, esq. of Ridgmond, Lancashire. By his will he has made the following bequests, independent of others for the benefit of Liverpool (free from legacy tax), to take effect after the decease of his widow:—For the erection of a school at Bolton, 2,000*l.*; to the Bolton Dispensary, 1,000*l.*; Chester Church Building Society, 1,000*l.*; towards building a parsonage-house at Horwich, 200*l.*; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.*; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; Society for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, 500*l.*; Manchester Infirmary, 200*l.*; Manchester School for the Blind, 200*l.*; Manchester Deaf and Dumb School, 200*l.*; National Society for the Education of the Poor, 200*l.*; Additional Curates Society, 200*l.*; Society for the Sons of the Clergy, 200*l.* And he directed investments to be made in the three per cents. for producing annually the following sums:—For the incumbent of Horwich Church, 100*l.*; the organist

and other officers of that Church, 1421.; aged poor of Horwich, 1001.; Horwich School, 501.; Deane Church School, 401. master of the school to be erected at Bolton, 1001. The donations, including the investments and legacy tax, will probably amount to 26,000*l.*

**LEICESTER.**—*July 17.* At Waltham Rectory, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. G. E. Gillett, aged 64, Ann, widow of John Woodall, esq. of Scarborough.

**LINCOLN.**—*Lately.* At the residence of his brother, the Rev. J. Dodsworth, Bourne, H. E. Dodsworth, esq. of Montpellier villas, Cheltenham.

**MIDDLESEX.**—*July 21.* At the vicarage, Bedfont, aged 91, Agnes, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Jones.

*July 27.* At Park Cottage, Hanwell, aged 37, Susan, wife of P. Pearse, esq. of High Holborn.

*Lately.* At Finchley, George, son of John Wilson, esq. the Scottish vocalist.

**MONMOUTH.**—*Lately.* Aged 18, Rachel, dau. of William Phillips, esq. of Penner-house, Mynyddylwyn.

Aged 20, David, 2nd son of David Caruthers, esq. of the Grondra-house, near Chepstow.

**NORFOLK.**—*July 19.* At Norwich, Theresa Georgiana, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Day, Minor Canon of the Cathedral.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—*July 10.* At Northampton, Dorothy, third dau. of the late Richard Arnold, esq. of Lutterworth.

*Lately.* In St. Martin's, Stamford, aged 86, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Samuel Hunt, formerly rector of Wakerley, and of St. George's, Stamford.

**NOTTS.**—*July 28.* At Eastwood, Ann, relict of Benjamin Smith, esq.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—*July 30.* Aged 70, John Moore Bates, esq. of Heddon-on-the-Wall.

**OXFORD.**—*July 17.* At Oxford, aged 77, Mrs. Lovell, relict of E. Lovell, esq. and mother-in-law of Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford.

*July 20.* Aged 63, George Cecil, esq. coroner for the city and county of Oxford.

*July 31.* At Holywell Lodge, Oxford, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, niece of the Rev. Dr. John Cooke, late President of Corpus Christi Coll. and sister of Dr. George Williams, M.D. late Professor of Botany.

*Aug. 1.* At Fair Mill, Henley-on-Thames, Mary Ann Chipchase.

*Aug. 5.* At Caversham Hill, near Reading, Wm. Montagu, esq.

**SALOP.**—*July 26.* At Madely, aged 75, Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev.

Jonathan Stubbs, Rector of Overton Longueville, Hunts.

*Aug. 1.* At Leaton Knolls, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Francis Lloyd, of Domgay and Leaton, esq. M.P. for Montgomerysh.

**SOMERSET.**—*July 13.* At Bath, Mrs. Isherwood.

*July 17.* At Bath, Venetia Theresa, second dau. of Mr. and Lady Theresa Digby, of Mintern Magna.

*July 19.* At Bath, aged 72, Ann, widow of William Robertson, esq. M.D.

*July 21.* At Bath, aged 77, the widow of Wakelin Welch, esq.

*July 24.* At Bath, aged 81, Jonathan Morgan, esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent.

*July 26.* At Bath, Frances, youngest dau. of the late John Tylmut, esq. R.N. of Nether Clay House, near Taunton, and sister of Sir Thomas Tylmut Jones, Bart. M.P. for Shrewsbury, who died in 1811.

At Merino Cottage, Long Ashton, aged 80, Robert Joliffe, esq.

*July 30.* At Weston-Super-Mare, Mrs. Ruddock, dau. of the late W. Craven, esq. of Weaste House, near Manchester.

*Lately.* At Bath, Agnes, dau. of the late Henry Best, esq. of Lincoln.

*Aug. 6.* At Bath, aged 75, Helen, relict of Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derby, and of Bath.

*Aug. 8.* At Bath, Mrs. Margaret Close. At Bath, Henry Gardiner, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

**SUFFOLK.**—*July 20.* At Broke Hall, Nacton, aged 64, Lady Broke, widow of Rear-Adm. Sir P. B. V. Broke, Bart. K.C.B. and dau. of the late Sir Wm. Fowle Middleton, Bart. Shrubland Hall, near Ipswich.

At Ipswich, Sarah, relict of Firmin Josselyn, esq. and second dau. of the late John Cobbold, esq. of Holywells.

**SURREY.**—*July 13.* At Parkshot, Richmond, aged 19, Fanny Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Gardner, gent.

*July 24.* At Balham, aged 61, James Stevenson, esq. brother of the late David Stevenson, esq. of Rio de Janeiro.

*July 31.* At Epsom, at an advanced age, George Browne, esq. Capt. retired full pay, R.M.

At Mitcham, aged 84, Wm. Ness, esq. *Aug. 2.* At Epsom, aged 81, John Sabb, esq.

*Aug. 4.* Aged 73, Edward Vere, esq. of Oxford Lodge, Croydon.

*Aug. 6.* At Albury Park, aged 21, Arthur-Henry, youngest and last surviving son of Henry and Lady Harriet Drummond.

**SUSSEX.**—*July 15.* At Wood End, Chichester, aged 82, Lady Mary Louisa

Lennox, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Duke of Richmond.

At Brighton, aged 27, John M'Guire, esq.

July 16. At Old Steyne, Brighton, aged 85, Miss Rebecca Bond, many years a resident of this town, and formerly of the United States.

July 18. At Brighton, aged 71, Thomas Winter, esq.

July 22. At Brighton, aged 88, Judah Rietti, esq.

July 24. At Lewes, aged 87, the relict of George Boulton, esq. formerly an extensive coach-proprietor in London.

July 31. At Old Steyne, Brighton, aged 91, Sarah, widow of Daniel Coxe, esq. of Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. and formerly of New Jersey, United States.

Latly. At Rotherfield, aged 96, Mary, widow of Mr. John Duplock, of Tunbridge Wells, being his fifth wife, and the widow of Mr. Miles, late of Rotherfield. She retained all her faculties to the last. She has left behind her a numerous issue to the fifth generation, upwards of 150 descendants being living at the time of her decease.

Aug. 5. At Brighton, aged 36, Peter, eldest son of the late Peter Clutterbuck, esq. of the Brewery, Stanmore.

Aug. 7. At Saint Bartholomew's, Chichester, aged 32, Emily, dau. of the late Charles Reynolds, esq. of Bosham.

At Brighton, aged 69, Clementina, widow of Peter Black, Master R.N. and mother of Peter Black, French Consul at Brighton.

WORCESTER.—Latly. At his residence, Peachfield, Henry Botfield Thomason, esq. only child of Sir Edward Thomason, of Bath.

WILTS.—July 18. At Easton Grey, William Paul Birch, of Exeter Coll. Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. W. S. Birch, Rector of Easton Grey.

Aug. 4. At Melksham, aged 54, F. Moule, esq.

YORK.—July 11. At Harrogate, aged 83, Thomas Thrush, esq. He resigned his rank and emolument in the Royal Navy from conviction of the unlawfulness of war.

July 22. At the house of William Dryden, esq. Hull, aged 52, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Ritson, esq.

July 24. At Scarborough, Miriam, eldest dau. of C. Heneage Elsiey, esq.

July 31. Aged 26, William Bland, esq. Lieut. Royal Art. fourth son of Thomas Davison Bland, esq. of Kippax Park, Yorkshire.

WALES.—July 4. At Crickhowel, Brecknocksh. aged 62, James Parratt, esq. late a surgeon of the Royal Art.

Aug. 8. At Newtown, Montgomerysh. aged 65, George Green, esq.

SCOTLAND.—June 5. Aged 88, Wilhelmina, sister of the late Claud Alexander, esq. of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire.

June 9. At Edinburgh, Elleu, wife of Arthur Annesley, esq. of Blethchington, and dau. of the late Henry O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwick.

June 14. At Edinburgh, Ann Brown Broughton, wife of John Archibald Bertram, esq. merchant, of Leith.

At Edinburgh, aged 74, Catharine, relict of Robt. Haldane, esq. of Auchingray, whom she survived only six months, after a union of nearly 57 years.

June 16. At Killovan House, aged 75, Hester, wife of John M'Neill, esq. of Collonsay.

June 23. At Woodend, Bute, Barbara Montgomerie, wife of James B. Neilson, esq. of Glasgow.

Aged 73, Tam Raeburn, the far-famed Hermit of the Ark, in Ayrshire, a man of athletic frame and eccentric manners. His beard was the chief source of his revenue, which was very considerable, he having left 2400*l.* besides other property.

June 26. Mary, wife of James Erskine, esq. jun. of Cardross.

June 28. At Greenock, aged 58, William Turner, esq. Surgeon R.N.

Latly. At Mount Pleasant, Newburgh, Alex. Bethune, Labourer, author of "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," "Practical Economy," &c.

At Belhille, Aberdeen, the Rev. J. A. Forsyth, LL.D. minister of that parish, the inventor of the percussion gun, and a near relative of Lord Brougham.

July 3. At Edinburgh, Marianna Affleck, wife of Andrew Scott, esq. W.S.

July 4. At Edinburgh, aged 65, John Sandwith, esq.

July 11. At Edinburgh, Emily Isabella, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Grey.

July 13. At Glasgow, aged 100, Mr. John Dougherty. His wife is still alive, and was born the same year as her husband. They had lived together 76 years.

IRELAND.—June 18. At Mount Tallant, Margaret, relict of James Cole, esq. dau. of the late Capt. Nevil Bland, Queen's Co. and niece of the late Gen. Bland, of Isleworth, Middlesex.

June 21. At Shannon Bridge, co. Roscommon, Dominic Lynch, esq. late of the 1st Royals. He died from the effects of poison administered by a servant in a bottle of porter. Verdict—"That deceased's death was occasioned by the contents of a bottle given him by Timothy Barrett." He was committed for trial at the next assizes.

July 1. At Kingstown, near Dublin, Olivia, wife of Marmion W. Savage, esq. Sec. of the Privy Council of Ireland. She was dau. of Sir A. Clarke, of Dublin, and niece of Lady Morgan.

July 2. At Dublin, Francis Faulkner, esq. Clerk of the Crown for the co. Tipperary.

July 10. At Kilnap, near Cork, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of George Shaw, esq. formerly of the 8th Regt.

July 19. At Dublin, the Right Hon. Dr. Radcliffe. He filled the office of judge in two separate courts, the Prerogative and Consistorial, and had long been a member of the Privy Council.

July 22. At Bushfield Avenue, near Donnybrook, Dublin, aged 63, Mrs. Martha Denson, of Seymour-pl. North, Euston-square.

Lately. At the seat of Mr. Stewart Keir, co. Antrim, aged 65, the Dowager Lady Dufferin and Clanebo. She was Elizabeth, eld. dau. and coheir of W. H. Finlay, esq. and was married to Hugh 3d Lord Dufferin, 8 July 1801; by whom she had two sons and five daughters. Her lord died Nov. 18, 1839. (See our Mag. for Jan. 1840, p. 89.)

At Monkstown, near Dublin, William Dillon, esq. late Lieut. in the 19th Regt. son of the late Sir Charles Dillon, Bart. of Lismullen, co. Meath.

JERSEY.—Aug. 1. At St. Helier's, Jersey, James Day, esq. Capt. Royal Horse Artillery.

EAST INDIES.—March 29. Drowned in the river Ganges, near Allahabad, aged 19, Ensign Saumarez de Havilland, second son of Major de Havilland, H. P. 51st Light Inf. whilst *en route* to join his regt. 53d Bengal Nat. Inf.

April 4. At Hyderabad, aged 18, Lieut. Frank Burr, 21st Bombay Nat. Inf. son of George Burr, esq. of East Farleigh, Kent. He died from wounds received in the victory gained over the Beloochees, Mar. 24.

May 3. At Balmceer, aged 28, Lewis Maiter Jones, Lieutenant in 3rd Bombay Cavalry, a son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rich. Jones, K.C.B.

May 4. At Mandavie, in Kutch, drowned whilst bathing, aged 19, Lieut. Wellington Campbell, 2d European Bombay Nat. Inf. sixth son of Archibald Campbell, esq. late of the Mount Harroed.

May 5. At Mussoorie, aged 42, Lt.-Col. Thomas Skinner, C.B. of H. M. 31st foot. He contracted his fatal disorder during his service in Afghanistan, for which he received his Companionship of the Bath.

At Landour, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Skin-

ner, C.B. 31st Regt. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Skinner.

At Indore, Emily, wife of Capt. Wilkie, and youngest dau. of the late William Bishop, esq. of Regent's Park and Gray's Wood, Surrey.

May 6. At Guntoor, Assistant Surgeon H. G. Luttrell.

May 9. On his passage from Madras to Singapore, aged 27, Lieut. George J. Purvis, 39th Madras Nat. Inf. third son of Lieut. Col. Purvis, of Darsham House, Suffolk.

At Tatta, Ensign Child, and, May 10, Lieut. Seale, both of the 15th Madras N. Inf.

May 15. At Bangalore, Isabella-Gordon, wife of Capt. O. Perrott, H. M. 15th Hussars, fifth dau. of Alex. Donaldson, esq. of Edinburgh.

May 17. At Hourah, Calcutta, Thos. Eccles Bush, esq. late of the Hon. East India Co.'s Serv. second son of Thomas Bush, esq. of Melbury-ter. Regent's Park.

May 19. At Hyderabad, Assistant Surgeon Baxter, of Leslie's troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, and only son of Rob. Baxter, esq. of Michael-place, Brompton.

May 20. At Madras, Henry Pybus, esq. late of Canton.

May 21. At Surat, aged 39, William Richardson, esq. Judge and Session Judge in that city. He had served in the Bombay civil service for more than twenty years, and was much esteemed both as a public servant and a private member of society. At one period of his life he was a devoted sportsman, and in 1836-7 he was Capt. Harris's companion in an adventurous expedition from the Cape of Good Hope into the interior of Southern Africa.

May 22. At Bangalore, aged 19, Lieut. Beauchamp M. Macdonald, 32nd Madras N. Inf.

May 23. At Malligaum, Bombay Presidency, aged 27, Emily, wife of Metcalfe Larken, esq. of the Hon. Co.'s Civil Service.

May 24. At Dorundah, aged 27, Lieut. Joseph-Hennessey Fulton, 3rd Bengal Nat. Inf. son of the late John Williamson Fulton, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

May 25. At Rajiote, aged 35, Julia Harriet, wife of A. J. Montefiore, esq. Surgeon of the 1st Bombay Cavalry.

May 28. At Chittagong, province of Bengal, Isabella, wife of Robert Trotter, esq. of the Hon. East India Co.'s Civil Service.

May... At Secunderabad, Capt. Thomas Gibson, H. M. 4th foot. His wife died at Mundygaum in March last.

May... On his way from Dinapore to Calcutta, for the amputation of his leg,

Capt. Charles Guthrie, late of the Invalid establishment.

May... Capt. W. G. Cooper, 71st Bengal N. Inf. Assistant Adjutant-gen. at Benares.

May 29. At Rajkote, Madras, aged 26, Catharine-Duff, wife of Lieut.-Col. D. Cunninghame, 1st Lancers.

June 6. At Erinpoorah, Serohi, aged 33, Capt. William Oliver Young, of the Hon. Co.'s Artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance at Ajmere, son of Dr. Henry Young, of Devonshire-pl. London.

June 7. At St. Thomé, the wife of Major-Gen. Gibson, commanding at Vellore.

June 8. At Joonia, in Kattiawar, Bombay, aged 37, Capt. John R. Hibbert, fourth son of the late Charles Hibbert, esq. of Grove House, Tottenham, Quartermaster and Interpreter of the 2nd European Light Inf.

June 12. At Mazagon, Madras, Elizabeth-Charlotte-Diana, wife of brevet Capt. C. C. Lucas, 4th Rifles.

WEST INDIES.—June 3. At Falmouth, Jamaica, aged 25, John, eldest son of George Cunningham, esq. of Greenside and Maxfield estates, in the parish of Trelawny, and late of Lansdown-cres. Bath.

June 7. At Jamaica, two days after child-birth, the Right Hon. Countess of Elgin. She was the dau. of Major Cumming Bruce, M.P. and was married only last year.

June 8. At Port-au-Prince, Haiti, aged 27, Robert Duncan King, esq. British Vice Consul in Haiti, eldest son of Capt. J. D. King, of Kingville, Waterford.

July 5. At Mangrove Plantation, Barbados, Mary Bishop, third dau. of the late President Skeete, and wife of William B. Gibbons, esq.

ABROAD.—Jan. 16. At Sydney, N. S. Wales, Ellen, wife of W. M. Molle, esq. Madras civil service, youngest daughter of John Blaxland, esq. of Newington, N. S. Wales.

Feb. 16. At Sydney, N. S. Wales, aged 35, Charlotte, wife of Thomas Icely, esq. and only dau. of N. P. Rothery, esq. late of Somerset-st. Portman-sq.

March 2. At Sydney, New South Wales, Flora Caroline, wife of Henry Tingcombe, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Capt. M'Leod, R.N. C.B.

March 18. At the Cape of Good Hope, Robert Rollo Gillespie, Capt. 15th Hussars.

March 30. At Macao, China, aged 26, John Henry, only surviving son of Wm. Larkins, esq. of Sidmouth, and late of Blackheath.

May 1. At Rio de Janeiro, Sarah, wife of Mr. Frederic Grigg, her Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration at that place.

May 6. At the Lazaretto, Malta, on his return from China, Henry Elliot Burlington Bennett, R.N., late First Lieut. of her Majesty's brig "Clio."

June 9. At Carlsbad, Bohemia, Jane, only dau. of Robert Ogle, esq. of Englington, Northumberland.

June 10. At Madeira, Wilhelmina, dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Josiah Stewart, C.B. Madras Army.

June 13. At Naples, aged 65, Louisa, relict of Sir Francis John Hartwell, Bart.

June 15. At Mergentheim, aged 67, Prince Charles Albert de Hohenlohe Waldenbourg Schillingsfurst, the head of the Hohenlohe family.

June 15. At Paris, Elizabeth Coventry, Baroness de Stein, of Kochberg, Saxe Weimar, widow of Baron F. de Stein, and, by her first marriage, widow of Colonel R. Bowie, of the East India Company's service.

June 16. At Paris, the Count de Mondreville. He married the Marquess of Ailesbury's eldest dau. Lady Maria Bruce, who died in Nov. 1835.

At St. Petersburg, aged 87, the celebrated Field-Marshal Count Wittgenstein. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies during nearly the whole of the late French war. The Emperor has given orders that the Russian army should wear mourning for three days.

June 17. At Brussels, aged 12, Caroline Jane, dau. of the Rev. William Drury.

June 18. At Sorel, Canada West, aged 43, Selina Harriet Cotton, wife of Major Francis Ringler Thomson, R. E.

June 20. At St. Helena, aged 47, George William Janisch, esq. Consul for Hamburg and Bremen.

At Philadelphia, the Hon. Antonio Gomez, late member of H. M. Privy Council of Trinidad, and Puisne Judge of the same place.

June 23. At Brussels, Katharine, wife of Mons. Auguste de Janti, and eldest dau. of the late Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton house, co. Gloucester.

June 26. On board the Tulloch Castle, aged 67, Capt. John Machesor, late of E. I. Co.'s service, and of Blas Mountain Pen, Manchester, Jamaica.

Lately. At Bastia, in Corsica, on her way to England from Italy, Grace, third dau. of the late Rev. Robert Bathurst, and grand-dau. of the late Bishop of Norwich.

At Greenleaf's Point, America, aged 114, Cary, the coloured servant of Gen. Washington, to whom the last Congress granted a trifling pension.

At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, aged 23, J. Dunn, esq. M.R.C.S. eldest son of the late Rev. James Dunn, B.D. Rector of Preston, Suffolk.

At Dresden, Frederik Kind, the German poet, author of the libretto to the Freyschutz.

Aged 7, a dan. of the Hon. Mr. Wellesley, Chargé d'Affaires at Stuttgardt. Her death was caused by falling from the carriage whilst travelling from Stuttgardt to Paris, which fractured her skull. She was grand-dau. to Lord Cowley, Ambassador at Paris.

The Hon. Hugh S. Legure, Attorney-Gen. of the United States.

July 5. At Baden Baden, the lady of Henry Story, esq. R.N.

July 6. At Calais, Herbert-Walton, third son of Mr. Serjeant Merewether.

July 17. At Paris, aged 79, William Beverley, esq. late of Beverley.

July 19. At Rosemont, Lausanne, Euphemia, wife of George Mathew, esq. and eldest dan. of the late John Hamilton, esq. of Risland.

At Bromberg, his Royal Highness Prince William Augustus of Prussia, while on a tour to inspect the artillery, of which he was commander-in-chief. His Royal Highness was born Sept. 19, 1779, and was the youngest son of Prince Henry Ferdinand of Prussia, brother to Frederick the Great.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

*From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.*

DEATHS REGISTERED from JULY 22, to AUGUST 19. (5 weeks.)

Males	2060	} 3951		Under 15.....	}*
Females	1891			15 to 60.....	
				60 and upwards	

\* This cannot be completed, the Registrar-General's Return for the week ending July 29, not having been filled up.

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 9	23 11	21 5	37 1	32 6	34 9

### PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 18*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 7*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

### SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, July 21.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	653	Calves	396
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	9,990	Pigs	326
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>				

### COAL MARKET, Aug. 25.

Walls Ends, from 14*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 187.—Ellesmere and Chester, 64.—Grand Junction, 141.  
—Kennet and Avon, 10.—Leeds and Liverpool, 650.—Regent's, 20.  
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 95½.—St. Katharine's, 107½.—East  
and West India, 124½.—London and Birmingham Railway, 223.—Great  
Western, 21½ pm.—London and Southwestern, 65½.—Grand Junction Water  
Works, 77.—West Middlesex, 113.—Globe Insurance, 130.—Guardian  
43.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas, 64½.—Imperial Gas, 74.—Phoenix &  
32½.—London and Westminster Bank, 23.—Reversionary Interest, 103.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26 to August 26, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.			°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	62	69	60	30, 25	fr. cly. sl. shr.	11	62	69	67	, 26	fr. lightning
27	59	67	60	, 03	hvy. shrs. fr.	12	66	73	57	, 25	do.
28	61	68	57	, 02	fr. cly. sl. rn.	13	64	68	60	, 20	do.
29	62	68	58	29, 68	do. do. hy. shs.	14	67	73	65	, 07	do.
30	62	67	55	, 67	do. do. do. do.	15	69	74	54	29, 95	do.
31	62	65	59	, 90	do. do. do. do.	16	67	66	52	30, 0	do.
A. 1.	65	67	58	, 68	fair	17	72	76	67	, 07	stormy
2	63	60	59	, 66	rain	18	68	75	73	, 12	fair
3	64	52	56	, 50	do.	19	70	80	67	, 07	do.
4	62	68	60	, 50	stmy. thnder.	20	71	81	75	29, 85	do.
5	63	65	64	, 80	fair	21	70	72	55	, 64	rain
6	65	67	64	, 90	do.	22	61	67	56	, 99	fair
7	67	70	68	30, 23	do.	23	63	60	56	, 50	rain
8	71	77	60	, 23	do.	24	62	68	55	, 65	do.
9	72	76	71	, 05	do. lightning	25	60	66	58	, 77	cloudy, fair
10	59	61	52	, 08	do.	26	65	67	62	, 87	do. do.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28 to Aug. 26, 1843, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	180¼	92½	93½	102	102	101½				263		55 57 pm.
29	180	94	93		102	101	12¼				68 70 pm.	57 pm.
31	181	94½	93	102½	102½	101½					70 68 pm.	55 57 pm.
1	181	94	93		102	101½	12½				68 70 pm.	57 55 pm.
2	181	94	93		102	101	12½			263	68 70 pm.	55 57 pm.
3	180½	94	93		102	101½					68 pm.	55 57 pm.
4	181	94	93		102	101½	12½	92½			68 70 pm.	55 57 pm.
5		94	93		102½	101					67 69 pm.	58 55 pm.
7		94	94		102½	101½	12½			263½	68 70 pm.	59 57 pm.
8	182	95	94		102	101	12½			264		58 60 pm.
9	182	95	94		102½	101	12			264½	70 pm.	59 61 pm.
10	182¼	95	94½		102½	101	12				69 71 pm.	61 59 pm.
11		95	94		102	101½	12	92½			69 pm.	59 61 pm.
12		95	94		102	101½	12			263½		61 pm.
14	181½	95½	94		102	101½	12	93½			71 pm.	61 pm.
15	182	95	94		102	101					71 pm.	60 58 pm.
16	182½	95½	94		102½	101½	12½			264½	71 69 pm.	58 60 pm.
17	182½	95½	94	103	102	102					71 68 pm.	58 60 pm.
18	182½	95	94		102	102	12½					60 58 pm.
19	182½	95	94		102	102	12	93½		264½		58 60 pm.
21	182½	95	94		103	102½	12	92½	107½		68 70 pm.	58 pm.
22	182	95	94	103	103	102½	12				68 70 pm.	58 60 pm.
23	182	95	94		102	102	12			264	70 68 pm.	58 60 pm.
24	182	95	94	103½	102	102	12			264	68 pm.	58 pm.
25	182	95	94		102	102	12					58 60 pm.
26	182	95	94		102	101½					69 68 pm.	60 58 pm.

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# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1843.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with an ANCIENT DRAWING OF THE COURT OF ROME.



## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received another letter from Sir WILLIAM BETHAM, in reply to Mr. KEMPE's remarks in p. 130: but we must ask permission to put a period to the discussion, particularly as the main subject has been already lost sight of in an examination of forms of expression; wearing too much the appearance of re-primation, which must be always useless and injurious in literary questions. Our critic has admitted his error in the example he selected, but maintains his opinion of the general character of Sir W. Betham's etymologies.—It appears to us only necessary to extract two passages of Sir W. Betham's letter, the first stating that he has *not* discarded the points of the Eugubian tables, but has "appropriated them to the division of sentences, as the more refined system of punctuation is now used, and rejected the notion of a point between every word;" 2. that the Royal Irish Academy has not in any way given an opinion on the subject of Sir William's etymological suggestions. Our Reviewer referred to a letter of the Secretary of a learned Society written to Sir Wm. Betham in 1838, on occasion of his communicating to them a paper on the affinity of Etruscan and Irish languages.—This will be seen in *Etruria Celtica*, vol. i. p. 52.

Mr. HALLIWELL, who is preparing for publication a Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, would feel much obliged if any of our country readers, who have noticed the dialectical peculiarities of the English language, would forward their contributions to him, care of Mr. J. R. Smith, 4, Old Compton Street, Soho Square, London. Peculiar words, phrases, proverbs, customs, and also printed specimens of our local dialects, which are often difficult to procure, would be thankfully received, and most fully acknowledged.

A COCKNEY observes, that the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, together with their personal (not to say their family) arms, the arms of their guild or trading

company, and the arms of the city of London, display on their carriages the following coat, intended for the county of Middlesex, Gules, three swords or seaxes in pale argent, pommeled or; and he inquires of our country correspondents whether other Sheriffs bear like coats for their respective counties?

We have the authority of Mr. John Major to state that the first three editions of the Pilgrim's Progress had no cuts. It is doubtful whether the first edition has the portrait of the author dreaming; but the second and third have this portrait. It is fully believed there is but one copy extant of the first edition.

Mr. W. WIRE, of Colchester, has a copy of the Pilgrim's Progress which corresponds with that described by Mr. Allies in our last number. The pages of the woodcuts agree, and in the verses under each picture, which are of the rudest character. This copy is complete, and on the title page it is stated to be "The Nineteenth Edition, with additions of new cuts. London, printed for M. Boddington, at the Golden Ball in Duck Lane, 1718."

In our May number, p. 539, there is an error in the memoir of the late Mr. Brewster, where it is stated "Mr. Brewster married, &c." It ought to have been, "Mr. Brewster married Frances, youngest daughter of Leonard Robinson, esq. of Stockton, merchant, by Ann, daughter of Francis Barker, of Stockton, esq. Mrs. Brewster died in 1818." The Leonard Robinson, esq. who married Priscilla, daughter of Peter Consett, esq. was brother to Mrs. Brewster.

Vol. XVIII. p. 427.—General Dilkes, of whom a memoir is given in the Magazine for October, was of an Irish family, and son of Thomas Dilkes, esq. a Major in the army, by Margaret, third daughter of Robert Denny, esq. of Eye, in Suffolk, and grandson of Admiral Sir Thomas Dilkes, who was knighted in 1704 for his services in the Mediterranean, and died in Dec. 1707 at Leghorn.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of Lord Teignmouth. By his Son, Lord Teignmouth. 2 vo 1*

IT is difficult, perhaps, to say whether the great object of biographical writing, which is the exact delineation of human character, be best attained by the contemporary who is personally acquainted with the subject he describes, or by him who does not approach his task till the mature decisions of time have been pronounced; till posterity has held the balance of impartial justice, and the countenance of truth has appeared amidst the shade which mingled virtues and defects have thrown over all human character. It may be said, and not unjustly in one point of view, that if the hand of grateful affection should sometimes err in its disposition to heighten the excellences or conceal the defects of the person whose memory it delights to recall, yet that it can also detect and describe virtues that would altogether escape the vigilance of the casual observer, and penetrate into those deeper recesses of the heart which are concealed from the common eye, and sacred to the presence of friendship alone. To such alone are disclosed the little incidents of daily life, the habits, and humours, and affections that insensibly yet surely form the character, and which, without any preparation or effort, fix themselves in our minds; and, after all, the delineation of any character truly, exactly, and fully, with all its countless variations, and all its gradating shades, is so extremely difficult, and the portion of *unparticipated* thoughts, unexpressed images, and undivulged opinions and wishes in the mind of every man is so large; so much passes across our hearts too quick for the eye of vigilance to arrest, too scattered for attention to combine, and even too sacred and solemn for the ear of friendship or love to partake, that we must confess that the painter of human character needs all the assistance which the closest and most unreserved intimacy, and the most correct and lengthened observation, can bestow. And, after all this assistance has been bestowed, where is that silent and faithful monitor to be found, who, standing by the side of the writer, can prevent the undesigned, the unconscious, the unsuspected misrepresentation, which heightens the colour of truth, according to the inclination or affection, or interest of the observer? and who also is there who would look with too severe an eye on the involuntary deviations which have been caused by the fascination of the subject, and where the tribute of commemoration has been wet with the tears of affection, or glowing with the animating warmth of gratitude? Yet, if we were to grant that at first sight the *later* biographer appears to be free from the dangers that beset his predecessor, if we presume that he may approach his task with more coolness and impartiality, yet he still must rely for his materials on those who were better acquainted with the subject than himself; he must have recourse to the diligence of his predecessors, and he must fit himself for the difficult task of so estimating their situation, and feelings, and knowledge, as to be able to ascertain whenever they are treading beyond the line and boundary of truth; he must examine every sentence of praise or censure

with verbal exactness, and he must sit as a judge on those on whose opinion, when cleared and sifted from error, his own must be adjusted and formed. There are difficulties therefore attending biography on either side of the question; and all we can say is, that in most cases a considerable portion of truth is sure to reach us; that the leading characteristic features will be recognised; while the understanding of the reader will enable him to make all reasonable allowances, whether in praise or blame; rejecting the unessential, softening the exaggerated, and retaining only that which unites and harmonizes with the general and abstract character of the whole.

The present biography, though written by the son of the person described, is little open to objection on the score of any gross or vulgar exaggeration; from all such defects the good taste, the gentlemanly feelings, and the conscientious character of the author, has fully secured him. His love, his reverence of the memory of his father, is seen in every page; but it is shewn in the pleasing and harmonizing light it sheds over the whole; it is shewn in the faithful registry of his acts, and in an honourable pride in his character. Perhaps it may be considered too long for the patience of some readers, and too serious for the disposition of others; but that is the great and general defect of biography in the present day, when the press has so enlarged the facilities for publication, and the curiosity of the public has increased in proportion. Yet it is a work that we think may be of no little utility to many, whether to those who merely contemplate it as the life of a good, able, and conscientious man, and who draw from it for their own moral benefit the lessons it inculcates; or for those who, commencing a similar course in public life, would keep it before them as an advantageous example for imitation. He who was selected for the highest and most arduous situation of Governor of our vast and distant empire of India, and to whom the uncontrolled dominion of millions of his fellow-creatures was entrusted, assuredly was not one whose abilities, whose experience, and whose integrity were not generally admitted; and he who with unsought acceptance received these exalted honours, and who, when he descended from the eastern throne, returned again uninjured and unpolluted to the pure pleasures of domestic life, and the humble blessings of comparative obscurity; who had a mind uncorrupted by power, unshaken by difficulty, and unseduced by wealth; and who, in subsequent retirement, was religious without gloom or austerity, benevolent without ostentation, and active without intemperance or fanaticism; was surely one whose example the thoughtful cannot read without improvement, nor even the careless without instruction.

Lord Teignmouth's ancestors were of Derbyshire. The family of Shore is of considerable antiquity in that county. Thomas Shore represented the borough of Derby in Parliament in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., and Ralph Shore in that of Henry V., and two of the same name are returned by the commissioners in the reign of Henry VI. as amongst the gentry of the county of Derby. Lord Teignmouth's immediate progenitor was John Shore, of Snitterton, in the parish of Darley, near Matlock. The farm-houses and cottages of this hamlet are sprinkled over the sloping sides of Oker Hill, conspicuous from its elevation, and from the position of two weather-beaten trees on its summit, still known by the name of Shore trees.\* John Shore purchased the

\* These trees have been celebrated by Mr. Wordsworth in a sonnet beginning—

manor of Snitterton of the Sacheverells in the reign of Elizabeth, and probably resided at Snitterton Hall, a venerable and once moat-girt mansion at the foot of Oker. His possessions were inherited and subsequently sold by his son John.

Sir John Shore, eldest son of the latter, was a physician at Derby, and knighted by Charles II. soon after the Restoration. Sir John Shore's family were royalists, and the Shores are said to have lost their property in the royal cause. Woolley's MSS. contain an account of Thomas Shore, of Ashover, (whose family is connected with that of Snitterton, and whose last male representative, a retired merchant, lately died at that place,) having been hid by his wife in a cave in which he had taken refuge, whilst she, a very stout woman, armed with a short staff, opposed on a bridge a party of Cromwell's horse who were searching for him. The husband, stripped of the greater part of a good estate, lived at Snitterton, where, not long ago, the staff wielded by the heroine still hung from the roof of a cottage occupied by one of her descendants. Sir John Shore's second marriage opened to his family the subsequent connection with India, his wife's brother becoming ship's-husband, or owner, in the trade of the East India Company. His then eldest son dying young, his fourth son Thomas inherited his property; he enjoyed the lucrative situation of supercargo to the East India Company, and was twice married. By his second wife, the daughter of Captain Shepherd, of the East India Company's Service, he had two sons: *John, the subject of this memoir, was the elder*, and was born in London on the 8th Oct. 1751, in St. James's Street, his parents residence being Melton Place, near Romford, in Essex. In his 7th year he was removed to a seminary at Tottenham, in the next he lost his father from a paralytic attack. His widow was left in comfortable circumstances. She is described as a person elegant in manners, affectionate to her children, with conduct and principles regulated by religion. Soon after his father's death, John Shore's future course was settled by his acceptance of a Writership offered by an old friend of his family, named Pigou. In the meantime he had been removed from Tottenham to Hertford, and placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Harland, author of a tragedy and other pieces. Here he imbibed from his master the love of poetry and romantic adventure. He rose at daybreak to read Pope's Homer, and had a passionate desire to accompany an expedition of discovery. On his removal to Harrow, in his fifteenth year, he was placed on the fifth form, and from his position in the school he enjoyed the instruction of the two eminent scholars under whose auspices it then flourished,—Doctor Sumner and Doctor Samuel Parr. His diligence and taste soon recommended him to the partiality of the former. He would indeed observe that the refined sensitiveness of Dr. Sumner's\* taste produced one defect in his conduct as master of a public school,—a disposition to neglect boys in whom this faculty was found wanting. One boy having aggrieved him whilst reciting the opening line of an ode of Horace, by several false

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'T is said, that to the brow of yon fair hill  
Two brothers clomb, and turning face to face,  
Nor one look more exchanging, grief to still  
Or feed, each planted on that lofty place  
A chosen tree,' &c.—Son. xlv.

\* To this very learned, amiable, and accomplished man Sir W. Jones inscribed his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry. See also his praise in the Pursuits of Literature, and Life of Dr. S. Parr.—REV.

quantities, he manifested his disgust by never again allowing the boy to construe before him. At Harrow, Shore read Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Homer, and Sophocles. His early predilection for Pope's Translation was encouraged by Dr. Sumner, who invariably quoted from it, when Homer was read, the passages corresponding to the original, and would frequently, when adverted to its alleged defects, challenge production of a better.\* His position in the school was between two boys destined like himself to eminence, Nathaniel Halhed and Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He often described the character of these schoolfellows; observing of the *former*, that he possessed first-rate talents, and excelled any one he had ever known in the acuteness of his perceptions, giving promise at school of celebrity which, through indolence or eccentricity, he never realised. His description of Sheridan's boyish habits corresponded with the representations familiar to every one. With Halhed, Shore renewed his intimacy in India; but, except at Richmond, where Sheridan resided, he never saw him but at school. Shore left Harrow when on the point of attaining the captaincy of the school; his friendship, however, with his distinguished master was not dissolved by separation, but cemented by a correspondence which continued till the death of the latter. It was a regulation of the East India Company, that their civil servants should be versed in book-keeping and merchants' accounts previous to entering on their duties. Shore was accordingly placed at a seminary at Hoxton in his 17th year, where he passed nine months in acquiring knowledge for which a fortnight would have sufficed, but he also studied the French and Portuguese languages with a view to readier communication with the foreign settlements in India. By a singular coincidence, this obscure seminary at Hoxton contained at this time another individual, besides himself, destined also to fill the high office of Governor-General of India—Lord Rawdon, afterwards Marquess of Hastings. Lord Teignmouth, visiting Lord Hastings, when the latter was on the eve of departure for India, reminded him of their early acquaintance. Mr. Shore embarked for India at the age of seventeen, with sermons by Clarke and Seed † in his trunk, which were recommended to him by Dr. Hawkesworth, the author of the "Adventurer," &c. Mr. Shore's messmates were a disorderly set of writers and cadets, who contrived to fight several duels before the end of the voyage. The Captain was a rough, well-meaning sailor, exhibiting an extraordinary medley of occasional profaneness and religious notions. It was his practice on Sundays to let down the canvas curtain at one end of the cuddy, and to read the

\* It were much to be wished, that the edition of Pope's Homer by Gilbert Wakefield were printed in such a form as to supersede the old editions, as it would be of great use to the student and young scholar in pointing out the mistakes and deviations from the original made by the translator. We had the gratification of seeing the copy of Homer from which Pope translated, at Strawberry Hill. It was the little edition of Wetstein, and Pope in the fly-leaf had made a drawing in pencil of the village of Twickenham, as seen from beneath the arch of his grotto. We possess the copy of Chapman's Homer which he used, and had marked throughout with pencil. He has written in his beautiful hand, *E Libris Alexandri Pope. Pret. 3s.* It subsequently was Bp. Warburton's, who gave it to Thomas Warton, at whose death his brother Joseph Warton possessed it, and we purchased it at his sale.—REV.

† Seed was Curate of Twickenham during the time that Pope resided there. It has never, as far as we know, been remarked, that Seed's Sermons abound in expressions and sentiments taken from Pope's poetry;—a curious fact to have been so long unnoticed. We propose soon to give some specimens in the Magazine. Clarke's Sermons were popular at this time, and, like Tillotson's, were printed in duodecimo for wider circulation.—REV.

Church Service—a duty which he considered a complete clearance of the sins of the preceding week; and, that they might not accumulate too fast, he was heard, when he had chanced, in the hurry of giving orders, to utter an oath, to ejaculate a prayer for forgiveness, observing, “Let us rub off as we go.” Mr. Shore landed at Bengal in such ill-health, that his shipmates despaired of his recovery; and he overheard them observing, that he would never reach Calcutta. This city of palaces was then comparatively a small and inconvenient town; not more than two or three houses were fitted up with Venetian blinds or glass windows. “I began life,” he writes soon after his arrival, “without connections and friends; and had scarcely a letter of recommendation or introduction. There was no church at Calcutta, and only one clergyman in the whole of Bengal!” Mr. Shore was appointed to the Secret Political Department, with an annual salary of 96 current rupees, or exactly 12*l.*; while he paid double that sum for a miserable and unwholesome dwelling. The colony was then much distressed by the heavy cost of the war in the Carnatic, and the failure of the revenues; whilst the gloom of its prospects was deepened by the memorable famine, which, it is supposed, swept away one fifth or sixth of the inhabitants. Shore lived when in India for some time, as others did, thoughtlessly and too expensively, but he was soon taken from Calcutta and appointed Assistant to the Council at Moorshedabad, where, owing to the indolence of the chief of the department, he suddenly found himself, at the age of nineteen, elevated from the humble drudgery of a Writer to the respectable situation of a Judge, invested with the civil and fiscal jurisdiction of a whole district. “Will you believe,” says Mr. Hastings, in a Letter lately published, “that the boys of the service are the Sovereigns of the country, under the unmeaning titles of Supervisors, Collectors of the Revenue, and Rulers, *heavy Rulers*, of the people,” &c. The importance of this charge called forth the energy of Mr. Shore’s character; he would, on an emergency, remain trying causes, from the hour of breakfast one day till that of supper on the following. These involved property to an immense amount. In a single year he adjudicated six hundred; and from his decisions there were only two appeals. At this time the language of India was little known to the Company’s servants, broken English being the only medium of communication. Mr. Shore however perceived the advantage of knowing the language of the people over whom he was appointed to rule. His industry embraced the Hindostanee, Persian, and Arabic languages, nor did he neglect the Bengalee; in Persian his proficiency was considerable. To preserve his classical knowledge\* he kept a journal in Latin, and read the Greek Testament and Homer. In 1773 he was appointed to the Provincial Council of Revenue at Calcutta, “and he exchanged at once,” says his Biographer, “the stillness and seclusion in which his days had hitherto flowed peacefully along for the angry contentions of the seat of unsettled and divided government.” An Act for regulating Indian Affairs passed in 1773, and was brought into operation in 1774 on the arrival in India of three of the members of the Council, Sir Philip Francis, General Clavering, and Colonel Monson. Mr. Hastings was immediately involved in difficulties with his colleagues, and the Governor-General was in the minority till the death of Col. Monson in

\* His classical literature does not, however, seem to have been very extensive; for he says, he knew the “*Consolations of Philosophy*,” by Boethius, by quotations prefixed to the *Rambler* and *Adventurer*, and *believes it was originally written in Latin*.—*Rev.*

1776, when he attained the ascendancy; and the return of Mr. Francis\* to England, on the occasion of his final rupture and duel with Mr. Hastings in 1780, relieved the Governor-General from his powerful and virulent adversary. During this stormy period of seven years, the seat of Government was on the verge of civil war. Mr. Shore received his appointment at the Board from the opponents of Mr. Hastings, and his opinions were generally unfavourable to Mr. Hastings's measures. On one occasion alone did he revise a bitter Philippic, at the request of Mr. Francis, levelled in the shape of a Minute at the Governor-General. The peculiar malignity of the style had deterred another friend from undertaking the task. Soon after this, Mr. Hastings having regained unlimited power, abolished the provincial councils, and transferred the power to a board of his own creation, consisting of four members. At the recommendation of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Shore was appointed to fill the second place. "Appoint Mr. Shore," said he, to Mr. Hastings, "and in six weeks you and he will have formed a friendship." The proposal was acceded to and the prediction fulfilled. Mr. Hastings and Mr. Shore contracted for each other a lasting regard, though the latter was as fully aware of the errors of the Governor-General's administration, which he imputed chiefly to his lavish expenditure. Mr. Shore continued acting as chief of the board of revenue till his return to England in 1785. On one occasion he was commissioned to settle the revenues of Dacca and Behar. It is said that in this single mission he might easily have added 100,000*l.* to his fortune, while for the first five years of his Indian service his salary never exceeded 500*l.* a-year. The following allusion to a circumstance which happened during one of his missions occurs in a letter. He had succeeded in checking the dreadful influence of a severe scarcity which had prevailed in the province of Patna. One day when he was walking in the fields, weak in body and uneasy in mind, a poor native whose sufferings he had relieved was proceeding in the same path, and he heard him exclaim—"May God prolong your life, and restore your health, for thou hast saved the lives of the poor!" In 1784, he received intelligence of his mother's death, while yet mourning the loss of his cousin, and only relative in India, Augustus Cleveland. At the end of the year 1784, he embarked for England in company with his friends, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Hastings, the latter of whom he describes as a delightful companion, pouring forth the stores of his cultivated mind. It was during this voyage that Mr. Hastings composed and dedicated to his friend his well-known paraphrase of an ode of Horace. Mr. Shore arrived in England in June 1785. In London he retained his early Indian habits; he never rested more than five, or slept more than four hours, and invariably walked over Westminster and Blackfriars bridges before breakfast; but a visit to his brother altered and brightened his domestic prospects. He visited their residence near Teignmouth during their absence, and was received by a young lady of great personal attractions, whom a snow-storm had detained at the house. She was the only daughter of a widow lady named Cornish, of the Devonshire family of Fludyer. His affections seemed to be immediately engaged; he cultivated her acquaintance, and in the February following she became his wife. He was, however, soon called away from the duties of Hymen;

\* Of Mr. Francis, Mr. Shore writes to his mother: "As far as I can judge of his conduct in Bengal, he conducted himself in all public business with honour and integrity, nor has calumny been able to fix an imputation of dishonesty on his name." &c.

for Lord Cornwallis was appointed Governor-General of India as well as Commander-in-Chief, and to supply his want of experience in Indian affairs, no member of the service occurred to the directors better than Mr. Shore, and he received the offer of a seat in the supreme council. On the 12th of April he sailed from Portsmouth with Lord Cornwallis in the Swallow packet. He was much distressed at the separation from his bride, and so deeply melancholy were his thoughts that he describes himself as envying John the Painter, whose body he saw hanging in chains at the place of embarkation. Yet his appointment he felt to be most honourable to himself, and it afforded great satisfaction to the Europeans and natives in India. Of Lord Cornwallis he always speaks in the highest terms of praise. He writes to a friend: "I love and esteem his character, which is what the world allows it; the honesty of his principle is inflexible; he is manly, affable, and good natured; of an excellent judgment, and he has a degree of application to business beyond what you would suppose. I could not be happier with any man," &c. It was at this period that he first heard of the proceedings against Mr. Hastings in England. "Much prejudice," he says, "and unfair proceedings have been used with respect to him. But, on his trial before the Peers, he has *nothing to fear* on this subject. There he will be heard and judged with impartiality, and a reasonable allowance be made for the errors of judgment, which even the best and wisest are subject to. I acknowledge that I do not think his conduct exempt from blame, or altogether consistent; but what man who has run through a long political career can say, I never erred. As a man, I know him to possess many virtues—charity, generosity, and forgiveness. As a statesman, I have often disapproved of his conduct," &c. A letter which he wrote to Mr. W. Hastings at this time (Feb. 1787,) breathes the sentiments of the most friendly regard, and most cordial wishes for his happiness. With a view to the vindication of his character, Mr. Hastings had requested Mr. Shore to obtain from the natives of India a declaration of their free sentiments on his public conduct; this Mr. Shore prudently declined doing, lest testimony like this might be attributed to the interposition of official authority; but at his request Lord Cornwallis endeavoured to ascertain during his visit to the Upper Provinces, and especially in the very districts which had been the supposed scene of Mr. Hastings's atrocities, the opinion of him entertained by the natives. The result of the inquiry, to use Lord Cornwallis's own words, was, that "Mr. Hastings was positively beloved by the people." Mr. Shore also in a letter to Mr. Wyatt, (Feb. 1789,) writes, "Whatever Mr. Hastings's public conduct may be, I can safely offer you my opinion of his private character, that I never knew a man in my life who possessed more active virtues. He has talents also for every thing—for science as well as amusement; and all who had the opportunity of personally knowing him, love and esteem him. So far from being fond of money, he appears to me the most indifferent man I ever saw with regard to it—imprudently so, indeed," &c. And of the trial itself, and the motives and feelings of the promoters of it, he thus expresses himself in a letter to Dr. Cornish: "The dissolution of Parliament has called off the dogs from the bear Hastings, and whether the trial will ever be resumed is doubtful, and, if resumed, I am clearly of opinion that it will never be brought to a division. Messrs. Burke and Francis will go on *without a probable chance of proving* the charges. The former is mad; the latter malicious and revengeful. Madness and malice are beyond the operations of reason. The community attend the



court as they would an opera, and with an equal degree of feeling," &c. The object for which Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Shore embarked for India was reformation, retrenchment of expenditure, and improvement. It was a task of difficulty, for there were inveterate prejudices and long-confirmed habits to encounter, and personal interests to overcome; but great improvements were made, and great exertions of body and mind were required of them. "A governor," Mr. Shore observed, "with less firmness, less moderation, less integrity than Lord Cornwallis, and wanting his conciliatory address, would never have accomplished half what he has done." In 1789 Mr. Shore completed his arduous task, the preparation of the permanent settlement of the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, a measure affecting the property and involving the privileges and rights of a population then amounting to nearly 40 millions. Having completed this work, into the difficulties and details of which we cannot enter, Mr. Shore embarked for England in Dec. 1789. Soon after his arrival, he was examined as a witness on Hastings's trial. He denied having assisted Mr. Hastings in his defence, except by supplying him with some revenue minutes; and being asked whether he would continue the friend of Mr. Hastings, if he believed him to be corrupt and mercenary, he replied emphatically but temperately, "I hope I should not."\* Mr. Shore fixed his residence at Egham, in Surrey, during a year. The income on which he settled was 900*l.* per annum. His services in the supreme council had only added 100*l.* per annum to it; inattention to economy, and generosity for the distressed, account for the little advantage he had derived from a salary amounting to 10,000*l.* per annum. After some change of residence, Mr. Shore had proceeded into Devonshire to engage the lease of a house for seven years, when a messenger arrived from London conveying to him the offer of the Governor Generalship of India, on the expected resignation of Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Shore at once declined it, and repaired to London to state the reason of his refusal; he passed on the road Mr. Charles Grant, who, foreseeing, had hastened to prevent it. He accomplished the object of his journey, and observed to Mrs. Shore, "that she was the Cleopatra for which he was content to lose the world." But subsequent considerations induced him to forego his reluctance to a step that past experience might lead him to shrink from. Soon after his appointment he was created a baronet: it is a circumstance mentioned as honourable to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, that if he had not accepted the Governor Generalship, it was their determination to have remunerated him for his past services. Mr. Wilberforce, in a letter at the time, says: "Shore, the newly-appointed Governor General, is a most able and honourable man. After having been twenty years in India, and for three or four of them in the supreme council, he retired with a fortune of 25,000*l.* and was with difficulty compelled to accept the splendid and lucrative post of Governor General, which Government, creditably to themselves, absolutely forced upon him. He was living in retirement, not even keeping a carriage, in Somersetshire, with a sweet wife and two children. I dined with him since at Pitt's in company with Dundas, and he was then the same simple dignified man he had been in his country privacy."

\* Lord Thurlow, animadverting, at his own table, on Burke's exasperation at this time, observed to Lord Teignmouth, that his impeachment of Mr. Hastings had been the slaver of a mad dog. Burke entrusted to Sir William Jones his intention of trying to recal the Governor-General from India, in the event of his adopting any measures in Mr. Hastings's behalf.—*REV.*

Sir J. Shore reached Calcutta in March 1793, when Sir W. Jones was among the first to congratulate him on his honourable appointment; but as Lord Cornwallis retained the government till October, his destined successor during seven months resided without official employment or responsibility at Calcutta, and his salary, instead of 25,000*l.*, was only 10,000*l.*; and it was even intimated to him, that in the event of a war with France, Lord Cornwallis might be prevailed on to remain in India, where his military services would be required. In September of this year he received the intelligence of the death of two of his children, and a very singular coincidence of a dream of his in India, within the very time in which the melancholy event took place, is given from his correspondence; but we must here, for want of space, omit any detailed account of Sir John Shore's government, and give the remainder of his history in the most abridged manner. After Lord Cornwallis returned to England, what occupied the Government's attention was principally the state of the army, which was very unsettled—then came the second Rohilla war—and controversies with the Indian Government, respecting the Carnatic and Tanjore. The defensive measures against Tippoo—the capture of the Dutch Fleet, and the reform in the Government of Oude, with the deposition of the Nabob, were the principal events of his administration. Sir J. Shore was elevated to the Irish peerage by the title of Lord Teignmouth, and relinquished the government to his successor Lord Hobart. It was just previous to this that the expedition against the Spanish Islands, called the Manilla expedition, was made, and was placed under the command of the future hero of his age, the Duke of Wellington, then Hon. Col. Wesley\* of the 33rd Regiment. He brought, on his arrival to India, the following letter to Sir John Shore: "Dear Sir, I beg leave to introduce to you Col. Wesley, who is Lieut.-Col. of my regiment; he is a sensible man and good officer, and will, I have no doubt, conduct himself in a manner to merit your approbation. I am, &c. CORNWALLIS." On his first interview, Sir John Shore evinced his discernment of the young soldier's character. He turned round quickly to his aides-de-camp and remarked, "If Col. Wesley should ever have the opportunity of distinguishing himself, he will do it, and greatly." Col. Wesley was a frequent guest at Sir John Shore's table. The characteristic of his great mind which the Governor-General remarked, and often subsequently adverted to, was an union of strong sense and boyish playfulness, which he had never seen exemplified in any other individual. On his arrival in England, Lord Teignmouth received the thanks of the Court of Directors, for his long, able, and faithful services in India. He at first fixed his residence in Devonshire, and commenced his memoir of his friend Sir W. Jones. Subsequently he bought a house at Clapham; his chief inducement to the selection of this village being the prospect of enjoying the society of his friends, Grant, Wilberforce, H. Thornton, and others, eminent, as the biographer asserts, for their piety and talents. In this friendly intercourse, in a liberal hospitality, in the education of his children, and in the care of a populous district, Lord Teignmouth found ample occupation, but he was so inexperienced in rural life, and the cultivation of land, that he often said his little demesne of 20 acres cost him more trouble than his whole Indian empire. We have now accompanied this very able and excellent man to his honourable retirement, and we only can add that his remaining years

\* We do not know at what time subsequent to this the change of name from *Wesley* to *Wellesley* took place in this illustrious family.—REV.

glided usefully and peacefully away. He was ever foremost in any plan for the spiritual improvement of his fellow-creatures. He was appointed President of the Bible Society, nominated by Government a Commissioner of the Affairs of India, and a Privy Councillor; but the Bible Society, and many controversies respecting the distribution of the Scriptures, and divisions of the Auxiliaries, and separations from the parent institution, were the chief objects of his anxious attention. In May 1829, he presided for the last time at a general meeting of the institution. In 1832 his constitution was much shaken by a very severe illness; but the air of his favourite Hampstead recruited his strength. It was when slowly recovering from this illness that he heard of the death of Mr. Wilberforce; he seemed much affected by it, and in sending to the family his apology for not attending the funeral, said, "that he himself had often been at the point of death." He breathed his last on the 14th of February, the anniversary of his marriage. At seven in the morning he took what might be termed a hearty breakfast; he was afterwards placed in bed, and in that position "he fell asleep," says the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who attended him, "at half past nine." In five weeks after, Lady Teignmouth joined her beloved husband in the mansion of the dead; and in less than a year, the youngest daughter, Mrs. J. Fletcher, slept by the side of her parents. Their monuments may be seen on the walls of Marylebone Church; and an eloquent memorial was read at a meeting of the Bible Society of his character and virtues, written by Lord Bexley, his successor in the chair.

\* \* \* \* We now shall give a few miscellaneous extracts from the volumes, which may present to the readers of the *Life* his lordship's opinions of some of his contemporaries, or which give a more familiar account of his studies, and the habits of his life; and we close our extracts with a hitherto unpublished letter by Burke, and a very interesting account of Lord Teignmouth's interview with Sir William Jones during the later hours of his life.

"I have lately perused Dr. Jortin's Sermons, and admired them for their precision, solidity, impartiality, and piety. He has excelled most divines I have met with in establishing faith on the solid foundation of reason, and has widened the basis of Christian belief: yet he does not write merely to the understanding, but interests the affections of the heart. '*The morality of the Gospel is written with a sun-beam*,' is an expression of his, as sublime and affecting as it is true. I hope neither passion nor habit will make me forget the lessons which he has given.\* The little time which I can dedicate to reading is employed in serious authors. Novels I seldom read, except when I am so much out of order as not to be able to attend to better authors. Nothing indeed is more pernicious to the intellect than the habit of reading novels, or what is called 'light reading,' which, in other words, is to read without thinking,—to employ the

eyes, and not the understanding. Something must be allowed for amusement: and novels may occasionally be resorted to, as a relaxation from the exercise of our reasoning powers. Danger, however, attends them; for they so seldom describe men or women as they are—they introduce us to scenes of depravity, of which it is better for us ever to remain ignorant—describe the fashionable modes of life, where gallantry, indolence, and dissipation prevail, in colours so pleasing, and inflame our passions by animated descriptions of vicious enjoyments—that the moral at the tail of them, which shows innocence protected and vice punished, makes a faint impression on the understanding, whilst the heart retains descriptions it ought to guard against. Smollett's novels, *Peregrine Pickle*, *Roderick Random*, *Ferdinand Count Fathom*, are on this account exceptionable. His *Humphrey Clinker* and *Launcelot Greaves* are less so; and the former may amuse,

\* To the praise which Lord Teignmouth has justly given to Jortin's Sermons, may be added the ease, the purity, and simple elegance of the style. Jortin was an excellent scholar. He translated Eustathius for Pope for notes to his *Homer*, and, as he said, Pope never inquired after the humble annotator.—REV.

without doing harm. The mind so far resembles the body, that it requires exercise to strengthen it. We know with moral certainty the effect of habit upon us; and hence we may conclude that serious occupations will soon induce serious habits; and that, after reading good authors, we shall find little pleasure in perusing those of the character which I have mentioned," &c.

"Yesterday's news announced the death of Mr. Canning, and, humanly speaking, I should say his death was a loss to the country; but we see so little of the ways of Providence, that what we esteem an evil often proves a blessing. I hope that his successor, whoever he may be, will be a religious character, a man who fears God, and who relies on Providence, for we cannot otherwise hope for his blessing on our best exertions. The following extract from Baxter, which I copy from the Morning Herald, is strikingly appropriate to poor Canning. 'It has long been my observation of mankind, that many, when they have attempted great works and have just finished them,—or have aimed at great things in the world, and have just obtained them,—or have lived in much trouble and unsettlement, and have just overcome them, and begun with some content to look on their condition, and to rest in it,—they are usually near to death or ruin. You know the story of the rich man in the Gospel: when a man is once at this language, "Soul take thine ease;" the next usually is, "Thou fool! this night thy soul shall be required of thee;" and then whose shall these things be? Oh! what house is there where this fool dwelleth not?"

"Few persons occupied as I am bestow more time I believe in serious reading. Jortin is still my favourite, and amongst other books I have lately perused his Remarks on Ecclesiastical History. But few literary compositions have afforded me more pleasure than Paley's Evidences, which approach to demonstration as nearly as moral testimony can do. My opinion was before fixed, and I trust unalterably; but the train of reasoning which led to conviction in me, is, as far as his book goes, the same which Paley has followed, but with a clearness, precision, and soli-

dity, which I could not attain. I will venture to assert that few books were ever published so well calculated to overturn the sophistry and quibbles of a Hume or Gibbon, and to satisfy those who search for truth impartially. If ever I have the pleasure to meet the Archdeacon, I shall give him the satisfaction of informing him that his work, to my knowledge, has had a most beneficial influence on some minds, I have also read with great delight Watson's reply to Tom Paine's rascally effusions. 'Delirant (philosophi), plectantur Achivi.'

"I hope Apuleius's Golden Ass will prove a pleasant hobby to you. I have mounted him often; and he carries me most delightfully. The loves of Cupid and Psyche in the fourth, fifth, and sixth books, have so charmed me, that I have undertaken a translation of them, and have finished about half. I find very unusual phraseology, and some words which no dictionary will explain; but the sense is sufficiently obvious, from the context. Your edition does not contain an Epigrammaton; which I will, some time or other, send you—as I have not room for it in this letter—with the following curious Epitaph in Paddington Churchyard.

*Epitaph on a Mistress.*

On the Upper Side.

DIIS MANIBUS  
ILLIUS  
ILLIUS

On the Reverse.

DIIS MANIBUS  
R. E.

PER UNDECIM HVE BREVES ANNOS  
SINE VINCULO DEVINCTISSIMÆ  
SINE SACRAMENTO SANCTISSIMÆ  
\*UNIVARÆ, UNIPARÆ, UNANIMÆ.  
COMPARES,  
HUNC LAPIDEM  
PERENNE PERENNIS DESIDERII  
MONUMENTUM  
PONIT SACRATQUE  
NON TOTUS SUPERSTES  
R. T.  
MDCCLXXX.

"Lord Teignmouth's homeward voyage was boisterous, and afforded him much of that sublime delight of which his poetical

\* "Univaræ" seems a mistake of the sculptor, who intended it for Uniparæ, but, to save the stone, let the word remain: one does not know which is worse, the taste of the epitaph, or the language in which it is expressed. We saw a few days since the gravestone over Mrs. Chaponé, at Hadley, near Barnet, where two mistakes in her name were made by the sculptor, who originally engraved CHOPOXE, and altered it subsequently by carving the letters A and N over O and X.—REV.

temperament was peculiarly susceptible. There was no species of enjoyment, to the remembrance of which he recurred with more zest, than *that of reading Oesian during a storm at sea.* . . . .

"One of his first employments was to engage a house temporarily in Stratford Place;—in compliance with the advice he gave to his Indian friends, not to fix their abode till after a year's residence in England, and then to select it in conformity to the Arabic maxim—'Seek a neighbour, before you seek a house.' Among those whose acquaintance he now for the first time formed, was that of the Rev. John Newton, the friend of Cowper, whose society he cultivated, and who was not an unfrequent guest at his house.

"I was going to write to you yesterday, to tell you to hang yourself, for having left town without seeing the most curious and interesting sight in London,—the collection of ancient statues belonging to Mr. Townley: and you may trust me, that no modern statue can in any degree give an idea of the beauty and perfection of the ancient models. I had not an idea of the difference,\* until my eyesight convinced me of it.

"I have been at the Exhibition, of which I thought poorly; but I was delighted with its neighbour—the Panorama of Rome. The Bishop of Exeter happened to be there at the same time; and proved a most admirable Cicerone, having passed some months at Rome, and being well acquainted with every part of it. He mentioned having seen the pictures of a Sir J. Worsley,† and as infinitely superior to Mr. Angerstein's; I shall endeavour to see them."

To Dr. Adam Clarke, he writes,

"My conscience has often accused me of neglecting to make my acknowledgments for your very valuable present of your edition of the Bible; and I can truly say that I have intended it almost daily. \* \* \* Some time or other I may

"In his sittings as a Privy Councillor at the Cockpit, which he continued during several years, Lord Teignmouth was associated with Sir W. Grant and Sir J. Nicholl. He cultivated the acquaintance of the former eminent individual, of whose public character he had conceived a high opinion on perusing in India his celebrated speech on the Mutiny at the Nore, and the display of whose judicial abilities he had now frequent opportunities of witnessing; and in his intercourse with him he did not meet with the characteristic reserve and taciturnity of the learned Judge. There was no subject on which he found Sir W. Grant more disposed to open than that of poetry; and on one occasion, at the house of Mr. Charles Grant, when Sir W. Grant and Lord Teignmouth, sitting next to each other at table, had monopolised a somewhat large share of each other's society, their host had the curiosity to question the latter as to the subject of their conversation; observing, that he had never seen Sir William so communicative, and was much surprised on hearing that it turned exclusively on poetry.

"I think the Second Number of the Quarterly Review much improved; and agree in your opinion as to the particular articles. Umbritius;‡ I am told, smarts under the lash. The correction he has received may, in his Yorkshire retirement, prove salutary. I cannot help applying to him, *Nec lex justior ulla Quam, &c.* I have not read Cumberland's review of Cecil's Life of Newton; but I read the review of Coelebs in it, and never remember to have perused a more malignant critique. It determined me to renounce Mr. Cumberland and his coadjutors."

trouble you with a few remarks which have occurred to me; and excuse me for saying, that I do not agree with your exposition respecting the *animal* § which tempted Eve."

\* With some few exceptions, Mr. Townley's statues are by no means of first-rate excellence. Yet the marbles in the gallery of Mr. Blundell of Ince are much inferior; but the Hercules in the Lansdowne, and the Fawn in the Holkham galleries, are very fine indeed, and scarcely to be surpassed.—REV.

† If the Bishop of Exeter alluded to the pictures now at Appeldurcombe, as being superior to the collection of Mr. Angerstein, he was much mistaken. Even the "Muscum Worsleyanum," will show the difference.—REV.

‡ Umbritius is the Rev. Sydney Smith.—REV.

§ Dr. Adam Clarke had argued that the tempter of Eve was not a serpent, but a *wonkey*! other interpreters have translated the Hebrew term, by *Crocodile*. See the Correspondence on this subject in the Classical Journal.—REV.

"Not long ago I read Bishop Horsley *versus* Priestley, for the first time in my life; and found the work what I expected it to be—the masterly production of a vigorous mind, deeply imbued with learning, and strengthened by logic and mathematics. The Bishop is a giant to a dwarf, with respect to his antagonist. The

impudence of Socinians—excuse a harsh term—is most astonishing, and only to be equalled by their want of candour and honesty. Your Lordship,\* in exposing these men of *liberality*, will do essential good. If Bishop Horsley were now alive, Mr. Belsham would have been silent."

On the death of that very amiable and accomplished person Mr. J. Bowdler, Lord Teignmouth writes to his son :

"My mind is in a state of agitation, which I know not how to relieve, than by communicating my feelings to you. On the 24th of last month I attended the remains of Mr. Henry Thornton to their last earthly habitation. He died on the 16th; and this afternoon I have learnt that Mr. John Bowdler, who had watched over the dying hours of his friend, was yesterday at one o'clock taken from us. His death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs; and it happened in Lord Calthorpe's house, to which he was removed on the 25th of January. If it had pleased God to prolong his life, he was to have been married to Miss Gisborne in the spring. Mrs. Henry Thornton looked up to him as her adviser and monitor; and the affliction of her husband's death was embittered by the illness of the friend from whom she expected consolation and assistance. Poor Miss Gisborne! what a calamity to her! I feel as if I had lost a dear friend; for I loved Bowdler for his virtues. Mr. Charles Grant, in the apprehension of his dissolution two years ago, said that his death would leave a void in society not easily to be filled. It was true; and the same may be said, with strict justice, of Mr. Henry Thornton.

\* \* \* \*

"The character of Voltaire by a French Professor, as far as it goes, is, in my opinion, accurate, and is worth preserving. He had no religion, was a determined enemy of Christ; and he has written vo-

lumes of blasphemy against Christianity. Some of his works are highly indecent; indeed, not fit to be read by any body; and I must beg, if he should ever fall into your hands, you will never extend the perusal of his works beyond his Histories of Charles the Twelfth, Peter the Great, The age of Louis the Fourteenth, and his dramatic performances. He is the most dangerous of all writers.† Reasoning may be answered; but sneers, sarcasms, ridicule, mixed up with the charms of style and fascinations of wit, infuse a deadly poison, to which there is no antidote. Never indulge your curiosity: I will not say taste—for I trust yours is more correct. In reading his works, or any other of a similar nature, discard them all with merited contempt."

\* \* \*

"Knox I suspect to be half a Catholic in his heart, with a tendency to mysticism. The former conclusion I drew from a long Letter written by him, which Mr. W——‡ shewed me some years ago; and it has acquired some confirmation by what I have since heard of him. His powers of memory and imagination, as well as his eloquence, are very great; and no one doubts the uprightness of his intentions, or the purity of his morals and conduct: twice only have I seen him, and was delighted with him. With respect to him, and Mr. Grattan, I should prefer reading to hearing their arguments respecting what is called Catholic Emancipation; as I would prefer being convinced, to being fascinated."

\* Bishop Burgess.

† This accusation is unfortunately but too true. Voltaire's hatred of Christianity seemed to grow out of his hatred to the Church. His famous term, "*Ecrasez l'infame*," was applied, not as often supposed, to Christ, but to the Jesuits and the Priesthood, and the establishment of the Papal power, and the dominion of the National Church; to its wealth, and its possessions, and its tyranny, temporal and spiritual. In early life Voltaire successfully and rapidly made a large fortune, of about 5,000*l.* a year, which, in later life, he disbursed generously. His assistance of the oppressed, and his benevolence to his dependants, were the redeeming virtues in the character of this singular man.—REV.

‡ On the religious opinions of Mr. Alexander Knox, see his very interesting and important correspondence with his intimate and beloved friend, Bishop Jebb, 2 vols. 8vo. a work that will repay the perusal with delight and instruction.—See Sketch of Mr. Knox's Character, in Bp. Jebb's Edition of Burnet's Lives.—REV.

When Lord Teignmouth had printed his Memoir of Sir William Jones, he sent a copy to Dr. Parr,

"Not only as a tribute of respect due to so distinguished a friend of Sir William Jones, but also with a view to remove from his mind any dissatisfaction which might possibly have arisen from disappointment on not having been himself entrusted with the task assigned to his quondam pupil; as Lord Teignmouth understood that Dr. Parr had entertained the wish of being himself Sir William Jones's biographer. He might, perhaps, also have wished to deprecate criticisms which the great scholar sometimes dealt out capriciously and paradoxically. Of this peculiarity in Dr. Parr's temperament Lord Teignmouth would mention an instance. He was dining with his old schoolfellow Halhed after his return from India: no other guest being present but Dr. Parr. Unused to the pragmatical style of the learned doctor's conversation,\* he attributed it on this occasion to the recollection of the authority he had once exercised over the minds of his two juniors, and which he seemed by no means disposed to relinquish; and his impression was confirmed by the peremptory check which he received whilst giving vent, in the presence of his Harrovian friends, to his enthusiastic admiration of Sir William Jones; Dr. Parr petulantly observing, that 'when Jones dabbled in metaphysics he forgot his logic, and when he meddled with oriental literature he lost his taste.' Lord Teignmouth would, however, couple with this anecdote an allusion to Dr. Parr's memorable eulogium [eulogy] on Sir William Jones, in his notes to his Spital Sermon, as conveying his real sentiments respecting their common † friend.

"Rev. Dr. Parr to Lord Teignmouth.

"My Lord, July 26, 1804.

"I have been rambling in Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, and I lately came to town to sit for my picture for Sir Francis Burdett. I have just received intelligence from Mrs. Parr that your

lordship has most obligingly sent me a copy of the Life of Sir William Jones, and I am eager to acknowledge the honour you have conferred upon me. I shall read it with great attention and much interest the moment I return to Wotton, (i. Hatton,) and I shall then take the liberty of writing to your lordship fully. ‡ I return to Cambridge in a day or two, and, perhaps, I may be lucky enough to find the book there, in the hands of some literary friend. Dr. Raine, of the Charter House, sent his copy to my lodgings a day or two ago, and I have read more than half of its contents; but my attention is every moment interrupted by business, and that I can only tell you for the present, that I am exceedingly delighted with the style, the merit, and the judgment of the biographer. I beg of you to present my best compliments to Lady Jones when you see her, and I have the honour to be, my lord, with great and just respect,

"Your lordship's faithful well-wisher,

"And obedient humble servant,

"J. (I. S.) PARR."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Among the young students whose ardour in oriental pursuits he had befriended or encouraged, and amongst whom he had distributed nearly the whole of a considerable collection of oriental books he had brought from India, was one in the removal of whose difficulties, whilst laying the foundation of his extensive acquisitions, Lord Teignmouth had felt a deep interest,—Mr. Samuel Lee, now Regius Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. Having received the rudiments of education at a small school at his birth place in Shropshire, at the age of twelve years young Lee had been apprenticed to a carpenter. He devoted his leisure hours to reading, and that he might understand the Latin quotations he occasionally met with, he applied himself to the study of that language, and, impelled by the ardent desire of extending his know-

\* Dr. Parr was used to converse when with his intimates, or those with whom he was at ease, in the manner and even language of a schoolmaster to his scholars, and this in the best bred society.—REV.

† Dr. Parr, in those times when truth prevailed over paradox or passion, always spoke, and justly, in the highest terms of his old companion Sir W. Jones. The writer of this note, once travelling to Oxford with the learned doctor, (the most amusing journey he ever had,) as they passed the neighbourhood of Harrow he burst out in admiration of Sir W. Jones, and said, "There, Sir, on that stile, I say, Sir, on that stile, I have sate with that great man Sir William Jones." To the present writer, Parr's heart seemed always in its right place, and his head in its wrong.—REV.

‡ Why was not this letter published? We believe that Dr. Parr's opinion was not very favourable to this biography.—REV.

ledge, acquired successively the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, and Samaritan. In his studies he received no assistance or encouragement, and he was compelled by poverty to sell one book to enable him to purchase another. At length, finding on marriage the exigencies of the new circumstances of his life incompatible with his learned pursuits, he reluctantly relinquished them; but an accident which reduced him to distress, proved under Providence the occasion of his resuming them under more favourable auspices, and of his rapid subsequent advancement. The chest of tools on which he depended for subsistence was consumed by fire; and on his loss being made known to Archdeacon Corbett, that benevolent gentleman having discovered his extraordinary acquirements, appointed him to the superintendance of a charity school at Shrewsbury, and introduced him to the acquaintance of an excellent oriental scholar. He was now employed in teaching the oriental languages. And in 1813 he entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, where, during two years, he obtained much proficiency in mathematical studies. The various societies for diffusing Christianity in the east gladly availed themselves of his abilities and knowledge, and engaged his services in executing translations of the Sacred Writings, and other works, and in 1819 he was elected to the vacant Regius Professorship of Arabic. It was some time after Mr. Lee had quitted Shropshire that Lord Teignmouth, having heard from his relations in that county of the circumstances of his history, formed an acquaintance with him, and derived from his intercourse with this remarkable scholar not only the gratification which his communicativeness, amiable qualities, and piety afforded, but also the delight of interweaving the studies of his youth with the important pursuits to which he dedicated his declining years. Some extracts from a letter... in which Dr. Lee has recorded reminiscences of his conversations with Lord Teignmouth, will be read with additional interest when considered in connection with the preceding brief sketch of the circumstances which led to their acquaintance.—

\* In poetry the works of the Sheikh Sadi of Shiraz, Hafiz, and Attar, were those most frequently spoken of by his lordship. With these he was very familiar, and often cited them with great readiness, accuracy, and point. He occasionally spoke too of poets of Hindostan who sometimes indulged themselves in effusions composed in the Persian language. One thing very much struck me in the con-

versations on these subjects which I had with his lordship. It was this:—when any thing occurred which brought any remarkable passage in these authors to his recollection, he would take down the work, and turn to the place, and very rarely it was that he did not succeed in finding it. The accuracy of his reading, and the retention of his memory, were, I thought, very clearly shewn by this circumstance. It should not be forgotten, too, that when this occurred in any case his lordship must have discontinued his oriental studies twenty years at least. On many of these occasions I took the liberty of submitting some of my Persian compositions or translations to his lordship; and the remarks he was pleased to make on them I always found to be correct and judicious. In the language and literature of the Arabians his lordship was less experienced. The works mostly referred to in our conversations were those cited in the extracts made in the 'Commentary on Asiatic Poetry' by Sir William Jones, the poems termed 'Moallakat,' translated and published by him, and the extracts found in the Arabic Grammar of Richardson. The finest specimens of these his lordship cited and turned to with readiness. In conjunction with these he would occasionally mention the very elegant Latin translations of Lowth from the Hebrew Scriptures, as given in his 'Prælectiones.' It certainly was a source of the greatest delight as well as of improvement to me to sit and hear his lordship's valuable remarks on these works and extracts; and from the length to which these conversations occasionally ran, I think I may say that the pleasure his lordship felt in thus retracing the steps taken in his earlier studies was only surpassed by the delight and advantage gained by me in the capacity of his hearer. Of the accuracy and extent of Sir William Jones's oriental acquirements, and particularly of his pronunciation of the Persian before he arrived in India, his lordship appeared to me to think but lightly; and of Richardson he never thought highly—an opinion, I believe, in which every good orientalist of Europe will concur... I ought, perhaps, to say that our conversations were not always confined to subjects connected with oriental literature. Theology and classical literature occasionally occupied its place. And here, I must observe, his lordship's reading was both extensive and accurate. Among his favourite theological authors were Jeremy Taylor, Dr. Jortin, and Mr. Robert Hall, to all of whom he referred and turned with the greatest readiness. He very much deplored the crude and unmeaning phraseology and style of some popular writers.



preachers, while he dwelt with delight on those who earnestly but more effectually propounded and enforced the pure doctrines of the Gospel. Among the Latin classical writers Homer, Virgil, and Juvenal were most frequently cited or spoken of by him; and, among the later authors, Apuleius and Quintilian."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Lord Teignmouth passed the greater part of the year in London, usually occupying during some months a rented house in the neighbourhood, or at a watering place, and occasionally visiting his friends. An important portion of his daily employment was dedicated to study and devotion. His family claimed and received an increasing share of his attention. He saw much society at his house, and he devoted his remaining time, so far as the state of his health would admit, to the support and superintendence of charitable, religious, literary, and other institutions. Some official business occasionally devolved upon him at the East India Board, or at the Cockpit, where, as a Privy Councillor conversant with Indian transactions and judicial proceedings, he was associated with the able judges Sir W. Grant and Sir J. Nicholl, in deciding on Indian appeals. Nor did he neglect the affairs of the parish of St. Marylebone, in which he resided. He was elected a member, and attended the meetings of its select vestry, and was much consulted by the venerable rector, Archdeacon Heslop, on parochial matters, and to his exertions was mainly attributable the introduction of the Evening Service into the churches of the parish. Among the public institutions with which he united himself were, the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, of which he afterwards became President, the Indigent Blind Institution, the Foundling Hospital, the African Institution, the Church Missionary Society, the Royal Institution, the Antiquarian Society, and the Royal Society of Literature, to the chair of which he was appointed, but declined it in favour of Bishop Burgess," &c.

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"The regularity of his habits was now no less remarkable than the activity of his mind. Though yielding for some years past, in some degree, to the growing infirmities of age, his hours had been still distributed with the strictest method, and, as far as possible, adapted to those of his family. As long as he had been able to partake of their dinner, it had been his practice to read aloud to them in the evening, selecting usually modern publications, and sometimes Shakespeare, in which he delighted, excepting few of the

plays, and omitting only, as he proceeded, the objectionable passages. When, during his latter years, his health required an earlier dinner-hour, he took his coffee with his family immediately after their dinner, and conversed with much animation for some time; when he retired for devotion, lest sleep should interrupt it if postponed. In the interval between his two illnesses in the last weeks of this year, his time was thus uniformly allotted:—breakfast: from half past seven to past nine, prayer: he then dressed: read the Scriptures from half-past ten till half-past eleven; and, at Hampstead, made extracts from them in a distinct and beautiful hand-writing. He drove in his carriage from twelve till one; dined and conversed till two; read the newspaper and light books: took exercise in his room, and drove for half-an-hour. From seven to eight devotion. At eight, supper: he then read religious books, and listened to conversation, and shortly before ten he retired to bed. A list of the books which he perused in the five months' interval alluded to, affords evidence of his remaining intellectual vigour. On religious subjects, besides the Bible,—his daily study—Christian Experience, Christian Retirement, Anderson's Exposition of the Romans, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Sermon on St. Luke, Bogatzki's Golden Treasury, and Baxter's Saints' Rest. In the short period he allowed to miscellaneous reading, he perused Moore's Life of Byron, a work which he frequently observed, was calculated to do good, as supplying an antidote to the poison contained in the poet's writings, by showing the misery involved in his principles. Hall's Fragments of Voyages; Tour in the Tyrol; Gaspar Hauser; Pinati; a great part of Don Quixote; Cairn's Lives of the Missionaries, twice over; Tytler's Life of Raleigh; Scott's Tales of My Grandfather; and Pearson's Life of Swartz, with deep interest. The two last occupied his attention till within a short time of his death. The Life of Swartz was the last uninspired composition on which his eye rested, and, in his own glowing but faithful delineation of the venerable missionary's character, transcribed by the biographer, he unconsciously beheld the portraiture of those living traits of matured excellence which commanded the love and reverence of all who now approached him. Increasing deafness diminished Lord Teignmouth's enjoyment of the society and conversation of those friends whose attention was constant during his declining days, amongst whom must be particularly mentioned Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, Lord Bexley, Lord Hill, Colonel Clement Hill, the

Rev. Brian Burgess, Curate of Marylebone, who administered the Sacrament to him several times, and his medical attendant Mr. Pennington, whose kindness was as unceasing as his medical skill was conducive to the prolongation of his life, and the mitigation of the depressing symptoms of his complaint. \* \* \* \* In conversation, especially after his dinner and in the evening, he was clear and animated, recurring much to the active periods of his life, and relating anecdotes which seemed to have remained long dormant in his recollection. It was a subject of his continual regret that he had not made memoranda of his more important Indian transactions; his stores of classical knowledge were still availing, and quotations from Latin, and even from Greek authors, evinced the tenacity of his memory; he once repeated part of a chorus of Sophocles which he had learnt at school. He now dwelt much on his own writings, which he had formerly rarely mentioned, and had showed to few persons not members of his family; but his favourite and frequent theme was the mercy of God in preparing him, by a protracted illness, for another world, and in debarring him by deafness from the enticing diversion of conversation, whilst he expressed sorrow on account of his ingratitude and inability to feel it duly, and lamented his proneness to think too much of his bodily ailments—a temptation against which he particularly prayed.

\* \* \* \*  
 "To Lady Shore.

"April 27, 1793.

"I have just received another lesson of the vanity of human expectations and enjoyments, in the death of Sir William Jones; of whom it may be said, that he has scarce left his equal behind. In literary acquisitions, and in science, he had no competitor; and his principles were as sound as his learning was extensive;—to all which he added humanity, charity, liberality, and a familiarity of conversation, on all topics, which few possess. At the Gardens, he was my neighbour; and *his servant this morning called me to receive his last sighs*, I went over immediately, but arrived too late: he had breathed his last; but his extremities were warm. It is fortunate for me that I was spared the sight of his expiring struggles; which, however, could scarce have been felt. I have often regretted, as I flatter myself he also did, that our

different avocations prevented our meeting us constantly as we both wished; but I have now reason to be glad that it was otherwise; as the increase of regard from the frequency of intercourse would have added bitterness to the sorrow I feel for his loss. We have both of us the same scene to go through; but when, where, or how it is to happen, the Almighty alone knows:—and that the hour may not fall heavily upon us, and still more heavily on the survivor, let us pray to Him for grace to live according to His laws.

\* \* \* \*  
 "Since writing the above, I have performed my usual devotions, and have read the 17th and 18th Sermons of Jortin, vol. i. The first of the two is very applicable to the tenour of my present reflections; and there is a quotation in it from the Testament, which, though not applicable, I hope, to Sir William, puts me in mind of a conversation that we lately had. He told me the amount of his fortune, and asked me if it were sufficient to live comfortably on in England. He visited me one evening for the express purpose of obtaining my opinion. Knowing, as I did, his moderation and economy, I satisfied him that he had an ample stock; and he had resolved not to stay beyond the next season, in January. But his soul has been this day required of him. \* \* \* At my durbar yesterday I had proofs of the affection entertained by the natives for Sir William Jones. The professors of the Hindu Law, who were in the habit of attendance upon him, burst into unrestrained tears when they spoke to me, and grief clouded many countenances. His death is really a national loss. I pass his late residence, the house in which he died, daily, in my visits to my gardens." \* \* \*

\* \* \* \*  
 "Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke to Francis Baring, Esq.

Bath, October 14, 1792.

"I have heard—and the account is generally credited—that Mr. Shore is in nomination, or actually appointed, to the office of Governor-General of Bengal. Having been appointed by the House of Commons a Member of Committee to impeach one of your late Governor-Generals, Mr. Hastings, I think it my duty to inform you, that, in the exercise of the function imposed on that Committee by the House, we have found Mr. Shore materially concerned as a principal actor and party in certain of the offences charged

\* In his Inaugural Discourse on succeeding to the Chair of the Asiatic Society, Sir J. Shore bestowed an eloquent tribute, dictated no less by private affection than by public gratitude, on the transcendent merits of his predecessor. See vol. i. Appendix iii.

upon Mr. Hastings; that is to say, in the mal-administration of the Revenue Board of which, under Mr. Hastings, he was, for some considerable time, the acting Chief. I think it necessary to inform you, that some of the matters charged as misdemeanours, in which it appears that Mr. Shore was concerned, are actually on evidence before the Lords. Other facts, of a very strong nature, which the Managers for the Commons have opened as offences, are upon your Records; copies of which are in our possession. They go seriously to affect Mr. Shore's administration, as acting Chief in the Revenue Board. The Committee of Managers cannot, consistently with their duty in making good the charge confided to them by the House of Commons, avoid a proceeding in those matters, and the taking such steps, both for supporting the evidence now before the Peers, as well as putting the other and not less important

matter into such a proper course of proceeding as the ends of justice and the public policy may require. They have not hitherto, in any instance, deviated from the line of their duty. In that situation, it is for the prudence of the Court to consider the consequences which possibly may follow from sending out, in offices of the highest rank and of the highest possible power, persons whose conduct, appearing on their own records, is, at the first view, very reprehensible; and against whom such criminal matter, on such grounds, in a manner so solemn, and by men acting under such authority as that of the House of Commons, is partly at issue, and the rest opened and offered in proof before the highest tribunal in the nation.

"I have the honour to be, with very great respect and attention, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"EDMUND BURKE."

On this letter Mr. Shore wrote to his wife when it reached him at Fal-

mouth as he was embarking :

"... Mr. Burke's letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, accusing me of being concerned in Mr. Hastings's misdemeanours. It hurt me excessively;—not on my own account; for I defy Mr. Burke, and all his gang of malignant informers, to prove me dishonest; but from the effect which I feared it might have upon you. Laugh at it, my dear Charlotte; and mind not what a madman says. He appeals to the records of the Indian Company, and to the evidence on Mr.

Hastings's trial, for the proofs that I was a principal actor in the misdemeanours proved against Mr. Hastings; as if the Court, and still less the Ministry, were so blind and so ignorant as not to see the proofs if they existed. . . . His attacks shall never discompose me, if I can only satisfy myself that you do not mind what he says, for I should not be surprised if he were to push the matter before Parliament. So much the better.—I must, I find, be a great man in spite of my teeth."

The impression which the readers of this Life will receive, regarding the subject of it, will probably be, that Lord Teignmouth was a man of very amiable disposition, of a sound understanding and religious principles; that he appeared to be designed by nature rather for the quietude of a private and peaceful life; that he would have made an excellent country clergyman,—an exemplary rural dean,—but that he scarcely possessed the energy, the strength of character, the activity, we may add the ambition, necessary for public life, or political distinction. Yet the force of circumstances made him a statesman, and in a very arduous situation he conducted himself with prudence, firmness, and integrity. His natural moderation preserved him from all desire of personal aggrandisement; and his calm and conscientious disposition secured him, though amidst dangerous associates, from joining in the factious violence of party connexions. He was, on the whole, not ill qualified for the situation he was called upon to fill, nor can we regret that the pleasing task of delineating his character and history has fallen on his son, since he has executed it in a manner to do honour to his father's memory, without sacrificing, if we may judge from internal evidence, any portion of the truth; thus securing to his work at the present time the confidence of the public, and *not without the prospect that, in the future, it may be resorted to as a faithful representation of the deceased, and as furnishing the materials of an interesting and authentic history.*

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## THE PAPAL COURT.

*(With a Plate.)*

THE curious illumination from which the Plate in our present number is copied, represents the administration of public business in the Papal Court. The original is a pen and ink drawing, slightly coloured, upon paper, and evidently cut out of a book, as on its back are some imperfect lines of what appears to be a treatise on forensic eloquence, or perhaps on the canon law. Its age appears to be about the commencement of the 15th century. The very juvenile aspect of the Pope is remarkable; and by his general aspect, particularly his beard, we are

reminded of our King Richard the Second, to whose period, or one shortly after, the costume of the surrounding figures may be referred.

In the Political Songs, edited by Mr. Wright for the Camden Society, is one directed against the avarice and venality of the Court of Rome, written as supposed in the reign of Henry III. but whether it is the production of that or a later age seems uncertain. In any case, it exhibits a picture which, though highly coloured, was characteristic of its subject, during many ages of its tyranny and extortion.

Roma capit singulos et res singulorum;  
Romanorum curia non est nisi forum.  
Ibi sunt venalia jura senatorum,  
Et solvit contraria copia nummorum.

Hic in consistorio si quis causam regat  
Suam, vel alterius, hoc in primis legat,—  
Nisi det pecuniam Roma totum negat,  
Qui plus dat pecuniæ melius allegat.

Romani capitulum habent in decretis,  
Ut petentes audiant manibus repletis:  
Dabis, aut non dabitur, petunt quia petis;  
Qua mensura seminas, et eadem metis.

Munus et petitio currunt passu pari,  
Opereris munere si vis operari:  
Tallium ne timeas si velit causari,  
Nummus eloquentia gaudet singulari.

Nummis in hac curia non est qui non vacet;  
Crux placet, rotunditas, et albedo placet,  
Et cum totum placeat, et Romanis placet,  
Ubi nummus loquitur, et lex omnis tacet.

Si quo grandi munere bene pascas manum,  
Frustra quis objiciet vel Justinianum,  
Vel sanctorum canones, quia tanquam vanum  
Transferunt has paleas, et inbursant granum.

Solam avaritiam Roma novit parca,  
Parcit danti munera, parco non est parca:  
Nummus est pro numine, et pro Marco marca,  
Et est minus celebris ara, quam sit arca.

Cum ad papam veneris, habe pro constanti,  
Non est locus pauperi, soli favet danti;  
Vel si munus præstitum non est aliquanti,  
Respondet hic tibi sic, Non est michi tanti.

Papa, si rem tangimus, nomen habet are,  
 Quicquid habent alii, solus vult papare ;  
 Vel si verbum Gallicum vis apocopare,—  
*Paez, Paez, dit li mot*, si vis impetrare.

Papa querit, chartula querit, bulla querit,  
 Porta querit, cardinalis querit, cursor querit,  
 Omnes querunt : et si quod des uni deerit,  
 Totum jus falsum est, tota causa perit.

Das istis, das aliis, addis dona datis,  
 Et cum satis dederis, querunt ultra satis.  
 O vos bursæ turgidæ, Romam veniatis ;  
 Romæ viget physica bursis constipatis.

In the last verse but one of this quotation the several sources of expense to the suitor are rehearsed ; as including not only the Pope himself, but the brief, the bull, the door (that is, we may suppose, the usher of the chamber), the cardinal, and the messenger.

The appropriation of the parties which appear in our picture must be partly conjectural. The person in a red gown furred with white, and holding a charter, if not a cardinal, is probably a doctor of law conducting the cause ; the next person is perhaps some lordly suitor holding his head high, whilst behind him stands either a poorer one, or the rich man's servant, putting his hand to his purse, and about to pay the fees of the court, certainly with as melancholy an air as if they were at his own expense. The desk of the scribe is curious, and stored with conveniences, though he prefers to write on his knee. It contains, besides a glass of black ink, a vessel apparently for the mixture of other colours, an instrument for smoothing his parchment, a seal, and, besides a coin lying loose, a small slit to let money into a box below. The figures around the Pope appear to be his officers of state ; one of them carries a sceptre or mace. The Pope himself wears his triple crown, and bears the sword, and around are emblems of his sovereign power.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 10.*

MAY I beg that you will favour me by inserting the following remarks in reference to some portions of a letter on Swindon Church, signed PLANTAGENET, which appeared in *your July number*.

First, to correct an error into which your correspondent has fallen as to the date of the *chancel* and *south aisle*.

He observes, " It would seem that this edifice originally consisted only of the *chancel*, nave, and tower ; and that the *south aisle*, the porch, and the north aisle were added at different periods between the *fifteenth* and the *seventeenth centuries*, in the order just enumerated."

Now the tower and part of the nave walls are Norman work, while the chancel presents a good specimen of the late early-English and early-Decorated styles prevailing from 1270 to 1330 : the chancel cannot therefore be coeval with the Norman tower and nave ; and if this church originally consisted of a chancel, nave, and tower, it is quite certain that the original chancel no longer exists. As regards the *south aisle*, which your correspondent ascribes to some period between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, the whole design and general proportions of this part of the edifice show it to be of equal age with the chancel, and this is more especially confirmed by the character of the eastern window, which presents one of the earliest examples of the introduction of tracery, as seen in the pointed quatrefoil over the centre wide mullion or jamb of the narrow trefoil-headed lights on either side.

These facts have a material bearing upon the proposed alterations and additions to this interesting little church, and, taken with others which will be mentioned in the course of these remarks, they afford ample warrant for the adoption of the plan which has been recommended by the architect, Mr. Fulljames, and sanctioned by the

Rev. the Rector and the Committee. Your correspondent is perhaps not aware that circumstances exist, which restrict the committee from interfering with the north aisle at all; now, bearing this restriction in mind, allow me to pass in review the objects laid before the architect by the committee as desiderata, and the design of the former for carrying them out. These objects were to rebuild the nave and south aisle, which are in a very dilapidated state, to remove the large and unsightly pews which disfigure the body of the church, and a tasteless gallery erected in the tower, and extending from the east to the west side of it; providing sittings in the body of the church in lieu of those which would be thus displaced, and additional accommodation, which is much required, for the poor; and further, to attach a vestry to some portion of the building.

Now, the south aisle being the portion of the structure to which the notice of the architect became particularly directed by the restriction as regards the north aisle, he proposed in rebuilding this to throw out a south transept, by which considerably increased accommodation would be obtained; and that the sittings thus procured might be made convenient for the very necessary purposes of hearing and seeing, and also to increase still further the capacity of the church, he proposed a substitution of early-English pillars and arches in strict accordance with the style of the chancel and south aisle, for two low and massive Norman piers and narrow arches, which, excepting their mere antiquity,\* have nothing interesting to recommend them, and which, with the opposite nave walls, present a great obstruction both to hearing and seeing; as may easily be imagined, when it is stated that their united thickness is equal to one third of the whole width of the nave, that they occupy an area of one twelfth of the contents of the south aisle, and that

the height of the piers is only six feet three inches to the spring of the arches.

This is the proposed alteration which gives rise to a complaint from your correspondent, that, "instead of the piers in the nave, pillars of a light and meagre character are to be substituted," the truth being, that, when Mr. Fulljames's plan is executed, you will pass, as in the instance of the Temple Church in London, through a Norman tower into a uniform early-English building, instead of being presented with a mixture of Norman and more recent styles, in which the Norman remains would appear only as unmeaning obstructions to the main purposes for which churches are ever either erected or enlarged.

But "the tower it is proposed to disfigure by making an opening through its south-eastern wall into a vestry, whereby its character would be at once obliterated, and its stability materially impaired!"

In answer to the former part of this objection I am satisfied to refer your correspondent to the plate which accompanies his paper, in which the tower is represented with the porch abutting against its *north-eastern* wall; for with that plate before me I confess that I cannot comprehend by what ingenuity it would be possible to erect a similar or even a much larger structure against the south-eastern wall, so as materially to affect, much less to obliterate, the character of the tower; but as to its stability being materially impaired, by what? by an arched doorway three feet in width, through walls "varying in thickness from two feet two inches to nearly three feet!"

Your correspondent proposes to terminate the tower by a short conical spire; but there is no reason for believing that such a termination entered into the original design; and it would produce an unsightly effect, for the sides of the hexagonal tower being all unequal, the inclination of lines produced from their angles to a common central point would be so too, and an appearance of untruth would thus be occasioned, both as regards the uprightness of the spire and the correctness of the centre.

Yours, &c. SIWARD.

\* It was, undoubtedly, on the ground of their antiquity and *singularity* that the preservation of these architectural features was advocated by our correspondent.—  
EDIT.



Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

THE house occupied by the nuns of Syon (of whose residence in Lisbon your Magazine for this month contains an engraving), during their abode in Peckham, stands very conspicuously in the high street or main road into Kent, and has been, for the last quarter of a century, the residence of John Dalton, esq. It is a large handsome brick building, with the founder's arms emblazoned in a square compartment of the upper story, and a tall turret, with a clock over the stables; the whole being inclosed with high walls and lofty iron gates and railing, similar, in its general appearance, to the country mansions erected by the rich citizens of London about a century since, when Peckham was considered far away from town. Whilst occupied by the nuns, a long range of buildings extended on the left side of the entrance; these were removed by the present proprietor, and an idea may be formed of the extent of the premises by mentioning, that ten rooms were then destroyed, leaving twenty-seven in the present house and offices. An avenue of tall elm trees extended several hundred feet in the rear of the gardens, which were then very monastic in their arrangement and appearance; at the end of the kitchen garden stands a small gothic tower of two stories, and under the adjoining greenhouse several of the religious are buried, as recorded in Aungier's History. In the Roman Catholic annual almanacks of that period these premises are denominated Syon House, after the old foundation at Isleworth; but, from respect to the prioress, who was long remembered by the neighbours, they called it the Priory House, which name has been retained ever since.

This communication may form an useful note to Aungier's History of the Nuns of Syon.

Yours, &c. F. M.

Huddersfield,  
May 17.

Mr. URBAN,

IN some former papers which you have had the kindness to insert, I have adduced several reasons tending to show that this alpine district was the favourite resort of the ancient Britons; I shall, therefore, merely state on the

present occasion, in corroboration of my opinion, that during the excavations required in making the railroad in this neighbourhood, and since that time, many other relics of the ancient Britons have been brought to light, such as celts and coins in considerable number. I regret to say that the whole of these were speedily disposed of without any *proper* examination, though the circumstance of their being of British origin was attested by the parties who described them to me, as being of a very rude description, most of them more or less disked, with one side concave and the other convex; but what the figures upon them were, or what the inscriptions, I have not yet been able to ascertain. Most of these coins were found near Brighthouse, but a few miles from this place. Those however which have been described to me by my friend Mr. Turner, who resides in this neighbourhood, and who is himself an experienced antiquary, still retain the traces of the figure of some animal, with an inscription not in Roman characters, but of a ruder character. As soon, however, as it shall be in my power to procure more perfect impressions of any of these specimens of early British coinage, they shall be forwarded to you, in the hope that you will give them a place in your pages, which is the likeliest if not the only method of saving such antiquarian relics from oblivion.

It is extremely probable that the ancient British road ran nearly in the same direction that was subsequently adopted by the Roman conquerors. Most indeed of the Roman towns in Britain were erected on the ruins of former British settlements, and accordingly we find marks of Roman occupancy, such as the existence of a square camp, and Roman coins, and fragments of vases, at no great distance from the very place where these ancient British relics have been found. I should have felt less reluctance in forwarding these impressions had they been more distinct, but no one, I think, at all conversant with such subjects, can hesitate in pronouncing them to be impressions of ancient British coins; and, perhaps, their very rudeness is no small proof of their superior antiquity.

J. K. WALKER, M.D.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield.*

IN some former papers relating to those groups of massy stones, once existing in such great numbers, and still to be found in many parts of Britain, I endeavoured to shew that these ancient British remains, which we still call cromlechs, cairns, logan stones, tolmens, or humberd stones, derive their origin from the patriarchal times recorded in scripture. And I have shewn that the names themselves are in many instances significant in the Hebrew language. But the object of my present paper is to draw your attention to those most important of all the monuments of the ancient Druids, the circular temples, which are no where met with in such number and magnificence as in the British isles. This form of structure too is recorded in scripture, for the word גִּלְגַּל (or Gilgal), is equivalent to a circle, and gave name to that famous camp or fortress, where the host of Israel first pitched their tents in the land of Canaan, after they passed the river Jordan in a miraculous manner dryshod. We have moreover existing monuments in Cornwall, which were erected by the Phœnician miners in that part of Britain. The curious cluster of stone circles at *Botallac*, in Cornwall, is the first of these stone circles to which I shall advert. The very word itself is a compound of the Hebrew word Bethel, which was changed by the Phœnicians to Bothel, and the Saxon name for the oak. In the seeming disorder of some parts of this circular monument, some antiquaries have thought they could trace a mystical meaning—and that to each part was assigned some appropriate use; but as this forms no part of the object of my present paper, which is simply to notice the circular form of the singular structure, I shall forbear any conjectures on this head. Every antiquary has some theory of his own. The open temple of a circular form at *Rowldrich* is another instance, which has given name to the adjacent town. The word *roileag*, in the old Irish language, signifies a church. There are many barrows of different shapes within sight of Rowldrich, particularly near a place called *Chapel*. On the heath is a large flat and circular tumulus ditched about, with a small

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stump in the centre.\* No antiquary has yet doubted that this most interesting remain was originally a Pagan temple. Whoever is of opinion that these Druidical circles, in the number of the stones of which they consist, have some relation to the ancient astronomical cycles, will find this subject very ably discussed by one of the most learned antiquaries of the present day,† and the proofs he adduces will by some be regarded as conclusive. But that able author is decidedly of opinion that these stone circles were places dedicated to Pagan worship. Indeed the circular form was highly revered by the Greeks, as appears from the following passage of Homer's *Iliad*, lib. xviii.

Κηρυκες δ' ἄρα λαον κρηττον, οἱ δὲ γεροντες  
Εἶατ' ἐπὶ ξεστοισι λιθοῖσι ἱερῶ ἐνὶ κυκλάῳ.

Here the heralds are described as sitting within a *sacred circle* in order to give judgment, the circle being formed of rough-hewn stone. But I intend to show that these sacred circles, in use before the Christian æra, were in various parts of Britain resorted to for ages by the early Christian converts, and that in some instances they got the name of *kirk-stones*. And it is not improbable that from these places of Druidical worship many of our parishes, which have the name of *Kil* prefixed, have originally sprung, the Gallic *Cil* denoting the circle inclosing the temple of the Druids. Many of the names of our hills have the same syllable prefixed to their names, and it usually happens in such instances that either some actual remains of Druidism are to be found, or, if not, traditions recorded of the former settlements of that ancient priesthood in some part of the neighbourhood.

In Cumberland we may find examples of remains of Druidical monuments, of a circular form. In the parish of *Whitbeck* several such exist. I will mention one, near *Gutterby*, which at the present day bears the name of *kirk-stones*. It is composed of thirty stones, which form parts of *two circles*, an interior and exterior one, similar in position to those of *Stone-henge*. In

\* *Vide Dr. Stakeley.*

† Godfrey Higgins, esq. on the Celtic Druids.

the parish of *Millum*, in the same county, there *did* exist the remains of a Druidical temple, which the country people called *sunken kirk*, i. e. a church sunk into the earth. It is *nearly a circle* of very large stones, pretty entire, only a few fallen upon sloping ground in a swampy meadow. At the entrance there are four large stones, two on each side, at the distance of six feet. Through these you enter into a circular area, twenty-nine yards by thirty. The entrance is nearly south-east. It seems probable that the altar stood in the middle, as there are some stones still to be seen there, though sunk deep in the earth. The situation and aspect of the Druidical temple near *Keswick* is in every respect similar to this, except the rectangular recess, formed by ten large stones, which is peculiar to *Keswick*.

And I am informed that there are other remains of stone circles in these northern districts, where there yet exist so many popular superstitions and customs. Indeed, we find in Camden's account of Westmoreland allusion made to the ruins of one ancient round structure, which has always been considered to have been a temple dedicated to *Diana*, but which is now known by the name of *Kirkstield*. Many such instances will be found in the ancient monuments of Scotland. Sometimes there are two circles of stones, at others three circles, having the same common centre.

From the general arrangement of the stones, one of the largest having a cavity, at the bottom of which there is a passage for any liquid sacrifice to run down the side of it, nothing can be more evident than that the triple circle of stones was intended as an *heathen temple*, where Pagan priests performed their idolatrous ceremonies; and what is most remarkable is, that most of these singular structures are still known by the name of *clipsed or temple stones*; and one of them, we are told, in the parish of *Skawlin*, is full of grass, and was formerly an ordinary place of burial, and considered to be so, by the natives who die without baptism, and the strangers. There is likewise made use of in the

shire of *Inverness*, which consists of two circles of stones, and was formerly known by the name of *Chapel Piglay*, from a lady of that name who used to repair thither for the exercise of her devotion, before a church was built in that part of the country. What adds to the interest of this account, which I have extracted from Camden, is the extraordinary sanctity in which a neighbouring grove of trees was held. So sacred indeed was it reputed, that no one would cut a branch out of it, and the women who dwelt near it, when they recovered out of childbed, were wont to repair thither, to return their thanks to God, as in other places of the kingdom they attend churches for the same purpose. In the midst of this grove there is a well or fountain, called the well of the chapel, which is also held sacred; and Dr. Jamieson, in his *Historical Account of the Children*, relates a singular instance of an old man in the North of Scotland, who, though very regular in his devotions, never addressed the Supreme Being by any other title than that of *ark deud*, accounting every other derogatory to the divine Majesty.

It is clear that, for many ages after the introduction of Christianity into Britain, the firm hold which Druidism had upon the mind of her inhabitants was a source of much annoyance to the first missionaries in this country. Some pagan monuments were overturned, but others were maintained inviolable for ages. But, in order to render the transition from a false to a true worship less difficult, it was no uncommon practice with the early missionaries, not merely in Britain but in other parts of the world, to convert the temples dedicated to idolatrous uses into Christian churches. This expedient will account for the situation of many of our churches, which actually occupy the ancient sites of Druid temples. It is probable that in many instances stone circles existed on the site of some of these churches, and were the scene of religious worship of the first converts to Christianity: of all figures, the Druids most often the image. The *druidical Kirkbeck*, or circle of stones, originally was converted into Kirk, which is now pronounced church. It was a new monument church. It was a church, or part of worship in the

idical times, was literally no more than a *circle of stones*. These stones, circularly placed, had always an high stone for the presiding priest or judge. This stone generally stood single, thereby serving occasionally for the altar or high stone of sacrifice. Though in most instances, as Christianity flourished, other more eligible sites for Christian churches were afterwards found, yet the ancient kirk or temple stones were visited for ages, though no worship was performed there. Where no regular church was built in the district, as was too much the case for many ages, these ancient stone circles were probably resorted to, and a congregation formed for the celebration of Christian worship. If such was the case, it affords a sufficient reason why the term kirk-stones should still be attached to these venerable relics; and, though few of them still exist, yet who can look with indifference on those once hallowed rocks, where the early Christians were accustomed to meet, and to celebrate the worship of the newly-preached Saviour, perhaps in those very temples which had in still earlier times been dedicated to the mysterious and bloody ceremonies of the Druidic religion; thus turning the altars of perished Paganism into the hallowed temples of the living God? There are many such stone altars of Druidism in this and the neighbouring counties; and I am much deceived if some of them were not subsequently used as places of worship for the primitive Christians of this district. There is a collection of rocks in Ogden, in the parish of *Halifax*, still known by the name of "*Ogden Kirk*," which surely indicates that something more than mere Druidism was the origin of its present name. There is a wood in the vicinity called *Snake Hill*, or *Snag Hill*.\*

\* A tradition is said to prevail in the neighbourhood to the following effect:

"In days of old, there lived in the valley of the Holy Brook a cottager, whose child, an exceedingly lovely one, had for its companion a snow-white serpent. One morning however the cottager saw the child sharing its pottage with the serpent, giving to it (as the tradition represents) each alternate spoonful; a movement of the latter however to come nearer the dish was mistaken by the father for a hostile

attack, and he instantly struck it with his bill, severing the snake in two. From that time the "*faerie childe*" pined away, and speedily died. The record of the event is still they say preserved in the name of an adjoining wood, "*Snakehill*, or *Snaghill*."

Nor can I omit to mention, as one more example of stone circles in the parish of *Halifax*, a ring of stones, which is not altogether destroyed, in the township of *Bankisland*. The stones of this circle are not *now* erect, but lie in a confused heap, like the ruins of a building, and it is probable that many of the largest may have been taken away. It gives the name of *Ringstone Edge* to the adjacent moor. No one can doubt, I apprehend, but that this stone circle was originally constructed by the aboriginal Britons, under the superintendence of the Druids, either as a temple or a court of justice or both, as Druidical circles were used for worship and for seats of judgment. We find the same thing said of Bethel and Gilgal† in the days of Samuel, who made them the annual seats of judgment. There is also a Roman camp in the neighbourhood of *Ringstone*; so apparently desirous were the Romans of extirpating the Druidical priesthood. There is also very near to this camp a place called *The Crags*, which, both by its British name and the remains dug up from time to time, seems to have been a retreat in

attack, and he instantly struck it with his bill, severing the snake in two. From that time the "*faerie childe*" pined away, and speedily died. The record of the event is still they say preserved in the name of an adjoining wood, "*Snakehill*, or *Snaghill*."

† † is a roundish heap of stones,

very ancient times for man or for wild beasts, as it once exhibited the resemblance of a large cavern. This may have been a Druidical asylum, as it formerly was covered with oaks, of which *immense roofs* are continually brought to light in every direction. As this interesting district is contiguous to my own summer residence, I hope at some future day to have it in my power to bring to light some further evidence of Druidical occupancy, especially in that part of the district called *Weystone Edge*. In this part of the country there are still standing many rocks of various shapes and sizes, such as may once have formed a circular temple, and call for a more patient examination than from their remote situation they have hitherto received. It has been mentioned in the earliest records under the name of Booth Dean. The mosses hereabout, when cut into for fuel, exhibit in great abundance the fragments of trees, which makes it probable that it was once woody. Tacitus in his *Annals* mentions a grove in Germany which bore the name of *Baduhenna*, and it may be that the etymology of both names is the same, meaning a temple of Diana. The monosyllable *both* or *booth* corresponds in some degree with the Hebrew *beth*—a prefix often used in Scripture to signify temple. The *Brimham* rocks of this county were probably dedicated to the god Rimmon, under the title of Beth Rimmon, corrupted into Brimham.

The circular temples of *Abury* and *Stonehenge* are known to all. I shall not therefore say more than that they appear to be of Phœnician origin—that the adytums or *interior circles* of both these grand but rude remains of British magnificence bear such an analogy to the Holy of Holies in Solomon's temple, as to induce a belief that they were formed subsequently to the temple of Jerusalem, which was built about a thousand years before Christ by Solomon, who applied to Hiram King of Tyre for assistance in building the temple. It seems probable, therefore, that the same country that supplied workmen to build the one, suggested the construction of the other. *There was this difference however, one was dedicated to Jehovah, the only true God, the other to the worship*

of Canaanitish idols. I have already in former papers described the character of the ancient British mythology. At Abury and Stonehenge the priests and people met at stated periods to try the causes that were brought before them, and to sacrifice to the sun and moon, under the title of Baal and Bealta, or Moloch. This double object was exactly in unison with the patriarchal custom. One observation more I will make, that, however rude and desolate be their appearance at the present day, we have *no proof they were so* when used for places of worship. They might have been plastered or even magnificently ornamented. The Druidical stones were *whole stones*, like those *stones of memorial* recorded in Scripture. The Egyptians, we know, were in the earliest ages addicted to the idolatrous custom of engraving allegorical emblems, and may it not have been one motive for the strict command of Moses to the Israelites, who lived so long in Egypt, when he forbid that the stones should be worked or engraved, to prevent them from adopting the example of the Egyptians? Nor do we find the Israelites, though guilty of idolatry in repeated instances, ever accused of imitating the hieroglyphical models of the Egyptians. The ordering of them to be covered with plaster may perhaps have been designed to prevent this practice, which led to such degrading superstitions in other countries. I might enumerate other circular temples in Ireland, in Anglesey, and Cornwall, all tending to shew that the form of a circle was most usually adopted in the temples of the first inhabitants of these islands. It is to be lamented that so few documents exist from which we may learn the period when the light of Christianity first dawned on this island, though we have reason to believe, as I have shewn in a former paper, that Christian missionaries visited this country at least as early as the second century. Some have asserted that it was planted by St. Paul himself, under the auspices of the family of Caractacus. "It is a remarkable and interesting fact," says a distinguished prelate, "that the detention of the British hostages should have been coincident

with St. Paul's residence there as a prisoner; and it was not a less favourable coincidence that they should be released from confinement in the *same year* in which St. Paul was set at liberty. Nothing could be more convenient for St. Paul's mission to the Gentiles than the opportunity which their return must have offered him of introducing the Gospel into Britain, and nothing more probable than that he should readily embrace such an opportunity." But, whatever was the period of the first promulgation of Christianity in Britain, it is quite clear that the professors of Druidism were in existence, and displayed some vigour, until the twelfth or fourteenth century. They took refuge in many of the wild and unfrequented districts of Wales, and even of this and the neighbouring counties. But we have reason to believe that in this district at least, long before any regular church was erected for the more decent observance of Christian worship, there was a little flock of followers of a crucified Saviour, who left the ancient superstitions of Druidism, and, though the habits of many generations prejudiced them in favour of their ancient place of worship, yet they no longer participated in the bloody rites of their forefathers. The rocking-stone at a short distance from the Roman town of Cambodunum, situate at the borders of Scamonden, near Huddersfield, which has retained the name of *Holy Stone* to this day, no doubt gave name to the neighbouring township of *Golcar*, which is a contraction from *Godle-scar*, for so it is spelt in some copies from the earliest writers. It was the name given to it by our Saxon ancestors, though it is, like many other names in Domesday, incorrectly spelt. To render Christianity palatable to the Anglo-Saxons, Augustine was instructed by the Pope to permit the exercise of some of their ancient peculiarities, by incorporating into the purer faith the less offensive tenets of their own superstition, and he permitted the conversion of their temples into Christian churches, by merely destroying the idols and consecrating the altars. We have no conclusive evidence to shew the precise period when a fabric for the celebration of Christian worship was first erected

in this part of the kingdom; but, from the abandonment of the Roman station of Cambodunum by the Saxons, who occupied the less bleak and more defensible position at Almonbury, and subsequently perhaps the present site of Huddersfield, we have every reason to believe that a timber edifice was constructed in both of those places in the early Saxon times. Camden was incorrect in supposing that a basilica was built at Almonbury by Paulinus, which could not be the case, as at some future opportunity I hope most satisfactorily to shew.

J. K. WALKER.

MR. URBAN, *Yarmouth, June 21.*

AMONG the MSS. which came to me from Sir Henry Spelman's library is one entitled "Certain Observations concerning the Life and Raigne of Elizabeth Queen of England, with the Proceedings from hir Death to the Coronation of King James." The narrative, which is preceded by a dedicatory letter to Sir Thomas Hesketh, consists of about 100 pages. Its contents are not so much political as personal regarding the Queen, and were evidently written by some one who had access to private means of knowledge. My object in now troubling you is in the hope that either by yourself or some of your readers I may be enabled to ascertain whether my MS. has ever been printed, and who is its author. There are two clues to the latter inquiry, by means of which I trust that those who are more conversant than myself with the literature of the times, may be able to solve my question. The writer, although he nowhere gives his name, states himself to have been in the service and confidence of Lord Treasurer Burghley, and to have composed this memoir after the death of that nobleman. He also subjoins to it the following poem, followed by the initials *J. C.* or *J. G.* in a cypher; a poem so much superior to the general run of those of the Elizabethan age, that, if unprinted, I can neither doubt that it will be acceptable to your friends, or that they will trace in it the hand of some well-known bard of the day.

Yours, &c. DAWSON TURNER.

VERSES GRATULATORIE UPON THE KING'S MA<sup>ty</sup> ENTRANCE.

Among the most, (though wanting gifts of art,)  
 Yet in affection equall with the best,  
 Vouchsafe (great King) to take in gracious part  
 These plaine and humble lynes to thee adress'd;  
 And let that zeale, the better part affords,  
 Supply the want of artificiall words.  
 My slender muse, which in the spring of youth  
 Was wont to sing of loue and vayne delight,  
 Which feeds the mind with shadowes more than truth,  
 Diuerting reason from the rule of right;  
 When time pluck'd of that veyle w<sup>ch</sup> fancy fitted,  
 Did blush to see the errors she cōmitted.  
 And ever since she hath in silence slept  
 (Sleep is secure, and silence voyd of blame):  
 Long did she fare like one in prison kept,  
 Till now, awaked with thy glorious name,  
 She breaks hir fetters and presumes to sing  
 The peaceful entrance of the British King.  
 A subject fitte for poets of most worth,  
 Yet pardon mee (redoubted soueraine)  
 That I (unknowne) assay to sett it forth  
 In these rude verses of a lowly strain;  
 And think, although I shew my want of skill,  
 He giues enough that giueth with good will.  
 Those darksom clouds, which, hanging o're our heads,  
 Did threaten warre and miseries at hand,  
 Are now dispersed, while the warme sun spreads  
 His brightest beames upon this happy land:  
 Such hap did never any land befall,  
 To see a chaunge, yet feele no chaunge at all.  
 The day is past, and yet no night succeeds:  
 A prince is dead, and yet a prince doth liue:  
 Th' Almighty power sends help when most it needs,  
 And good successe to good attempts doth giue;  
 For Wrong through by-paths runs from worse to worse,  
 But Right maintains one uncontrolled course.  
 The Roman oft assayed, but in vaine,  
 To make a perfect conquest of this ile:  
 The warlick Saxon and the sturdy Dane  
 Pursu'd the same in tempring force with guile:  
 The Norman race, as forward as the best,  
 Made proof, but sped no better than the rest.  
 It's fruitlesse then for man to prove by art,  
 Or striue by force t'accomplish his desires;  
 For of himself he is the smallest part,  
 And fayles of that whereto his will aspires:  
 What Power divine had from the first directed,  
 Is in the fulness of due time effected.  
 Religion now sits stablish'd in hir throne:  
 Consent of lawes by union is enforced:  
 Successe of time hath made two kingdoms one,  
 Now link'd in league neuer to bee diuorced.  
 Such blisse (great prince) doth thy fayre entrance bring,  
 One God, one lawe, one people, and one King.  
 No witt or power of man, but God alone,  
 Hath wrought this work, for He himself is one.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

CHURCH architecture and Church principles are both likely to sustain, at no very distant period, a severe trial; the one is too intimately connected with the other to allow of the supposition that either can exist alone, or that one can pass unhurt through the fire and leave the other to perish. Both must stand or fall together, both have the same opponents, and each is viewed through the same mist of prejudice and error. If we could look into the future we might see the malice of the opposers of Church principles prevailing for a season, obloquy and persecution following those who have moral courage sufficient to become confessors for the cause of truth; but it is not too much to anticipate that in the end the triumph of sound and correct principles, whether of Church creeds or Church architecture, will be the certain result.

I have been led into this letter and these reflections by the correspondence of "Saxon" in several recent Magazines, and regret much at the timid tone in which the letters are written; and, indeed, I should feel at a loss to guess at what your correspondent levelled his remarks, if he had not pointedly alluded to the Cambridge Camden Society and its publication, the *Ecclesiologist*, both of which, the Society and the book, were established to promulgate sound principles of Church architecture, founded on Church principles; and if your correspondent had openly avowed that he had taken an opposite view of the case, and urged with the Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy that a new style was wanted to accord with the fashionable, and unhappily too prevalent and too lax notions of religion of the day, I should have left the matter between them; but, when I found that the writer of the observations alluded to is professedly an admirer of ancient Church architecture, I think it necessary, having more than once in your pages endeavoured to exhibit its merits, to add my humble endeavours to remove some misapprehensions into which I fear your correspondent has fallen.

I shall in these observations refer to parochial churches alone, as the age is too cold to raise anew the abbeys and collegiate churches and cathedrals of old England. To preserve those

we have left is all we dare wish for. To avert the hands of mischievous architects from those matchless fabrics is a sacred duty in every churchman.

Referring to the last letter of "Saxon," from which I have somewhat strayed, I find great admiration avowed for some ideal system of English architecture, and at least an implied censure of those magnificent churches which, mutilated as they are, still exist as models of church architecture, such as no part of the world, transalpine or cisalpine, can shew: they are viewed by "Saxon" with a sort of sneer, as suitable to the ritual of Rome, where it does not signify whether the worshipper is outside the fabric or within, and totally useless for the reformed Church of England—a style "indiscriminately used for the house of God and for the strong hold of the oppressive baron, for the cell of the hermit and for the quadrangular mansion of the voluptuous lord of the manor;" the latter class of dignitaries I suppose exists in the Bulwer novels or some works of that class. Alas! that our simple-hearted ancestors, the old English gentlemen, should turn out to be sensualists and voluptuaries, that the dwellers at Cotehele or Ightham, or even in the lordly chambers of Haddon and Penshurst, should revel in voluptuousness, in halls too at which the lady of a manufacturer of Manchester or Birmingham would only look with feelings of pity for the boorish and unfashionable chamber of the old English voluptuary. I should not dwell on these and similar expressions of your correspondent so long if it were not necessary to expose the falseness of the views of a vast class of writers on our old English architecture. True, the details of the architecture of the castle, the mansion, or the church were the same; but the building was essentially different; the one could never be mistaken for the other. It was reserved for a more recent age to witness a really voluptuous dwelling usurp the name and form of an abbey, or a London tradesman's dwelling to be styled a priory. Such absurdities and inconsistencies were totally unknown to our ancestors: a church had a character of its own; it was like no other building, and its uses could never be mistaken.



The pliable architecture was capable of being moulded to any use, but the rules on which the building was erected were definite and permanent.

Now let us look at the multitude of Gothic churches which cover our land from Dover to Penzance. What a catalogue could be given of structures, each of which would absorb more money than is now bestowed to build sixty or eighty churches in the holes and corners of the metropolis;—look at Boston, that incomparable model of a parish church; then turn to Coventry, with its matchless spires; to the many churches in Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, too numerous to be even named here; piles, which millions of our money could not build; and, after surveying these magnificent piles, descend to the smaller temples, each in its village so many gems of architecture, all decaying and too often dilapidated and ruined, but all beautiful. When, I ask, were these structures raised, and by whom? can any entire new church be pointed out since the Reformation which will bear a comparison with the humblest of these ancient fabrics. True we are told by "Saxon" that our Reformers in rescuing the Church of England from the thralldom of Rome, departed in everything from the usages of that communion; truly it is to be regretted that one of these departings was from the practice of building churches to the destruction of them; the overthrow of monasteries, the union of parishes, and the desecration of chapels, were, let it ever be recollected, the first fruits of that Reformation. But it is idle to waste more words to establish a fact which no one contradicts; it is clear that the only models of church architecture in our land are anterior to the Reformation. I shall therefore leave general views, and turn to the more immediate objects which are censured by your correspondent; and here I will oppose fact to theory. *Chancels* are objected to because they were unknown to what your correspondent styles the primitive Church, and of which, as far as buildings are concerned, inasmuch as we know very little, we are at liberty to speculate the more. I believe no church older than the time of Constantine is known to exist; and in those of that age, or built subse-

quently on the ancient model, we find the exact prototype of our own parish church, a nave with aisles and a chancel; and we know, moreover, and "Saxon" admits it, that it was accident and convenience which led to the change of the court of law into the temple of religion; but does your correspondent infer that no choir existed in these churches, that no enclosed place appropriated to the clergy, and to the clergy alone, and divided from the laity by screens, was to be found? If it did exist it was a chancel, and if measurements were taken it would appear a far deeper chancel than could be found in any English church. The form of the cross was adopted first by the Greek church, or rather, I should say, by the Greek branch of the Catholic church, for the schism had not then arisen, and it was so much improved by the Latins that no one would, I think, hesitate to prefer the latter form. But had the Greek church no chancel? Is there not a chancel both in the Orthodox and Russian Greek churches, separating, almost imperceptibly to sight, the clergy from the laity. If your correspondent looks for precedent into the oldest of the churches which have reached us, he will find chancels, or something like them, quite as deep, and more completely separated from the nave or body of the church, than in any English example; unless, perhaps, he turns to unhappy St. Sophia, the interior of which having undergone an operation much like protestantizing the building, is as naked and open and fit for the uses of a Scotch Kirk or any other schismatic congregation, as the most ardent opposer of chancels could desire.

It is difficult to ascertain what proportion the chancel of an ancient church bears to the nave, but I think about one-third of the entire structure may be taken as the general scale. To instance an example near at hand: Northfleet Church, Kent, is in round numbers 150 feet long, of which 50 is taken up by the chancel; this is separated from the nave by the ancient rood screen, and the clergy proceed to the altar to read the communion service, and no one who has ever attended the service there will complain of any indistinctness or difficulty of hearing

that portion of the service which is read from within the screen; indeed, in this and other country churches I have ever remarked that the clergyman's voice was heard more distinctly from the altar at the end, even of the deep chancel, than in the reading desk; and, as for seeing the clergyman, this is perfectly unnecessary at prayers, as the congregation ought to be on their knees, with their heads bowed in humility, not gaping and gazing at, or criticising, the officiating priest. The situation of the pulpit is of course in the nave, where the preacher can be both seen and heard; but the importance of seeing the clergy at prayers will surely not be urged by any one except those to whom the unstained gloves and the white cambric handkerchief and the diamond ring of the fashionable preacher are often greater objects of note than the prayers.

Now let us imagine the case of a church built upon old Church principles, in a populous part of London. Suppose then, instead of ten or twelve small and cheap structures, a large and magnificent temple, capable of holding in its ample nave some thousands of worshippers, not snugly boxed up in pews but kneeling side by side on the floor of the church, with simple benches to sit during the lessons and sermon. Suppose to this spacious church a college was added, and ten or fifteen clergy (our ancestors would have named thirty or forty), were appointed to perform the duties of the parish, and to meet daily for divine worship in the church, with a choir of singers to take up the choral portions of the service. Would not the clergy of such a church require a deep chancel, in which they might all stand and assist at a solemn service? and if, as would doubtless be the case, so unusual and magnificent an establishment had arisen, and crowds of communicants had thronged the altar, would not a deep chancel be required to allow of them to approach; and would not the mere separation of the chancel from the rest of the church aid and encourage the feeling of veneration to the holy sacrifice in the worshippers? If to this temple had been attached a series of dwellings for the college of priests, I think your correspondent, ardent admirer of the

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English Church as he is, would have rejoiced to see the day on which such a structure should be raised. But when we see a number of small and insignificant churches are built, which look little better than competitors with the many meeting-houses in their neighbourhood, I cannot help feeling they are more mischievous than beneficial to the Established Church.

When we look with pain on the mean buildings which the Establishment are raising up, the universal feature of which is cheapness, we see a splendid temple has been raised in the environs of the metropolis, which is not equalled by any church built since the Reformation, which with the presbytery and schools will form a truly ecclesiastical group, and evince that ages of persecution and obloquy have not annihilated the spirit of church-building in the professors of the ancient faith; and when we reflect that voluntary offerings alone, without aid from the government, or from rates wrung from the unwilling pockets of dissenters, have sufficed to rear the pile; and when we hear further that another equally spacious structure is about to be built in another suburb,—it will be seen that the ancient spirit of church-building which led to the construction of the thousands of glorious piles in our land, though obscured and depressed, is not entirely extinguished.

From these censures upon the new churches I can happily exempt Camberwell new church, a cruciform structure, with central tower, truly designed upon ancient models, which it is pleasing to be able to adduce not only as an example of correct architecture, but as a practical answer to your correspondent's objection to deep chancels. This modern temple possesses a chancel quite equal in proportions to any ancient example; it is, moreover, separated from the nave by the area of the central tower. I venture to predict that an inspection of that church will obviate most of your Correspondent's objections. And if I may be allowed to digress from the direct line of my letter, I cannot, in mentioning this church, abstain from expressing my regret that the edifice should be finished without the spire; the parsimony which has cropped off

3 B

that appropriate finish to the structure, has marred most effectually a truly beautiful design.

Returning then to our letter, and descending from general observations to particular ones, and looking to what is required in the detail and arrangement of the so much-to-be-desired church, we must do one of two things, either to follow (but not servilely copy) some ancient model, or we must invent a new style; but, as a preliminary question, it will be necessary to consider whether the Christian congregation to be assembled in the building are to be worshippers or auditors, whether the laity are to assist in the prayers offered by the priest, or to sit as listeners to a service read to them from one pulpit and a sermon preached from another. If the latter, I would not waste a drop of ink to write a line on the matter, but would leave the subject entirely in the hands of your correspondent and the Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, and not trouble myself to inquire whether the suggested building would be more convenient for the auditors than Exeter Hall, or Surrey Chapel, or the Moorfields, or any other tabernacle; but as "Saxon" seems to intimate that something of a church-like character is necessary to be retained, but yet one that must be totally different from the old popish temples of ignorance which crowd the land, I will briefly show that the arrangement on which "Saxon" is somewhat dogmatical, would be anything but grand or convenient. Your correspondent would confine his church to a nave and apse; he would elevate the altar on four steps, the number adopted I suppose to avoid the least appearance of symbolism, and yet squeeze the whole,—steps, holy table, and platform,—into an apse. Now any one who wishes to see the ill effects of his arrangement has only to look to the generality of the cheap modern churches, where we see a huge meeting-house-like nave, with an apse at one end, which appears like a cupboard. Now let us suppose a semicircular apse, of which the chord would be thirty feet,—a tolerably wide example,—the depth would be fifteen feet; of this four feet would be required for the open space within the rail, four more

for the steps, and four for the table, leaving only three feet for the level floor or platform between the steps, and the altar. Here then in a large apse very little room would be left for the priest and deacons reverently to approach the altar; but, suppose the apse reduced to ten feet in depth,—the steps and table, let it be recollected, must remain of the same dimensions,—and in such case the niche or apse of "Saxon" would not hold the steps and altar,—so much for designing without rule or compass! I have only written this to show that your correspondent's horror of deep chancels has led him to an opposite extreme, and to the expression of an untenable position. Nave and apse has never been found in any ancient building; but nave, choir, and apse,—that is, either a portion of the nave, or a quadrilateral area between the two,—is the arrangement of our Norman churches, and to which no objection can exist.

As an adjunct to the chancel is the rood screen, to which your correspondent objects, as being a hindrance to the effective administration of the communion; but on what ground I cannot tell, as a deep chancel would admit, and if fitted up with those beautiful stalls so commonly seen in the chancels of country churches, would certainly afford, the most efficient accommodation to communicants, who would be in the immediate neighbourhood of the altar, and would see the offerings and oblation as well as hear distinctly the sacred office, and that without the obstruction of the pulpit and its duplicate, existing in most of the new churches, and which forms a more effectual and striking partition between the altar and the people, than the light and open rood-screen, with its ample doors, never closed during service, and which of course might be shut during the administration against any intrusion, and the communicants might quietly depart by the priest's door. So far then from the rood-screen forming a barrier to the due administration of the communion, I feel certain it would add repose and solemnity to the sacred office, and have the positive utility of forming a line of separation between the communicants and non-communicants.

In a modern church, Watworth, the first, but unhappily not the only, church built by Sir John Soane, two huge pulpits appear, as if placed to hide the view of the clergy, and their solidity answers this purpose most effectually; but if the congregation are seated with their faces to the east, instead of being boxed up in square pews, regarding each other's countenances during the service instead of the altar, it is clear that the rood screen would interpose no obstacles to their properly seeing the officiating clergy.

The new church of St. Paul, Knightsbridge, though designed by an architect, instead of a churchman, has a spacious chancel, and one which would appear deep if the huge hall, which the architect has built for the nave, had not marred it altogether. This edifice and Camberwell church are good examples of chancels. In the one there is no inconvenience; in the other I venture to predict there will be none.

I could have wished your correspondent had shown the obvious reasons which he considers led to the adoption of deep chancels, and had further shown how the rood-screen led to the adoption of the reading-desk, or, indeed, that such a piece of church furniture arose prior to the Reformation. In church language reading-desk is not a correct phrase, the "reading-pew," which is directed to be in every church, is a pew or an enclosure to hold the reading-desk, which should be the ancient lectern, which would suffice for holding both the Bible and Common-prayer in a small church; and in a larger one, a lectern for the prayerbook, and an eagle-desk for the scriptures, with a separate desk for the litany.

The odious desk, or secondary pulpit now in use, is so modern that I believe a period of thirty years may be fixed for its existence. The preaching desks, introduced after the Rebellion, were probably designed by Wren; they comprise in one the reading pew and desk, the latter being fixed instead of moveable, as the old lectern was, and their general adoption has arisen with the practice of pews from no other cause than laziness. The old lecterns and even eagle-desks remain in

many old churches, but were probably disused either at the Rebellion or the Revolution—both disastrous periods for the Church.

At the Reformation there were no such nuisances as pews or reading-desks, the churches were not altered in form, and the rood-screen and lectern remained as they did before, with the exception of the mischief which was perpetrated by the iconoclastic propensities of the times.

We have then a war of words against symbolism, but can your correspondent be blind to the fact that the principle of the "three-in-one," is constantly recurring in the detail of our ancient churches. Years and years ago your respected correspondent, John Carter, a man whose exertions have gone far towards bringing out altered and better views of church architecture, always pointed out with satisfaction these highly and symbolical architectural windows, which he designated "the architectural three-in-one." Several fine examples are now to be seen in the Lady Chapel, and in the deserted, and I had almost said desecrated, choir of St. Mary Overy's Priory, Southwark; and others were destroyed when the nave was removed. Of the general symbolical character of our ancient church architecture, no doubt whatever can exist. It is one of its greatest beauties; and it is pleasing to reflect that the very stones are instructive. I cannot help observing the amusing mode in which "Saxon" disposes of the steps, on the principle of supposing the horse was made for the saddle; and his explanation would have been more easily understood had he confined himself to a correct representation of actual occurrences, and had written the bishop or priest, and have represented the three priests officiating at the mass (and there are never more), as the bishop or even the pope himself officiates only as a priest, and the officiating clergy in a Roman Catholic church are arranged from east to west on the altar steps, instead of from north to south.

I have no doubt the Society, to which your correspondent deals out his earnest entreaty, have adhered steadily to the plainly declared will of the Church of England; but as there

are more important subjects than church architecture in which that will is not by any means plainly declared, some differences may arise on such points. The Society in question will have to encounter the obloquy of its enemies, and, what is worse, the coldness of its assumed friends; but I trust it will do its duty firmly and honourably,—not hurt or dismayed by the one—or thawed into coldness by the other. I cannot better conclude this long and tedious letter than with the closing sentence of the last address of the venerable and orthodox President of the Society, who, after alluding to the trials, the benefits conferred by, and the prospects of those courageous men who

hold opinions in common with the Society, says,

“To have seen and shared in the endeavours which have brought about such a restoration of the house of God, such a love as well as reverence in the common people for the church as are generally attributed to these endeavours, may well console a man for being called an Ecclesiologist, or even by a worse name than this (a name to which my voice shall not give currency), one which narrow or vulgar minds would fain make worse by uncharitably profaning a name hallowed by every meek and Christian virtue, and dignified by the highest intellectual accomplishments. Such men if I cannot love I will not fear. Truth and high purpose can never be strengthened by their adhesion, nor harmed by their hostility.”\*

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

SEQUEL TO THE MEMOIR OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS DUNDAS. (See p. 256.)  
BY HENRY J. BRADFIELD, ESQ.

“He was a soldier of the noblest mould;  
He lived with honour, and with honour died.”

IN the September number of the Gentleman's Magazine we concluded this memoir, or rather that part of it relative to General Dundas's siege and capture of Guadaloupe, where our hero distinguished himself alike in the “imminent and deadly breach” as in the field. We trust we have also proved that which we primarily sought to establish, viz. that, so far from any cruelty being exercised, or other measures resorted to by the English Generals, or Admiral Jervis, which might warrant or afford an excuse for retribution or retaliation on the part of Victor Hugues, they behaved in a manner worthy their distinguished reputation, and sought by every means in their power to adhere to the established system of honourable warfare; while he, on his part, not only carried fire and sword among the plantations and the colonists without distinction of age or sex, but exercised the most barbarous and unheard-of cruelties towards the brave and devoted Royalists who, when the heat of battle had subsided, had the misfortune to fall into his hands. If any thing

were wanting to stamp this vindictive monster with ignominy, it would have been his last act of barbarity towards the remains of his heroic and victorious opponent.

We will now pass to a more pacific and pleasing task. We have viewed the character of General Dundas in the field of chivalry; we will now take a retrospective glance at him in private life. On this subject, unfortunately, our means are somewhat limited, from the period of time which has elapsed, and the impossibility of obtaining a more concise detail, which, however, might not be of interest to the general reader. Through the kindness of his descendant Colonel Thomas Dundas, of Carron Hall, Falkirk, the author has been favoured with some interesting manuscripts. The first and most important we select is the composition of the General himself, the result of experience during his military career, and worthy the attentive perusal of all young officers about to join their respective regiments, and which we recommend to the notice and consideration of parents whose sons are destined to the military profession. Though the epistle be of an *old* date, the moral and honourable precepts it

\* Report of Cambridge Camden Society, 11 May, 1843.

inculcates will be found equally applicable to the young officer of the present day. The "Hints" appear to have been written specially for some young gentlemen at that period about to join the army, of the names of "Morehead," "Cuninghame," "Ferguson," &c. the latter of whom afterwards became the brave distinguished Sir Ronald Ferguson; and so highly did he prize the "Hints" therein contained, that, on the son of Colonel Thomas Dundas joining the army, General Ferguson forwarded him a copy, with a strong recommendatory letter to follow the precepts of his noble grandsire. This estimable young gentleman, however, died a premature death, though, doubtless, had he lived, from his amiable and noble qualities, he would have followed in the same distinguished career, with honour to himself and family.

The "Hints" bear date

Carron Hall, Oct. 12th, 1789.

My young friend,

As you are about to enter into the profession of a soldier, I think you will take in good part a few words of advice from one who wishes you sincerely well, and who has spent most part of his life in that profession.

When you join the 53rd regiment, I would recommend to you to pay particular attention to the advice and behaviour of Major Mathews, your commanding officer, as an officer and gentleman.

The other gentlemen of the regiment are probably, in general, very worthy of your friendship, but I would recommend before you form any friendship or intimacy, that you be well informed as to the character and former conduct of your new friend. I believe, in general, you will find those who are *least* worthy of friendship the most *ready* to become intimate. A young officer should study to be polite and attentive to all, but guarded in his friendships.

To acquire information of your profession should be your first study; and, although some parts of it may appear trifling, yet you will hereafter find a perfect knowledge of the most minute parts of use; therefore, apply closely to learn all you can. I shall hereafter give you a list of useful common-place books.

As to your person, I would recommend a strict attention to neatness and uniformity; few clothes, excepting what are strictly agreeable to the orders of your regiment, should be worn; you should never appear slovenly,

Eat at the regimental mess: if there are two, prefer the *first*, although the expense should be greater, if that expense is not occasioned from drinking. Always keep the best company. Drunkenness in an officer or a gentleman is a *shameful vice*; yet I would not advise you to be particular in refusing your glass in the company of those of whom you have formed a good opinion from just grounds.

*Never play*: no man can be blamed for refusing to game; it is ruinous, and introduces a gentleman to the most worthless company—(except from this cards with the ladies, or whist with particular friends, that may be necessary.)

Be attentive to your health, and should you, by accident or otherwise, be unwell, lose not a moment in applying to the ablest person within your reach for advice. Should your constitution suffer, (which is often the case from neglect,) you may never recover it, and, of course, be rendered unable to continue in your profession, or, indeed, in this world, with comfort or happiness.

Be careful of your behaviour to young ladies, and avoid, as much as possible, shewing any particular attachment, as a young person may consider you as having intentions which you do not mean. Relations and friends are likewise apt to construe what is meant as civility into advances.\*

Let me recommend early rising as healthful and gaining time, which, if well employed, is of great value.

Evening parties of men are to be avoided.

With the reading of history, which your father has attended to, let me advise your acquiring an ease in the use of your pen. Letter-writing and arithmetic are of infinite use to an officer. These accomplishments often raise a man in the army, and most frequently make a whole corps dependent on the person who possesses them.

In money matters be correct, neither lavish nor narrow. An officer *must* be an economist, but should never do a shabby thing, nor appear to make the saving of money an object in his personal expense; it is his duty to attend closely to saving money to those under his command.

Personal courage is indispensably neces-

\* How many unfortunate and fatal duels have arisen from a misunderstanding on this important point; and how much misery and unhappiness has been caused from a want of due discretion in the manner of exercising that civility and attention due by courtesy to the fairer portion of creation!

sary for an officer; and, as you must resent an affront, avoid attracting one.

Always attend Divine service with your regiment; and, although you find those who laugh at attention to religious duties, be assured that they are *proper, necessary, and becoming*, in every man.

If you make a constant rule to keep account of your expenses you will find it comfortable, and attended with little trouble; you then know your expenses, and may increase or retrench in any part as you may find necessary or desirable.

Upon joining your regiment, the commanding officer will order a steady, honest soldier to attend you. Employ him in little else but in brushing your clothes, and combing your hair; the less you trust a servant you are the more independent. Although your father may allow you a horse with the regiment, I would advise you to keep none, as that may lead you from a close attention to your duty, which should be your first study, particularly for some years.

These general rules, though old, are certainly not obsolete, and (with the exception of the quaint observation about "combing the hair," in the days when powder and "pig-tails" were worn,) are, we apprehend, perfectly applicable to the period and society as at present constituted.

We now come to the Correspondence. The first is a letter written during the American war by the General to his brother Colonel Charles Dundas, commanding the 80th foot; bearing date,

Charles Town, May 10th, 1780.

My dear Charles,

It would afford you small entertainment to hear when and how the different approaches to Charles Town were made, and I am sure the Gazette will give you a much better account than I can; let it suffice that we broke ground the 31st of March, at night, and I think this day will make the town ours, with little loss. None of your friends or acquaintance are hurt. You know it is a maxim with me to write no opinions; however, I cannot help saying that our General has carried on his affair with credit to himself and troops, let it end as it may.

You will be surprised at my writing to you an account of what has not yet happened, but I think it is probable the light infantry may march so soon after the place is taken, that I may be prevented saying that I am well, which is all I think requisite upon this occasion. I approve much of your India plan. I think it worthy of yourself, and a very proper

thing for a young man. May you succeed beyond your wishes.

I am too fond of my profession to leave it for any other. I have got here 500 light infantry in order, for most things they may be asked to do. I wish I could say to end the war; but I believe you at home must do that. Now we here have been long trying at it, and I am sorry to say when we have got Charles Town we have not America.

19th.

The town is ours, with, I think, 5,000 prisoners.\* Keith Elphinstone † carries home Sir Andrew Hamond, and Lord Lincoln, with the news; it is a great stroke. Colonel Dalrymple ‡ is arrived, and not a letter; this I wonder at; however, *no news* I hold *good news*. Colonel Abercromby and myself are just going to join Lord Cornwallis for a march through the country, which is now ours.

God bless you,

(Signed) T. DUNDAS.

P. S. Call on Lord Lincoln the first time you can. We have spent some happy hours together, even during the siege.

The following is a kind and frank acknowledgment from his Grace of Northumberland on the receipt of a bear, which the General had forwarded home from Nova Scotia.

Alnwick Castle, July 26, 1788.

My dear Colonel,

Having been at the Assizes at Newcastle, I had not the pleasure of receiving your letter till my return to this place. Allow me to return you [many thanks] for the bear, for whom quarters are ordered to be provided at Northumberland House. I shall ever esteem her much, as a mark of your kindness and attention to me.

I am extremely glad to hear such good

\* From the returns it would appear 6,600 prisoners were taken, 400 pieces of cannon, 4 frigates, several armed vessels, stores, &c.

† The Honble. Keith Elphinstone, commanding the Demerairé, captured a French frigate in the American war, and took home Sir Andrew Hamond when in command of H. M. ship *Perseus*. Sir A. Hamond was also a naval officer, and commanded the *Roebuck*.

‡ Brigadier General Arnold, in a dispatch carried by Col. Lord Dalrymple to General Sir Henry Clinton, makes honourable mention of Colonels Dundas and Abercromby, which latter afterwards commanded the Bombay army as General, and subsequently fell gloriously in Egypt as the immortal Sir Ralph Abercromby.

accounts of our new settlements in Nova Scotia, &c. and that they are likely still to improve. Should you be tempted to take a tour this year into Scotland, I trust you will not forget that this place lies in your road, where you will meet with a hearty welcome from

Your sincere friend,  
NORTHUMBERLAND.\*

To Colonel Thomas Dundas, &c.

The next is a letter from his late Majesty William the Fourth, when Duke of Clarence, and characteristic of his Royal Highness's frankness as a sailor. It was written when in his 23rd year, and holding his commission in the British Navy,† and is dated

Halifax, Sept. 25th, 1788.

Dear Sir,

On the day I arrived here, which was the 18th of August, Pemberton delivered to me your letter of the 9th of June, for which I return you many thanks. I am happy to find the bust gave you satisfaction. The very minute account you have given yourself the trouble of drawing up for me, will, I am afraid, be of no use, as this is the last season I spend in America; and, after cruising the winter about Jamaica, I am next June to return to England, from whence I am again to proceed to the Mediterranean—however, I cannot refer you to a better man than Elphinstone for my movements. . . . It gave me much satisfaction to perceive, in your last letter to Pemberton, that General Hope had been received as he ought to be. I am afraid we are not going on in a good way, or likely to take the proper steps in America. Lord Dorchester‡ is too old, and—is a great rascal. In Nova Scotia there is sad work about the judges and lawyers. Pemberton will give you an account of the disputes. The town of Halifax is certainly very much gone off; and I believe all the new settlements, except New Brunswick, are in a deplorable state.

\* Earl Percy distinguished himself by his gallantry during the American war. In 1787 we find him in the army list as Lieut.-General Hugh Duke of Northumberland.

† H. R. H. Prince William Henry joined the fleet at Portsmouth, as a midshipman on board the "Prince George," bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Digby, May 23rd, 1780."

‡ General Sir Guy Carleton, who, at the period of the signing the American Treaty in 1783, was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Dorchester.

Upon the arrival of the packet I mean to visit Sydney, St. John's Islands, and Shelburne. I have been here five weeks, living the usual Halifax life, which I mortally abhor. I have seen a great deal of Pemberton, and like him vastly. Sawyer was gone home before I arrived. I am afraid our friend ——— feels very much the loss of Miss ———: the Admiral has not recovered it. . . . All the rest go on as usual. We were very nearly losing Dalrymple,§ who was knocked down by a rascally seaman: they rioted for many nights, and almost murdered my black boy: the town is now quiet. Dalrymple is quite recovered; he is most wonderfully improved, and is a great favourite of mine. From the goodness of your heart, Dundas, I am sure you feel for poor Coffin.|| Return my thanks to General Hope for the obliging offer of his house at Quebec. By the bye, Hastings¶ is married to a Miss ———; wish him well on my account. Say everything that is right and proper to the charming Lady Eleanor, and believe me when I assure you both that I cannot possibly forget your marked attention and politeness to me in Canada, and I look forward with the greatest pleasure to the time when I shall have the happiness of paying my personal respects. I have been waiting so long that I am heartily tired, and mean to proceed to sea next Monday morning, if nothing arrives from England.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM.

The concluding letters are of a very interesting nature, in reference to the appointment of the General (then Colonel) to the highly confidential and important office of military secretary to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the period of the contemplated Regency. The following bears no date, and is written by Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Dundas.

My dear Colonel,

As there are many arrangements and promotions to take place in the army department as soon as the Regency is

§ A Captain Dalrymple, in company with Commodore Luttrell, on the 20th Oct. 1779, captured Fort St. Fernando de Omas, and two ships in the Bay of Honduras.

|| Major Coffin commanded the mounted Infantry of New York volunteers.

¶ Lieut.-Col. Charles Hastings (afterwards created a Baronet) married in 1788 Miss Abney, daughter and heir of Thomas Abney, esq. and was father of the present Sir Charles Abney Hastings.



settled, I think it is of material consequence that you should be in town as soon as possible, particularly when I inform you that I have heard your name mentioned by great authority in a manner which shews me that you are immediately within the recollection of those who will have the direction of such arrangements. I send you this by express, because the Duke of York has just now sent to me, desiring I would inform you that he wishes to see you. I have returned for answer that you are in the country, but I will in the most expeditious manner inform you of H. R. H.'s commands. With best compts. to all at Barton Court,

Yours, most sincerely,  
THOMAS DUNDAS.

P. S. Send the bearer back by one of the Bath coaches.

As may be anticipated, the hint contained in the preceding letter was followed by a direct communication on the subject of the military secretaryship, couched in the following terms, highly flattering and complimentary to the General, and characteristic of that generous discrimination of merit so often exemplified in his late Royal Highness.

The letter bears date

*Secret and confidential.*

London, Jan<sup>y</sup>. 28th, 1789.

My dear Tom,

The Duke of York is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief as soon as the Regency is settled. He is determined to have a military man of rank and character in his profession as his confidential secretary, and the first person who has occurred to H. R. H. is *you*. Therefore, until he has your answer whether you will accept or not, everything is at a stand which regards future arrangements.

Fawcett is to remain Adjutant-General. I cannot enter into further particulars in a letter. In the first place, send me an ostensible answer to this—and let me know, in a separate letter, when you mean to be in town; send both by return of the bearer. I write you a separate letter, as this must not be communicated to any person.

Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS DUNDAS.

The following unassuming letter is from General Dundas to Lord Dundas on the same subject.

Barton, Jan<sup>y</sup>. 28th, 1789.

Dear Sir Thomas,

I have this instant received your letter by express. His Royal Highness the Duke of York does me great honour by

thinking of me for a situation so honourable as that you mention, and I request that you would assure His Royal Highness that at all times I shall be happy to obey his commands.

At the same time, in the situation of secretary, I am confident that there are many men more capable than myself of executing H. R. Highness's commands.

I propose being in London by three o'clock to-morrow, when I shall submit to you my thoughts on this subject.

The following letter is from his brother, Col. Charles Dundas, on the same subject, and by its tenor it would appear that the General, acting on the modest diffidence expressed in the preceding letter, was disposed to refuse the proffered distinction.

Barton Court, Wednesday evening.

Dear Tom,

I received the enclosed letter from Sir Thomas this instant; it concerns you so much that I could not avoid sending it to you. In my last letter (which contained more nonsense than I can now excuse, when I am informed how very serious this subject is,) I said, what I am afraid is too true, that you cannot with propriety refuse the situation which is held out to you. As far as I can judge of that situation, there is no man in your profession more fit for it. If any fresh objection has occurred to you I will with pleasure attend your summons by coming to London; but, if no greater difficulties attend the business of Secretary to H. R. Highness than what we knew when you were here, I cannot help thinking that you ought to accept it.

This step will most certainly secure to you that rank in your profession to which in every respect you are so justly entitled. The refusal may have a contrary effect. To come to London for the purpose of surprising you into a step which you may afterwards repent of is what I will not do, but allow me to beg you will not give a refusal to your friends until we have met.

By the return of post you may call me to London, unless your previous acceptance renders my journey unnecessary. The enclosed will explain to you why I press this business.

I trust I hold every idea of interest to you, to Sir Thomas, and to myself, completely out of the question, when I say you have nothing to dread in the offer which is made to you: in that I judge from your knowledge of your profession, from the manner in which the offer is made to you, and also from my idea of the

business which is expected from you ; but, if you are not positively determined to refuse, let me hear from you by the return of the post, in consequence of which you shall see me in town. Mrs. D. joins me in every good wish.

Believe me to be, my dear Tom,  
Your affectionate brother,  
CHARLES DUNDAS.

The above letter contains more of *moral* than positive persuasion, and is in every respect worthy of a brother, breathing throughout a sincere consideration for his welfare, without being burdened with an undue influence to induce him to assume "the honours of office."

It would appear, however, from the following letter, that this *appeal* was of no avail, and that the extreme diffidence of the General, as to his capabilities for so responsible an office, overcame all remonstrance or exhortation on the part of those who *knew* his talents adequate to that distinguished office ; but "of their own merits modest men are dumb," and upon this plea alone can we account for his resolution to decline.

The letter in question, and the last we possess on the subject, is from Sir Thomas to his brother, Colonel Charles Dundas, dated Feb. 3rd, 1789.

My dear Charles,

I cannot express to you the anxiety of mind I am under at present, lest your brother, from a diffidence of his own abilities, amounting to the extreme of false delicacy, should refuse a situation as Secretary to the Duke of York when Commander-in-Chief, to which he has been called by the joint approbation of the whole Army. It is but a bad compliment to the understanding of the Duke of Portland, Lord Fitzwilliam, Wm. Adam, and myself, that he puts his own opinion in competition with ours, and his own resolution in opposition to our joint effort to convince him that, in justice to himself in the first instance, to the Duke of York and to us his friends, that he ought and must accept.

Certainly we would not advise him to engage in a business that we thought there was the smallest doubt of his not executing properly. We have asked him to state his diffidence to the Duke, and ask leave to retire if he finds the business too much for him ; but he says no. In short, he is upon the brink of hurting himself materially, not only in the opinion of his friends, but, I am afraid, in the line of  
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his profession. I really cannot think of subjecting you to the situation I am reduced to myself in argument with him, otherwise I should have said, come to town the instant you receive this. Best compts.

Yours ever,  
THOMAS DUNDAS.

Whether the Colonel would ultimately have been prevailed on to accept office we cannot determine, as the recovery of the King's health at this period settled the question of the Regency. From what we have hitherto seen of his character, however, we should imagine that he preferred the sword to the pen, the active and stirring life of the soldier to the more sedentary one of a military diplomatist, and that, to use his own words in his letter to his brother Charles, "I am too fond of my profession (the soldier in the field) to leave it for any other."

And so he proved ; for, instead of basking in the sunshine of royalty, he preferred the nobler office of bearing a "conspicuous part" in the conquest of the French West India Islands, and to which he "mainly contributed ;" and although, to use the words of the orator, "he did not die in battle, he died in the service of his country ;" and for those brilliant services his country was not ungrateful.

To the Commanders-in-chief both of the army and navy costly services of plate were presented, while on the 20th of May, 1794, the following resolutions were moved in the Commons, and carried unanimously :—

Resolved,—That the thanks of this House be given to General Sir Charles Grey, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, for his late able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the West Indies.

That the thanks of this House be given to Admiral Sir John Jervis,\* Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, for his late able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the West Indies.

That the thanks of this House be given to Lieut.-General Prescott, H.R.H. Major-General Prince Edward, and Major-General Thomas Dundas, and to the several officers of the army under the command of Sir Charles Grey, for their late gallant and meritorious exertions in the West Indies.

That the thanks of this House be given

\* Created Earl St. Vincent afterwards.

to Rear-Admiral Thompson, and the several captains and officers of the fleet under the command of Sir John Jervis, for their late gallant and meritorious exertions in the West Indies.

That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in the army serving under Sir Charles Grey in the West Indies; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the sailors and marines on board the fleet under the command of Sir John Jervis in the West Indies; and that the same be signified to them by the captains of the several ships, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

Ordered,—That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Resolutions to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis.

In reference to the unfounded allegations brought forward by a worthless set of "smugglers and traitors," as Admiral Rodney called them, the following high eulogium was expressed by those great orators and patriots, Sheridan and Fox, in the debate in question, June 5th, 1795, on Mr. Barham's motion of censure, which was triumphantly negatived by a majority of 50.

Mr. Sheridan "complimented Mr. Dundas for the fair and manly manner in which he had come forward in defence of gallant officers, whom it was the duty of ministers who employed them to protect. The country at large would rejoice to hear that there was *not the shadow of a foundation* for the aspersions that had been so long circulated against the characters of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis."

Mr. Fox said, "to move a vote of disapprobation, and to enter into various allegations of facts *not to be found* in the papers before the House, without allowing, by a motion of inquiry, a fair opportunity of repelling those allegations, must be construed into a direct attack upon the characters of most meritorious officers. The capture of Martinique\* was one of those

instances of prompt decision, mixed with prudence, which characterised the military conduct of Sir Charles Grey."

So far from any culpability being attached to the Commander-in-chief, Mr. C. Dundas, during the debate, read the following passage from a letter addressed to General Thomas Dundas by Sir Charles Grey, on the conduct to be pursued in the conquered islands:—

"With respect to booty, I wish there were no such thing; I am heartily sick of it. We must take care that nothing be done to tarnish the honour and glory of the brilliant actions performed by you and the brave troops." And that "the advisers of violent measures ought to be listened to with *great caution*, that, as most of their information comes from Frenchmen who had been emigrants, it was to be received with distrust; and that such of them as were disposed to violence should be permitted to quit the islands."

We trust this, with the previous observations, will throw a veil over even "the shadow of a foundation" for censure or reproach.

On the same day, in Parliament, Mr. Secretary Dundas (then Treasurer of the Navy), after pronouncing a eulogium to the memory of General Dundas, alluded to the treatment which his remains had experienced from the French. They had attempted to fix the charge of cruelty upon the character of the General, "who to the greatest gallantry added the most amiable of dispositions, and the most gentle manners. He had now risen to move that a monument should be erected to his memory. He was aware that these motions had only been made in cases of the most brilliant success; but he was persuaded that to the loss of that brave General might, in a great measure, be ascribed the calamities which had followed in the West Indies."

The Honble. Member then concluded with moving, "That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be most graciously pleased to give directions that a monument be erected in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, to the memory of Major-General Thomas Dundas, as a testimony of the grateful sense entertained by this House of

\* The same eulogium may as deservedly be applied to General Dundas, in the capture of Guadaloupe.

the eminent services he has rendered to his country, particularly in the reduction of the French West India Islands, which occasioned the gross insult offered to his remains in the island of Guadaloupe."

Mr. Manning seconded the motion in a few words expressive of his sense of "the merits of the illustrious commander."

General Tarleton\* added his testimony to that which had already been given in honour of General Dundas, and referred to an action in America in 1781, in which "he particularly distinguished himself when opposed to the Marquis de Lafayette." The General spoke at considerable length on "the amiable manners, bravery, and gallant conduct of General Dundas;" and called the attention of the House in particular to the action above alluded to, fought in the province of Virginia, in which he "displayed the most consummate bravery, skill, and ability; on which occasion the British were victorious, and the whole merit was due to his deceased friend."†

\* On referring to the history of that period, we find General (then Colonel) Tarleton, much distinguished himself in command of the British Legion. On the 22nd July, 1779, he defeated a party of Americans in the province of New York. May 22, 1780, he again defeats a body of Americans at South Carolina, under General Sempter; and again, on the 18th Aug. February 1, and March 2. On these three occasions he defeats the American forces; and on the 23rd June destroys 1000 stand of arms, 450 barrels of powder, stores, &c. in Virginia.

† In this brilliant affair, which took place near James's Island, Colonel Dundas commanded a brigade, consisting of the 43rd, 76th, and 80th regiments; and when the Marquis Lafayette attempted to prevent the passage of the British army to the island, Colonel Dundas with his brigade defeated him with considerable loss. Earl Cornwallis, in his despatch to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Cobham, July 8th, 1781, thus expresses himself:—

"I cannot sufficiently commend the spirit and good behaviour of the officers and soldiers of the whole army; but the 76th and 80th regiments, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves particularly, and Lieut.-Colonel Dundas's conduct and gallantry deserve the highest praise."

Mr. Wilberforce agreed most cordially with the vote of thanks to General Dundas, of whose conduct he spoke in the highest terms.

Colonel Maitland and General Smith supported the motion. The question being put, was carried unanimously, when

Mr. Charles Dundas "begged leave to return his warmest thanks for the honour they had done to the memory of his deceased brother. He had left behind him a numerous family; he hoped they would emulate the virtues of their father. By the motion which they had now passed, the House had restored to his family the comfort which had been wrested from them by the wanton attack of an individual (alluding to the conduct of Victor Hugues at Guadaloupe)."

We now conclude this brief but honest memoir of a brave and devoted defender of his country, and regret our inability to do sufficient justice to the memory of one so distinguished. An enthusiastic feeling for his merits on the discovery of the tablet in Trinidad,‡ and indignation at the cowardly act of feudal barbarism perpetrated on the part of Victor Hugues—

" ——— Whose name  
Shall rot in thy oblivion in the sink  
Of worthless dust! . . . but the link  
Thou formest in his fortunes, bids us think  
Of thy poor malice, naming thee with  
scorn!"

induced me to offer this humble tribute to the memory of General Dundas, whose monument in the cathedral of St. Paul's stands not only as a proud record of his services, but also as a sincere and patriotic tribute from a grateful country to one of her most distinguished sons and warriors.

Sir Henry Clinton, in one of his despatches, alluding to Colonel Dundas, eulogises him as "an officer of great experience and distinguished merit, in whom he placed implicit confidence."

‡ It may be gratifying to my readers to learn that this monumental tablet has been restored, and is now erected in a conspicuous situation in the Protestant cathedral of Trinidad, near that of the noble-minded and generous hearted Governor Sir Ralph Woodford, the only real Governor the isle of Trinidad has yet had the good fortune to possess.

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*A Satire upon Wolsey and the Romish Clergy.* By William Roy.  
Sine anno vel loco, pp. 144.

(Continued from p. 272.)

"HERE foloweth a brefe dialogue betwene two Prestes servaunts named Watkyn and Jeffraye."

The dialogue begins with an inquiry concerning the death of the "Masse," and an account of its support by the Priests.

And namly, one that is the chefe,  
Which is not fedd so ofte with rost befe  
As with rawe motten; so God helpe me,  
Whose mule, yf it shoulde be solde,  
So gayly trapped with velvet and golde,  
And geven to us for oure schare,  
I durst ensure thè one thyng,  
As for a competet lyvynge  
This seven yere we shulde not care.

Wat. asks his name, to which Jeff. replies,

Mary, some call him *Carnall*,\*  
And some saye he is the devill and all,  
Patriarcke of all wickedness!

Jeff. then asks *where* the Mass was destroyed, to which Wat. replies,

In Strasbrughe, that noble town,  
A citè of most famous renowne,  
Where the Gospel is freely preached.

And for the adversaries of the Masse,

Truly there were clarkes many one,  
And grettly learned everychone,  
Whose names my memory do passe;  
Howe be it, Hedijs, Batzer, and Capito,  
Celarius, Symphorian, and another mo,  
In dede were reputed the cheefe.

And were there no monks and friars, asks Jeff., to support the Masse?

Tosshe, there were fryers two or thre,  
In fayth, as grett panchèd as he,  
With bellies more then a barell;  
Which, for all their learned strengthe,  
Wee so confounded there, at lengthe,  
That they gave over their quarell.

\* \* \* \*

Jeff. asks,

Meddled nott *Erasmus* in this matter,  
Which so craftely can flatter  
With cloked dissimulacion?

Wat.—He was busy to make will fre;  
A thyng not possible to be  
After wyse clerkis estimation;

\* A contraction of Cardinal.

Wherfor he intermitted lytle  
 As concernynge the Massis tytyle,  
 With euy maner assercion.  
 He feareth greatly, some men saye,  
 Yf Masse shulde utterly decaye,  
 Least he shulde lose his pension ;  
 Notwithstandynge, he hath in his hedde  
 Soche an opiuon of the God of bredde,  
 That he wolde lever dye a marter  
 Then ever he wolde be of this consent,  
 That Christ is not theare corporally present,  
 In bredde, wyne, and water.  
 Also he hath geven soche a laudacion  
 Unto the ydols of abominacion,  
 In his glosynge pistles before-tyme ;  
 That yf he shulde wother wyse reclame,  
 Men wolde impute unto his blame,  
 Of unstable inconstancy the cryme.

Among the supporters of the Masse was Johannes Cochläus, a high German, opposer of the Reformation, and a good scholar.

*Jeff.*—Neverthelesse, amonge this araye  
 Was there not theare one called *Coclaye*,  
 A littell, pratinge, foolyshe poade ;  
 But, all though his stature be small,  
 Yett men saye he lacketh no galle,  
 More venemous than any toade, &c.

The speakers then consider, since Masse is dead, what is best for them to do for themselves,

*Jeff.*—Then, mate, I put thè oute of doute,  
 It is goode that we loke aboute  
 Least we *solfe* a newe lesson ;  
 Howe be it, howe longe will it be,  
 Or ever that we shall see  
 Of this dedde Masse the buriall ?

He then proposes to bury him at Canterbury.

Nowe, after my foolishe conjecture,  
 They coulde not for his sepulture  
 Devyse a better place to have ;  
 Also theare is Sayncte Thomas schryne,  
 Of precious stones and golde fyne,  
 Wherein the Masse they maye laye ;  
 Whereof the ryches incomprehensible  
 (As it is spoken by persons credible)  
 Myght an emperor's raunsome paye.  
 Moreover theare is the Cardinall,  
 Of whose pompe to make rehearsall,  
 It passeth my capacitiè :  
 With stately bissoppes a greate sorte,  
 Which kepe a marvelous porte  
 Concernynge worldly royaltè, &c.

Jeffrey then asks Wat. if he knew what they did to the Gospel.

They sett nott by the Gospell a flye ;  
 Diddest thou not heare whatt villany  
 They did unto the Gospell ?  
*W.*—Why, did they agaynst him conspyre ?  
*J.*—By my trothe they sett hym a fyre  
 Openly in London citè.  
*W.*—Who causeth it to be done ?

*J.*—In sothe, the Bisshope of London,  
 With the Cardinall's authoritè,  
 Which at Paulis-Crosse earnestly  
 Denounced it to be heresy,  
 That the Gospell shuld come to lyght.  
 Callinge them heretickes execrable,  
 Whiche caused the Gospell venerable  
 To come unto laye-men's syght.  
 He declared there, in his furiousnes,  
 That he fownde erroures, more and les,  
 Above thre thousande in the translacion ;  
 Howe be it, when all came to pas,  
 I dare say unable he was  
 Of one erreure to make probacion.  
 ' Alas ! he sayde, masters and frendes,  
 Consider well nowe in your myndes,  
 These heretyckes diligently ;  
 They saye, that commen women  
 Shall assone come unto Heven  
 As those that lyve perfectly.'

Wat. says that there is nothing here advanced but what is in St. Matthew.

*Jeff.*—For all that *he*\* sayde in his sermone,  
 Rather then the Gospell shoulde be comone,  
 Bryngyne people into erreure ;  
 He wolde gladly soffre marterdome,  
 To upholde the devyls fredome,  
 Of whom he is confessoure, &c.

But Wat. maintains that the Mass and its falsehood must perish.

Therfor whyther they will or nill,  
 Yf it be the holy Gospel's will  
 Masse in Englonde to bury ;  
 Lett them crake untill they burst,  
 Doyng their best and their wurst,  
*Itt avayleth nott a chery, &c.*

Now comes the description of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey.

*Wat.*—Have they not in Englande a Kynge ?

*Jeff.*—Alas ! manne, speake not of that thyng,

For it goeth to my verye harte ;  
 And I shall showe thè a cause whye,  
 There is no prynce under the skye  
 That to compare with hym is able :  
 A goodly persone he is in stature,  
 Endued with all gyftes of nature,  
 And of gentylness incomparable.  
 In sondrye sciences he is sene ;  
 Havyng a ladye to his Qwenet  
 Example of womanlye behaveoure ;  
 Notwithstandyng, for all this,  
 By the Cardinall ruled he is,  
 To the distayninge of his honoure.

*Wat.*—Doeth he folowe the Cardinale's intente ?

*J.*—Yee, and that the commoners repente,  
 With many a wepyng teare.

*W.*—The Cardinall vexeth theym than ?

*J.*—Alas ! sens Englande fyrst began  
 Was never soche a tyrant theare ;  
 By his pryde and falce treachery,  
 Whoredom and baudy leachery,  
 He hath bene so intollerable,

\* *i. e.* Bishop of London.

† Catharine of Arragon.

That poore commens, with their wyves,  
 In maner are weary of their lyves,  
 To se the londe so miserable.  
 Through all the londe he caused perjury,  
 And afterwarde toke awaye their money,  
 Procedyng most tyrannously:  
 The poure people, nedy and bare,  
 His cruell herte wolde nott spare,  
 Leavyng them in greate misery;  
 Insomoche, that for lacke of fode,  
 Creatures bought with Christis blode  
 Were fayne to dye in petous cas.  
 Also, a ryght noble prince of fame,  
 Henry the Duke of Buckyngame\*  
 He caused to dye, alas! alas!  
 The goodes that he thus gaddered,  
 Wretchedly he hath scattered,  
 In causes nothyng expedient,  
 To make wyndowes, walles, and dores,  
 And to meynteyne baudes and whores,  
 A grett parte therof is spent, &c. &c.

Jeffrey then enumerates Wolsey's various titles, honours, and posts, and his intrigues regarding Catharine's divorce.

*Jeff.*— ——— but the Butcher doth fayne  
 That the goode ladye is barayne,  
 Lyke when past chylde bearyng.  
*W.*—Had the Kyng never chylde by her?  
*J.*—No man sawe ever goodlyer  
 Then those which she forth did bryng.  
*W.*—Is there eny of them alyve?  
*J.*—Ye, a Princes,† whom to descryve  
 It were herde for an oratoure.  
 She is but a chylde of age,  
 And yett she is both wyse and sage,  
 Of very beautifull feavoure;  
 Perfectly she doth represent  
 The singular graces excellent  
 Bothe of father and mother.  
 Howe be it, all this nott regardyng,  
 The Carter of Yorcke is meddelyng  
 Forto divorce theym a-sonder.  
*W.*—Are nott the nobles herewith offended?  
*J.*—Yes! but it can not be amended,  
 As longe as he is ruler.  
*W.*—I thynke the Quene is not faulty,  
 But hathe done ynough of her party,  
 Yf it had pleased Goddis benefecence.  
*J.*—None is faulty but the Butcher,  
 Whom Almyghty God doth suffer  
 To scourge the people's offense, &c.

Wat. then mentions the Cardinal's foundation of Christ's Church at Oxford; to which *Jeff.* replies,—

I will not saye but it be true,  
 That ther be men of greet science,  
 Howe be it, where pryde is the begynnyng,  
 The devill is commenly the endyng,  
 As we se by experience.

\* Not Henry, but *Edward* Duke of Buckingham, according to Lord Herbert and others, was impeached and brought to the block by Wolsey's means in 1521.

† Princess Mary, born 1516, circa 14. On her beauty, see *J. Heywood's* description of this princess in *Royal Authors*, i. p. 80.



And yf thou consider well,  
 Even as the towre of Babell  
 Began of a presompcion :  
 So this Colledge, I dare undertake,  
 Which the Cardinall doth make,  
 Shall confunde religion :  
 What is it to se dogges and cattes,  
 Gargell haddes,\* and cardinall hattes,  
 Paynted on walles with moche cost ;  
 Which ought of duté to be spent  
 Upon poure people indigent,  
 For lacke of fode utterly lost, &c.

Jeffrey then describes Wolsey's treatment of the people, by his false scribes, clerks, &c. when Wat. asks,

Doth he use then on mules to ryde ?  
*Jeff.*—Ye, and that with so shamfull pryde,  
 That to tell is not possible.  
 More lyke a god celestially,  
 Than eny creature mortally,  
 With worldly pompe incredible.  
 Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,  
 And they beare two crosses ryght longe,  
 Gapyng in every man's face.  
 After them folowe two laye-men secular,  
 And eache of them holdyng a pillar  
 In their hondes, steade of a mace.  
 Then foloweth my Lordé on his mule,  
 Trapped with golde under her cule,  
 In every poynt most curiously ;  
 On each syde a pollaxe is borne,  
 Which in none wother use are worne,  
 Pretendyng some hid mistery.  
 Then hath he servaunts five or six score,  
 Some behynde and some before,  
 A marvelous grete company :  
 Of which are lordes and gentlemen,  
 With many gromes and yemen,  
 And also knaves amonge.  
 Thus dayly he procedeth forthe,  
 And men must take it at worthe  
 Whether he do right or wronge :  
 A grett carle he is and a fatt,  
 Wearyng on his hed a red hatt, †  
 Procured with angels' subsidy.  
 And as they say, in time of rayne,  
 Fower of his gentlemen were fayne  
 To holde over it a cannopy.  
 Besyde this, to tell thè more newes,  
 He hathe a payre of costly shewes, ‡  
 Which sildom touche eny grounde ;  
 They are so goodly and curious,  
 All of golde and stones precious,  
 Costyng many a thousande pownde.

(*To be continued.*)

\* Gargoile heads ; ornamental water spouts.

† See Anstis's remarks on this passage in Fiddes's *Life of Wolsey*, No. 58. Lond. 1726, App. St. Basil says "Christus nunquam equitavit, tantum semel asinavit, atque adeo nunquam mulavit, neque palafrenavit, neque dromedariavit." Tom. 2. de Superbiâ. The old clergy, unlike the present bishops, who are great horsemen, thought it unbecoming to ride on a horse, when our Saviour, their master, rode on the foal of an ass.—Ed.

‡ Shoes.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The History of Modern Wiltshire, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Old and New Sarum, or Salisbury, by Robert Benson, esq. M.A. and Henry Hatcher, esq. Fols.*

IT can scarcely be requisite that we should explain to our readers the reason of so many names appearing in the title-page of this splendid volume, each seeming to claim for himself, more or less, the honour of being the author of it. Yet, as the title-page does appear to present something like a contradiction, it may be as well to state that this is one of a series of volumes forming a work under the title of the History of Modern Wiltshire; that the deviser of that work, the author of a large portion of it, and the person by whose pecuniary aid, and on whose responsibility, it has been so far conducted, was the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead; and that, seeing how far advanced in life he was when he undertook to conduct a work which it evidently would require many years to bring to a termination, and desirous also that the county should receive the benefit of the knowledge and skill of other persons who had paid attention to its antiquities and history, it was a part of his plan to engage the assistance of such persons, sometimes by uniting their stores and their labour with his own, and sometimes by delivering over certain districts of the county to their sole management, he himself being only concerned that they should proceed in the main in conformity with the plan which he had laid down, and contributing the funds requisite for the bringing forth the work in the same style of magnificence in which it had been commenced.

The history of the city of Salisbury, which in the history of the county of Wilts ought to be considered as a kind of central point, towards which the accounts of other towns and of the rural districts are directed, was committed by the author to the two gentlemen whose names appear in the title, and who have executed the work in a manner which could not but have

been highly satisfactory to him who had the credit of his work so much at heart, and greatly is it to be lamented that he did not live to see how faithfully and how ably they have performed the task committed to them. In one respect this volume differs from those which have preceded it. It comes before the public as the work of Mr. Benson and Mr. Hatcher only. We are informed in the preface that "not a page of it was printed prior to the death of Sir Richard Hoare, so that it could not have the benefit of his revision."

Sir Richard Hoare died, indeed, so long ago as the nineteenth of May, 1838. There is something affecting in the appearance of an etching of his monument, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, prefixed to a volume, which is a part of a work that will be a nobler and more enduring monument than any work in brass or marble. We proceed but a very little way before we find that not only has the author himself, but many of his coadjutors, passed from this scene of time, for the volume is inscribed to "George Matcham, of Newhouse, esq. LL.D. one of the few surviving friends of the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. who were accustomed to assemble annually at Stourhead to assist him in preparing his History of Modern Wiltshire, and partake of the graceful hospitalities of that splendid mansion." Graceful they were, and mixed with natural kindness also, never to be forgotten, we believe, by those who were privileged to partake of them. We were not prepared to find that the number was so much reduced. It is true that Gage-Rokewode is gone, and Charles Bowles, and Lord Arundell, and Skinner, and Caley; but Matcham, and Benson, and Hunter, and Sir Thomas Phillipps still remain, and are, if we mistake not, still more or less actively engaged in historical researches and pursuits. Warner also and W. L. Bowles still survive.

We have already adverted to the circumstance that it was at a late period of life that Sir Richard Hoare

entered upon his topographical labours. We now use the word topography in its restricted and, we may almost say, its English sense. His earlier works were all in a sense topographical. The chief of them were, *A Tour in Italy*, and a translation of the work of Giraldus of Wales. But these we do not place under the head topography in the sense in which that word is understood in England; neither do we place his next great work, the *Ancient History of Wiltshire*, under that head according to the restricted use of the word. The *Ancient History of Wiltshire* belongs to what, without invidiousness be it spoken, is a higher department in literature. It is, in fact, an investigation of the state of the inhabitants of the southern part of Britain in the times before we have any light from written histories, unless, perhaps, a very few faint gleams which rather serve to perplex than to throw a clear and useful light. The *Ancient History of Wiltshire* is the history of those times and people as far as it can be collected from the remains which are found within the limits of that county, compared with which no part of England presents remains of that remote people so numerous or of so striking a character. It is on the level plains, in the centre of the county, that we meet with *Abury* and *Silbury*, with *Stonehenge*, and, scarcely less remarkable than these, with *Sarum* (Old *Sarum* we mean,) as it existed before it had its castle, and its cathedral, and other stone edifices, and was only one of the many earth-works which broke the level line of the surface of the *Wiltshire downs*.

The attention of the honourable Baronet was drawn to those remains existing in the neighbourhood of his paternal seat, by an ingenious and laborious inquirer who lived upon the *Dowas*, *Mr. Cunnington*, of *Heytesbury*. When he had completed his examination of them, and delivered to the world his magnificent work, in which he has described them with so much painful accuracy, and represented them in such faithful engravings, it was but an easy and natural transition which led him to conceive the wish to know who they were that had succeeded to the people by whom these works were constructed, and what

they in their days had done to change the face of the country which they inhabited. Here, then, as we conceive, began his topographical labours, properly so called; and this work which he entitled *The Modern History of Wiltshire*, is the work, the only work, in this department in which we have the results of those labours.

The first portion appeared in 1822, when he was in his sixty-second year.

From that time to the period of his death, the superintendence and the preparation of this work was his favourite employment. With a library at command richer than any private collection, or perhaps equalled by one other only, in books of topography, and in those other works which are wanted in the prosecution of topographic research, he was accustomed to spend his mornings, and sometimes whole days, in this absorbing study. Even under the disadvantage of declining health his zeal was unabated; nor did the coldness with which his labours were regarded by too many of his countrymen, who saw not that he was providing for them and their descendants lasting pleasure, not only in the perusal of his page, but in the additional interest which his work gave to every object of the least historical curiosity around them, produce any abatement of his own satisfaction. The expense which he incurred in drawings, engravings, paper, and printing, was put down by him to the account of rational amusement, such as his fortune entitled him to the enjoyment of; and, if he has not himself provided funds for the completion of such portions of his work as were far advanced, he has had the good fortune to leave a brother able and willing to carry forward the design, to some considerable extent at least, on the completion of which his own mind was so earnestly directed.

A *County History* is, however, a work which should be begun early, if it is hoped that it shall be accomplished. It is now five years since the author died. The volume before us appears. One volume more is in reserve, the *History of the Hundreds of Alderbury and Frustfield*, and then the work is to be closed. About one half of the county will then have been described.

While we cannot but deem the Ancient History a more complete and a nobler work, and that on which the fame of Sir Richard Hoare will hereafter mainly rest, yet it would not be easy to point out many works in the department of topography which on a full view of them can be said to deserve a higher place than belongs to the Modern History of Wiltshire. This volume, in which we have the history of its centre of civilization, may justly be said to stand in the first rank of histories of our ancient cities, and it stands out before them all in splendour of decoration and beauty of paper and type. In the latter respect the Modern Wiltshire equals any topographical work. Yet we are not much disposed to praise it on this account; we like the soberer form of Mr. Ormerod's History of the County of Chester better, and would gladly exchange one of these light pages of print for one of his full pages. Nor can we doubt that the preparation of so many plates, and the great care which the press-work has required, have delayed the progress of the work, and that more of the hundreds would have been described could the patrician mind of the author have been satisfied with presenting a work less splendid in its appearance to the hands of his countrymen.

Books of topography must of necessity contain some things which can be considered only as so many trivialities. There is something approaching to the ludicrous in the feeling with which we contemplate such things, when set out in a type with which only the highest works of genius ought to be honoured.

There will be also in works of topography matter that is little, if any thing, more than mere reprint from well-known works,—Wood's *Athenæ*, for instance, the whole contents of which have already well-nigh been served up again by the topographers. It seems like wastefulness to print that which is so easily accessible in the original author at all, but especially in any style of magnificence. The same may be said of the large extracts from records, and especially the records which have been published by the Record Commissions.

A book printed in this manner be-

comes of an extent and bulk that may almost be called enormous, and of a cost beyond the reach of ordinary purchasers, and even of those Societies by means of which reading of modern books is provided for a large portion of the population. When the next and last volume of this work is published, the cost of the whole, even in boards, will exceed thirty-eight pounds; and yet it is only the moiety of the county that has been described, nor is the charge by any means high, when looked at in reference to the cost of production.

We regard the splendour in which the work is brought out to have been a mistake in the original plan. But we have more serious objections to make to the printing large extracts from printed books in works of this nature. We cannot see the necessity of re-producing what any reader can find in Anthony Wood, in a work which is intended to give the history and description of a place in which a person merely happened to be born who has gained some distinction in literature. What the topographer has to do is, to seek out those circumstances of his history which elucidate the state of the place of his nativity, or by which that state became in any degree changed, or which the parochial or other local records supply, passing over in the lightest manner possible the other circumstances of his life, as lying wholly remote from the purposes of topography, and sending those who seek for them to the *Athenæ*, or to any other work of biography in which they are to be found. And with respect to the publications of the Commissioners on the Public Records, there was a time when a good service was rendered to the inhabitants of a county by presenting them with large passages from their publications, when the information contained in them was important, because the publications were hard of access, lying in warehouses in Paternoster Row when they ought to have been distributed to the several libraries which the zeal of individuals had founded for general use. But since the last of the maligned Record Commissions, and the most maligned of all, changed the system, and sought out with great

assiduity for places in which these publications could be securely deposited, so that now in every part of the empire the student who desires it can have most easy resort to them, it is perfectly useless to incorporate in works of topography such portions of them as relate to the particular county under review. What we require of the topographer now is, that he use the information which these publications so liberally supply; that he present in good, plain, intelligible English what is told in their (to the many) unintelligible Latin contracts; that he elucidate the facts which they present to his notice; and not that he take the certainly much easier course of reproducing the *ipsisima verba* of books which are now placed within the reach of every one.

There was, moreover, another great mistake committed in the original plan. We mean the distribution of the whole field according to the hundreds. The hundred is undoubtedly one of the ancient divisions of a county, and it is usually found well defined in the maps. But the hundredal distribution has very little indeed to do with the purposes of topography. Whatever authority the hundreder may have had in the Saxon times, he had very little in the times with which topography is chiefly conversant, and he is never or very rarely found doing any thing of which topography takes cognizance: while in more recent times few persons know anything of such an officer, or of any other officer who, under any other name, may have usurped his office. We think then that this distribution is not founded in any just conception of the nature and purposes of topography, and also that it interferes greatly with that unity which, multifarious as are the subjects which claim the attention of the topographer, it is still possible to give to his work, and which, if possible, it must be so much his desire to give. The topographer of a county, we may observe, has his choice of three different distributions. He may, as is done in this work, distribute the county in its hundreds, and then in the townships which compose the hundreds; he may distribute it ecclesiastically in archdeaconries, deaneries and then the parishes; or he may dis-

tribute it feudally, taking the great fees as they are found laid down in Domesday Book, (or, in counties for which there is no Domesday, in the earliest accounts that can be gained of their feudal distribution,) then the larger subinfeudations, and so downward to the smallest portions in which ancient feudal privileges were enjoyed.

Of the three we prefer the last; making slight concessions occasionally to the claims arising from vicinage or from the ecclesiastical distribution, or the distribution in hundreds, both which will, however, be found, in many parts of the kingdom at least, to coincide with sufficient exactness with the feudal distributions. It will be found that it is to the lord of the manor, or to the lord of the paramount fee, that almost all the early works and transactions touching the place are to be traced; they founded the churches, they nominated the clerks, they granted portions of the waste as population extended itself, they released burthen-some rights to the tenants; and to them we are to trace the foundation of the monasteries, a work usually producing most important consequences on the state of the neighbourhood, and the erection of any castle or other edifice, if such there were within the limits of the manor, and of the more remarkable of the early monuments which may be seen in the church. Treated thus, it will be found that every thing in topography has its place and falls naturally into its place. Light also breaks in as the author proceeds. His work becomes combined, and is not a mere collection of detached pieces of information. Of course we speak now of the rural districts, not of the cities and more ancient towns, which require a very different treatment.

At the same time, this mode of pursuing topographical investigations almost precludes the calling in the aid of various persons concurring in a certain result, or at least the assistants must be content with very subordinate duties. Some one mind must grasp the whole. Some one person must pursue the search for the subinfeudations in Domesday Book, the Testa, the records of Ancient Sentages and Aids, and the Inquests that from

time to time were taken to determine what tenures there were, and in whose hands. Here also comes in the study of that body of antient evidence, the Inquisitions before the Escheators in pursuance of writs *de diem clausit extremum*. It is in this study that the foundation of just topographical knowledge can alone be laid. A great deal remains to be done in this department, even for counties which are supposed to be described. It is a study requiring much time and perseverance, and in which the labourer must be content to work for himself, and not by another's eye. We venture to say that when topography is thus written it will take a higher rank than it does at present among the efforts of human genius.

Though we have presumed to offer these remarks, it is with feelings of deep respect that we contemplate what Sir Richard Hoare has had the merit of devising and so far accomplishing. He has set an example to our country-gentlemen, which any of them might follow, and thus secure for himself a place in the literature of the country, as well as a long-lasting source of interesting employment for himself. Sir Richard Hoare will be remembered and spoken of with honour by his countrymen of Wiltshire, whose Antient and whose Modern History he has so faithfully illustrated, even when Stourhead itself, with all its glories and its beauties, shall have passed away. It is the rare quality of books that they outlast every other result of human effort.

It has been the most difficult part of the whole design that was assigned to the two gentlemen to whom we owe the History of Salisbury. But they have shown themselves fully competent to the execution of it. They entered on the task with considerable advantages; both from early life intimately acquainted with the place, both possessing a native fondness for minute historical inquiry, and enjoying advantages such as other topographers have sometimes failed to obtain, of access both to the municipal and the ecclesiastical records, so that there was nothing of this kind which was not open to them. They have also wisely adopted the plan of rejecting much of what is usually found in the history of towns and cities,

on the assumption that, having been already printed by other authors who have treated on Salisbury, especially Britton and Dodsworth, it was unnecessary to reproduce it here. In this manner they get quit of much architectural detail respecting the cathedral, and very much of copies of monumental inscriptions, and such kind of matter. These occupy a large space in books of this kind, but if once printed they may well be dispensed with in any subsequent publication. The work as it is consists of 856 pages, and half as many more would have been required had it been thought expedient to give again what has been already printed.

Perhaps a little more of the *Survey* part of topography may be desired by some readers; and there seems really to be wanting a map on a large scale, which should comprehend both Old Sarum and the New, or rather what afterwards became the site of the new city. Such an instance as this of the decay of one city, and the sudden rise of another near it, so late as the thirteenth century, is so remarkable a circumstance in English topography that it deserved every assistance that could be given for the right understanding of it. If not by a map, at least as vivid an idea as could be given by writing should have been presented of the state of the country south of Old Sarum before the new city existed.

The writers inform us that,

"Perhaps no other city in England possesses so extensive, so interesting, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, so well-preserved a collection of monuments."

And again,

"Without anticipating by prolix details the course of events subsequently developed in the course of this work, it will be sufficient to observe that the connexion between the clergy and citizens, and the occasional hostility of the same parties, render the monuments of the bishop, and of the dean and chapter, of important service in the civil history of the place; while the corporation records, in their turn, afford useful assistance in explaining the ecclesiastical affairs of the city. This mutual illustration, so valuable for the discovery of truth, is a peculiar feature of the present work." p. vi.

It is in this that the great value

of the work mainly consists, for the records appear to have been sought out assiduously and used both diligently and skilfully, so that this work may justly be taken as in this respect a model for the labours of future topographers, when they have for their subject one of the antient cities of the empire. These local records, together with records of a more public character, supply a succession of facts through a long tract of time, in which we trace changes made in the condition of the inhabitants, or incidents belonging to our public history, when Salisbury and its inhabitants became particularly connected with the general affairs of the realm. All these are bound together by an historical commentary, which often, however, is far too wide in its scope for the legitimate purposes of topography. In a history of such a place as Salisbury it cannot be necessary to go even at all into the general history of the Reformation, or the principles of the Reformers. If there is a charitable subscription in the place in recent times, it cannot be necessary to do more than state the fact, if even that be worth stating; and even in respect of points in early English history, the range that is taken appears far too wide, the facts being often nothing more than what is perfectly familiar to every well educated man.\*

We cannot now transcribe particular passages, but we can assure the reader that there is hardly an event in history with which the name of Salisbury is connected on which he would not find some new light thrown by the researches of the authors of this work.

This, the History, properly so called, extends through 579 pages. It is followed by a chapter on the trade, habits, and amusements of the people. After which we have a survey of the city, containing an account of the

churches and other public buildings. And lastly we have accounts of the lives of persons of eminence natives of the city, executed in a tasteful manner, sometimes with new facts respecting them, and sometimes wholly original.

In an Appendix, we have notices of the natural history and geology of the country around Salisbury; lists of bishops (lives of the bishops are very properly omitted as unconnected with the design), mayors and other officers; a large collection of charters and other documentary matter; and, finally, an account of the public charities, which here, as in all our antient cities, are very numerous.

We may, perhaps, at a future period present our readers with a few extracts, showing the manner in which the municipal and ecclesiastical muniments illustrate each other and facts in our public history.

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*Hulsean Lectures for 1840. The Christian Religion in connection with the Principles of Morality. By Rev. T. Smith, M.A.*

WE can do little more as regards this volume, than extract what the author mentions of his design, "that religion should be exhibited in its relation to our moral principles, as well as supported by the external evidences of its divine authority." It is evident that the subject which the author has chosen would bring him in contact with the various theories of morals which have been propounded at different times by ingenious men, and which have thrown light in various directions on the operations of the mind, on the formation of opinions, and on the regulation of the feelings; but, as he justly observes, "such theories are now (*that is, of late years*), for the most part, little regarded, any further than as they severally occupy a place in the history of ethical philosophy. He however treats on one of the most favourite and perhaps most accepted, which reduces virtue to a principle of general benevolence." The other system of ethical philosophy, which also forms the subject of one of the discourses, is that which looks for no confirmation of its principles from the Christian religion, but considers virtue, in unison with

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\* Thus in the Index we find, "American war, commencement of"; "France and Spain join in a war against England"; "Bohemia, religious troubles in." And in the heads of chapters, "Irruption of the French into Russia," &c. All this might very well have been dispensed with, and the book have been smaller and better for the omission.

happiness, in a point of view very peculiar, and confined to the business and purposes of the present life. This is in a great measure the system of Mr. Bentham and his followers: on such a subject as this, Paley's name was too great, and his *just* authority too extensive, to permit him to be passed over, and we have been much pleased with the manner in which Mr. Smith has at once pointed out his errors, exhibited his motives and purpose, and vindicated his reasonings, by showing upon what ground they were formed.

"It must (he says, p. xii.) doubtless be matter of regret, and regret akin to compunction, that Paley should have been the author to fall under the disapprobation of the Professor (Whewell), in his concern to effect an essential improvement in the ethical instruction of the university; but a large debt will be due for the works of Paley, *though we except his introductory chapters to his moral philosophy.* To do him justice however on this subject, he did not abandon *the reality of a moral difference in actions*, whatever may be judged of that criterion of virtue which he strongly advocated. But that, in reality, it must be confessed, makes no conspicuous appearance on the face of his moral philosophy. The truth appears to be, *that, having assumed the truth of Christianity*, his attention was in no degree drawn to the bearing of ethical opinions upon the principles of religion," &c.

It is with pleasure that we have read this *explanation* of Paley's line of reasoning, and this honourable confession of his general merits as a philosopher; though it still (as not falling within the scope and purpose of the writer's argument) leaves open the question as to the soundness of his moral theory, considered only in reference to the question of ethics. The first discourse is on the "Appeal of Christianity to the Moral Judgment," from which we shall extract the following very important observation. The author has been observing that there is much unanimity of feeling regarding the nature of virtuous or moral customs, but what is judged to be wanting is the application of more powerful *motives* to its practice. He then adds,

"But Christianity opens a far wider question for the deliberate exercise of our

reason on the validity of its pretensions: It assumes to describe the sure path of duty, to particularise the precepts of the Creator, and thus places itself in a *position the most critical and dangerous* that can be imagined to a religion emanating from no higher intelligence than that to which it appeals in the assertion of its truth; an intelligence which, however it may appreciate the forms of moral excellence when presented to its view, has, speaking generally, but ill succeeded in discovering them for itself. One ascertained error in the morality of the Gospel, one inequitable and pernicious precept attributed to the Creator, must have been fatal to its pretensions; a consideration of no little weight, whether we regard the practices taught or expressly sanctioned by other religions, or the boldness and peculiarity of some of its precepts."

There is another observation, of primary importance in the discussion of this subject, that we must point out to attention in the same discourse, (p. 17):

"It is specifically to our *understanding*, in its approval or condemnation of our dispositions and conduct, that Christianity addresses itself, in assuming to be a most credible account of our moral relation to the Creator, and a most reasonable exposition of human duties. It is to our judgment as to what we *ought* to feel, and how we *ought* to act, that it takes upon itself to reason with us on the part of the Deity, and not to our experience as to what we *do* feel, or how we *do* act; and it must be abundantly evident that, until we have ascertained our moral character, as to what it *ought* to be, or have derived our own explanation of such a phraseology, we cannot interpret correctly our experience as to what our character *is*. This distinction, so essential, has been evidently overlooked in theories relating to virtue, or the principles of morals; propounded, as they often have been, in a spirit unfriendly to Christianity, and indeed to all practical religion," &c.

In the discourse "On the Original Duty of Gratitude," the reader will not pass over a very important note regarding Mr. Bentham's system of morals, (p. 78,) as well as the whole of Lecture V. The theory, the fascinating and still-prevalent theory, of benevolence as the foundation of virtue, is examined with much precision in the sixth Lecture. In the seventh, "On the Credibility of Miracles," the author



appears to us to have taken up the very strongest ground, and which, in our opinion, cannot be successfully assailed. Let the reader turn to p. 227, from which the following quotation is only a partial extract adapted to our confined space.

"(Hume) describes the Pentateuch as a book full of prodigies and miracles, as though it contained nothing else: as though it made no mention of a delivery of a moral law to the Israelites, but only of the supernatural appearances with which it was attended, and no mention of peculiar religious rites and sanctions intended to promote its fulfilment. The Scripture is nothing but a wonderful narrative, or a series of wonderful narratives, relating events connected with no fundamental principles, no permanent institutions, no progressive scheme of divine wisdom and goodness for the religious instruction and enduring benefit of mankind: and consequently offering no better claim, we do not say to reception, but to examination as a credible history, than the fictions of heathen mythology, with which it is his manner to compare them. Accordingly he encounters the Scripture with reasoning that would have been not only subtle and ingenious, but pertinent and commanding, if the drift of the Bible, in its relation of miracles, had been to acquaint us that God had broken in upon the laws which he had originally imposed on nature, or had deviated from the ordinary mode of his agency, as the preserver no less than the creator of all things, for no *other purpose* than to create a surprise and astonishment among a portion of his creatures,—to amaze them with a succession of miraculous operations on the theatre of nature,—and that it was precisely for the sake of conveying this information, of acquainting succeeding generations with the miraculous exhibitions of divine power which had been witnessed by the people of Israel, that these had been collected into a continuous account of the providence of Almighty God, to be preserved as a precious deposit, an inestimable treasure of human knowledge. For aught we perceive, the argument of Hume against miracles proceeds upon no other and higher conception of the purport of the Scripture in relating them: and such a conception is so egregiously inadequate, or rather erroneous, that we hold his argument itself to be altogether inapplicable, and actually powerless," &c.

To this we must add one more observation relating to the same point in

discussion, from the next discourse, (p. 258.)

"They (*the apostles*) demanded the belief of others, as the messengers from God, accredited to be such by especial demonstrations of his power. *It follows* that the evidence in our possession, of the reality of the miracles recorded in the New Testament, is not only matter for research and examination, in judging of the credibility of our religion in general, but is proposed especially as the ground of our faith in such of its doctrines as are incapable of proof from human reason, or in their nature above the comprehension of our faculties," &c.

Beside the main lines of reasoning in these discourses, there are many particular points discussed which came across or lay beside the writer's path; and many collateral arguments rising occasionally out of the broad and large question before him, which will be duly estimated by a reader acquainted with the subject, and desirous of correct information on it.

*Truth on both Sides; or, can the Believer finally fall? By Stafford Brown, M.A.*

A VERY able and interesting treatise, but which will not well bear abridgment. The subject itself is one of the most curious and difficult that can be found within the compass of theology, and also one on which the strongest contrary opinions are maintained. As we think the views of the author to be correct, we shall extract a short summary of the argument.

"Here occurs the difficulty how to reconcile seemingly clashing statements,—the one holding out to God's people the certainty of salvation, the other predicating to them the possibility of a final fall. The *ordinary* mode adopted is, to lower whichever part of the truth we do not like, and to exalt the other by itself as the whole truth of God. But what the author is impressed with is, that things so contradictory in appearance, as the faithfulness of God and the possibility of his child's losing his favour for ever, can never be reconciled to our minds. *Contraries* they are to our senses, and *contraries* they will remain to us, till our senses are amplified and enlarged, to comprehend all parts of the divine economy. We feel that our wisest

course is fully to embrace both, so as to keep alive holy fear by the one, as well as enjoy godly comfort by the other. This may expose us to the charge of being inconsistent, but it is the inconsistency of the Word of God. Truth, indeed, is always in perfect agreement with itself, but man's feeble intellect cannot always trace the agreement: and then there is danger of sacrificing one part to the other. By sinking a portion of the truth, we get rid of the difficulty as regards ourselves, but we cannot blot out of the book of the spirit one word of that which we would willingly forget—all must come to pass. Let us quote from the Remains of Mr. Cecil:

"No man will preach the Gospel so freely as the Scriptures preach it, unless he will submit to talk like an Antinomian in the estimation of a great body of Christians; nor will any man preach it so practically as the Scriptures, unless he will submit to be called by as large a body an Arminian. Many think that they find a middle path, which is in fact neither one thing nor another, since it is not the incomprehensible but grand plan of the Bible: it is something of human contrivance, and savours of human poverty and littleness."

And again,

"The right way of interpreting Scripture is to take it as we find it, without any attempt to press it into any particular system: whatever may be fairly inferred from Scripture, we need not fear to insist on. Many passages speak the language of what is called *Calvinism*, and that in almost the strongest terms; I would not have a man clip and curtail these passages, to bring them down to some system. Let him go with them in their full and free sense, for otherwise, if he do not absolutely pervert them, he will attenuate their energy; but let him look out as many more which speak the language of *Arminianism*, and let him go all the way with these also. God has been pleased thus to state and to leave the thing, and all our attempts to disturb it, either one way or the other, are puny and contemptible."

This just expresses that of which the author is persuaded. He feels that the Scripture has left a mystery in the connection between the power of God's love to his child, and the weakness of God's child's love to him; and would receive it as one of those

marvellous combinations of supernatural with natural agency, before which *reason* must bend and veil itself, which *faith* must receive with all its soul." We recommend the volume to perusal.

*Anatomy of Sleep; or, the Art of procuring sound and refreshing Slumber at Will.* By E. Binns, M.D.

THAT Dr. Binns has discovered the secret of voluntary sleep we do not feel quite assured; but that he has kindly afforded to all persons the means of procuring a sound and durable slumber we are practically convinced; for, having placed his volume in the hands of a friend, while we were temporarily engaged, on our return we found him with the book in his hand, and in a state of the most profound repose, from which he was awakened with difficulty. As for ourselves, by means of sundry applications, as sal volatile, Scotch snuff, and sundry other stimulants, we contrived to keep ourselves pretty well awake in our perusal of the volume, which consists of 394 pages, of which 389 relate to various discussions of scientific subjects, not much connected with the subject matter announced in the title; but at p. 390 the real volume begins, and, filling exactly *three pages and a half*, then concludes. The author observes that, after 389 pages, the reader will be enabled to understand the principles upon which is founded his system of *procuring sound and refreshing sleep at will*. The system, as far as we understand it, seems to be as follows. First, let the patient take as large a dose of Dr. Binns's book as he is able, (see p. 363,) and when he begins to feel its effects, which will soon show themselves, let him then put on a warm woollen night-cap, and flannel socks to his feet; let him have a good fire in his room, (v. p. 390), put a flannel blanket between the sheets, rub himself or herself with a coarse towel, and get into bed; then let him or her place his or her head carefully on the pillow (p. 391), so that it occupies exactly the angle a line drawn from the head to the shoulder would form; then let him or her take a full inspiration, slightly closing their lips, breathing as much as they can through the nostrils; then *the lungs are to be left*

to themselves (p. 80), the patient must depict to himself that he sees the breath pass from his nostrils in a continuous stream, and the very instant that he brings his mind to conceive this, apart from all other ideas, (except, we presume, the idea of Dr. Binns's book,) at that instant consciousness and memory depart, and he no longer wakes, but sleeps. Such, gentle reader, is the sum total of this volume of near 400 pages, and we pledge ourselves that this is the only part of the whole relating to the subject. A more profound piece of confident quackery we never read in our lives.

*Postscript.* If a man attempts to think of his wife and children, we must tell him (p. 384) that he will not attain his purpose,—he will only be able to think of one child at a time; or if he thinks of the National Gallery, he cannot think of the whole building, but only of separate parts of it, such as the portico, wings, or, perhaps, of Mr. Wilkins the architect. Upon these facts is founded, we are told, the doctrine of *monotism*. We forgot to say that brushing the forehead with a soft shaving brush will be found advantageous. (V. p. 382.)

*Popular Evidences of Christianity.* By the Rev. W. Sewell, B.D.

THE author says, that his object is to bring forward, in a popular form, that part of the Christian Evidences which may be found in the witness of the Church; and, if this purpose should meet encouragement, and his work find sale, it would require that the same principles should be traced in the Articles, Liturgy, Polity, and especially the sacramental ordinances; but this part is at present withheld, because "it is idle to waste time in writing books, or to load the press with publishing them, if they are not read." The work is in dialogue; the persons, a churchman, a dissenting missionary, and a Brahmin; the scene, the banks of the Hooghly. The subjects discussed are divided into different chapters, and are, through the form of dialogue, treated in a manner that makes them apprehended without difficulty; and, by the objections occasionally raised and answered, the attention is kept alive. The chapters we wish particularly to

point out are, V. The Apostolical Succession. VI. Tradition; an important discussion, temperately and ably treated.—The account of the three Creeds, particularly the Athanasian.—The Bible and the Church in connexion.—The Chapter XI. on the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apostolic Body and the Church. These subjects, as they successively appear, are ably and in general satisfactorily treated; and it is needless to add, to those who are acquainted with Mr. Sewell's writings, that the style is animated and eloquent. There is one passage, however, Cap. XI. p. 286, which we think might as well have been omitted; we mean that beginning, "Far be it from us, I replied, to say that the age of miracles has gone by, or that the Church may not still be endowed with the power of working them," &c, especially as, in an elementary work, it is as well to abstain from bringing forward doctrines or opinions that would be very reluctantly received by some, and not assented to by others. As regards the Papal Romish Church, Mr. Sewell has spoken in a manner which shews that he does not mean to be misunderstood or misrepresented; and certainly they must sin against knowledge who should endeavour to describe his work as in any degree favourable to that Church, or even lenient towards its errors and idolatries. With opposition on many other points, in the present divisions of the Church, he will be prepared to meet; but, maugre that, we should like to see him persevere in the proposed completion of the work, which would treat of subjects that, we are certain, are not only of the highest interest, but require, at the present juncture, to be brought into full light, and exhibited in their true dimensions.

*Archæologia, Vol. XXX, Part I.*

THIS published selection from the communications made to the Society of Antiquaries commences with,

1. *Copy of the Inventory of Archbishop Parker's Goods at the time of his Death. Communicated by William Sandys, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. F.R.S. Secretary.*

THE value of such documents is that they present us with a perfect, if

incidental, commentary on the manners and customs of the age in which they were compiled.

“The inventory displays a goodly collection of plate, apparel, napery, furniture, &c. handsome but not rich or gorgeous, and well befitting his station in life. We may refer to Strype’s observation on Mrs. Parker, that, when he was advanced to the high place of Archbishop of Canterbury, she ordered her house-keeping so nobly and splendidly, (her family also being enlarged,) that all things answered that venerable dignity. The furniture of the different rooms is very similar, varying principally in number and quality of the articles, consisting of sets of hangings, tables with tressels, joined forms, joined stools, court cupboards, carpets, cushions, and a few chairs, also andirons and other fire utensils, and several pairs of virginals in different rooms, besides a pair of organs in the chapel, and an ‘instrument musical,’ in the chamber of presence. The carpets, which are numerous, would scarcely appear to have been used according to modern custom for the floors of the apartments; Hentzner having informed us that the presence chamber of Queen Elizabeth herself was strewn with hay (*i. e.* rushes); but they were principally coverings for the tables, stools, and court cupboards, though they may have been occasionally used to cover some select part of a room, as in the presence chamber for instance, where a Turkey carpet is mentioned five yards and a half long, and two yards and three quarters broad. The court cupboards, which are generally considered to have been moveable closets, answering the purpose of a sideboard, were frequently much ornamented, and such an article may still be seen in old mansions, and in collections of old furniture. They were covered with carpets or cupboard cloths, and set out with cups, salvers, and plate. Some of these carpets were very handsome. In one of the inventories in that valuable authority for researches of this nature, the History of Hengrave, is mentioned ‘one carpet of black velvet for the little bord, laced and fringed with silver and gould, lyned with taffeta.’ Some of these carpets also had cloths to lay over them, probably when not in use, in order to protect them. In the same inventory cushions are mentioned which in richness exceed those of the Archbishop, as, ‘two long cushions of plain black velvet, embroidered with roses, w<sup>th</sup> gould and pearly all over, with tassels of gold and silk;’ but the nature of his archi-episcopal office probably induced him to avoid too

much splendour in his household. There is, however, in the chamber of presence a cushion of cloth of baudkin, and in other apartments several cushions of velvet and damask. The chair of cloth of gold and silver in the gallery was probably a state chair, and indeed from the paucity of these articles they would seem to be intended only for persons of higher rank. From the ‘latten andirons’ in the chamber of presence being valued at forty shillings, it may be inferred that they were ornamented, and in some cases we know they were richly carved. Iachimo, describing the chamber of Imogen, says,

‘Her andirons,

(I had forgot them,) were two winking cupids  
Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely  
Depending on their brands.’

The pictures are chiefly portraits of royal personages, the principal noblemen and officers of state, and the promoters of the Reformation; but the list is interesting to shew the Archbishop’s selection. In some of the bedrooms are truckle-beds, (trundle-beds as they are called in some of the inventories of this age.) These would seem to have been small beds generally appropriated to attendants, and placed at the foot or side of the standing or principal bed, and occasionally made to run under it during the day. The host, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, in answer to an inquiry after Sir John Falstaff, says, ‘There’s his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed, and truckle-bed.’ Hudibras also makes the distinction:

‘If he that in the field is slain,  
Be in the bed of honour lain,  
He that is beaten may be said  
To lie in honour’s truckle-bed.’

In my Lord’s chamber the bed is a field-bed; but this sort of bed may have been so called from being a folding bed, as field-stool from fauld-stool, and not as being a camp-bed or *lit de champ*.’ p. 4.

The items we have passed unnoticed are numerous and interesting; but the limits of our space render it necessary we should refer the reader to the volume itself.

2. *Additional Observations on the Runic Obelisk at Ruthwell, the Poem of the Dream of the Holy Rood, and a Runic Copper Dish found at Chertsey.*

These are the details of a most singularly happy discovery.

“Some members of the Society of Antiquaries possibly may be aware that a few years ago Dr. Blum discovered at Vercelli, in the Milanese, a manuscript

volume of Anglo-Saxon homilies, intermingled with which were religious poems of considerable length."

The then existing Record Commission caused six of the poems to be printed under the able superintendence of Mr. Thorpe. Singular to say, the fifth of these poems, intituled the Dream of the Holy Rood, contained all that had been recovered of the Ruthwell inscription, together with much more of that inscription which must have perished, correcting in some respects, and confirming in others, the conclusions at which Mr. Kemble had arrived by laborious comparison of the half-worn lines of the stone. The Dream of the Holy Rood seems to be a poem of an allegorical character, which might have done honour to the genius of Bunyan.

It is unnecessary here to detail the Anglo-Saxon portion of the Dream, which Mr. Kemble has so happily identified with the inscription on the Ruthwell obelisk or cross. The following is the English version of the lines :

"Then the young hero prepared himself,  
That was Almighty God,  
Strong and firm of mood  
He mounted the lofty cross  
Courageously in the sight of many.

\* \* \* \*

Christ was on the cross,  
Yet thither hastening  
Men came from afar  
Unto the noble one.—  
I beheld that all,  
With sorrow I was overwhelmed,  
The warriors left me there,  
Standing defiled with gore.  
I was all wounded with shafts.  
They laid him down, limb-weary,  
They stood at the corpse's head,  
They beheld the Lord of Heaven."

The passages transferred from the Dream of the Holy Rood to the cross of Ruthwell are four, and the poem has enabled Mr. Kemble to restore, with a certainty quite surprising, the defaced and doubtful portions of the inscription which time had mouldered on the cross!

A probable solution for the Runic inscription on the copper dish discovered about a century and a half ago on the site of Chertsey Abbey, and now in the possession of Mr. Wetton, in that town, is given by Mr. Kemble.

He reads the letters embossed on the rim ΓΕΤΕΘΗ ΟΥΡΕΚΟ, which, he thinks, is an erroneous version of an older inscription, and his hypothesis is thus summed up.

"There was once another vessel of somewhat similar form and material used to collect the alms of the faithful in the very ancient church of the monastery of St. Peter; the inscription and the vessel itself having by lapse of time become worn out, a copy was made of them, the form of the dish varying a little in accordance with the altered taste of the time; but the inscription being reproduced *literatim* to the best of the copyist's ability. This took place towards the close of the Anglo-Saxon power in England, when the Runes had ceased to be intelligible; and, lastly, Mr. Wetton's dish is the copy so made."

Mr. Kemble adverts to the superstitious reverence paid even in late times to books containing *Runic characters*.

"The Red Book of Derby, now in Corpus Christi College, can have owed its sanctity to nothing else, and of this it was believed that if a man swore falsely upon it his eyes would drop from his head."

Tradition, Mr. Kemble thinks, had preserved the import of the inscription on the Chertsey dish, and the awful exhortation, "OFFER, SINNER," still warned the Christian worshipper of his real condition.

3. *An Account of the Opening and Examination of a considerable number of Tumuli on Breach Downs, in the county of Kent: in a Letter from Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A. to John Yonge Akerman, esq. F.S.A.; followed by Mr. Akerman's remarks upon Lord Albert Conyngham's excavations.*

This is one of those pick-axe and spade researches of which there are other successful examples in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries. The explorations at Breach Down were made in the month of September and October 1842, by permission of Sir Henry Oxenden, lord of the manor. Breach Downs lie four miles from Canterbury, on the road to Eleham and Hythe, a mile south of the high road between Canterbury and Dover. Thus by a glance at the map of Kent their proximity to two Roman roads will be observed, that over Barham Downs leading to Canterbury and Dover, and that leading from Canterbury in a

direct line southward to Stutfall Castle and Lymne (Portus Lemanis.)

Lord A. Conyngham counted one hundred and three tumuli upon that part of the downs near the village of Barham: many of these had been opened by Sir Thomas Mantell about two and thirty years ago. His lordship, in the presence of Messrs. Bartlett, of Kingston rectory, Mr. Charles Oxenden, and Mr. Akerman, began his operations by causing thirteen barrows to be opened; they varied, it appears, much in height, from 8 to 3 or 4 feet, while some were scarcely to be distinguished from the level of the surroundings. Traces of an old entrenchment are extant near the spot, with which it would be difficult to suppose but these tumuli were connected. Within each barrow was a cist or grave cut in the solid chalk, from east to west, 1 or 2, and in some cases 3 or 4 feet deep. The objects which were found in these graves are detailed for the most part with sufficient minuteness, although we regret no sketch of the form of the military weapons found has been given in the illustrative plates, and we must therefore be contented with the statement of the discovery of "a long sword or a spear-head," without knowing positively whether these implements were of bronze or iron, a very material circumstance in assigning their antiquity; we, however, suppose they were composed of the latter. Numerous tumuli were subsequently explored, and the whole presented considerable uniformity of deposition.

"It is remarkable that during the whole time of these excavations but *one coin* was found, and that in such a corroded state as to be valuable merely in shewing that the interments must have been subsequent to its issue. It is of the tyrant Victorinus, whose money is repeatedly discovered in almost every European state. We have, therefore, evidence that the group of tumuli on Breach Downs cannot be referred to a period earlier than the sway of that usurper, while it is equally clear that the gold pendant ornament or bulla, which was found in the same grave, must be assigned to a much later date. From the device and workmanship we may safely conclude that it is not earlier than the reign of the Emperor Justin."

Plate 1 of Vol. XXX. represents a variety of the articles found during the excavation, but it is obvious that

their distinct character for purposes of reference is utterly destroyed by an attempt of the artist at light, shadow, and grouping; it is, indeed, a matter of considerable difficulty to pick out from the shadowed ground even the numbers of reference. The articles are of a mixed character; the vase, ribbed in parallel lines, closely and vertically arranged, we should pronounce decidedly Roman, as also that ornamented with horizontal lines, placed a short distance asunder. The counterparts of these vessels may be found among the Lillington vases preserved at Clare Hall. The brooch, adorned with an interlaced knotted pattern, exactly corresponds with the style of sculpture of many ancient crosses extant in England and Wales, which may be placed as low as the sixth or seventh centuries.

Let us now refer to some of the most remarkable items of Lord Albert Conyngham's report. [Excavations of the 2nd and 4th of September.]

"6. A tolerably perfect skeleton, with *a knife* by the side. 7, 8. Two tumuli had skeletons, each with *a knife* by the side. 2. A large sword lay by the side of the skeleton in this grave; there were also the remains of the umbo of a shield which crumbled at the touch, *a knife, with a small buckle, and a spear-head of the usual form*, [qq. what form? none has been depicted?] in good preservation. 4, 5. These contained skeletons, each with *a knife* of the usual shape [shape not given,] and small buckles. [Excavations of the 15th Sept.]—1. A perfect skeleton, with *a knife* and *small buckle* on the left side, and on the right *a spear-head*, at the feet several pyrites. 3. A skeleton much decomposed, with a perfect *spear head*, the wood remaining in the socket-*knife* and *buckle* on the left side. 7. An imperfect skeleton, *a knife*. [In the excavation of the 21st September ten more tumuli were opened. Among the contents of these:] 7. An imperfect skeleton, *a knife*. 2. A decomposed skeleton, *a knife*. 3. A skeleton much decomposed, on its *left a knife* and *spear head*, calcined bones. 4. A skeleton with a *spear-head and knife* as usual. 6. A skeleton in fair preservation, *a large knife, spear head, long and straight*, two buckles, two iron rings. 1. An imperfect skeleton, and *knife*. 3. An imperfect skeleton, *knife*, part of the jaw of a horse. 4. An imperfect skeleton, *spear head, and knife*. [On the 12th of Oct. twelve tumuli more were explored.]

3. A skeleton, perfect, two small buckles, *knife and spear head.*"

Now it will, we think, be obvious to the most superficial observer, and might have been made the subject of particular notice by the explorators in their report, that the perpetual recurrence of knives and belt-buckles deposited with the skeletons indicated the costume of a particular people. What then were these appendages but the well-known *seaxes* of the Anglo-Saxons, and the buckles of the belts to which they were appended, and which confined their tunics? Of this we may say more in another place.

The rude stycas which were found near the spot strengthen the conjecture of the ingenious Douglas in his *Nænia Britannica*, that these were the burial grounds of early Christians before such places were annexed to churches, and are found commonly near Saxon stations: to which we add, that this was probably the burial-ground of the Roman station adjacent on Barham Down, and that it was afterwards used for sepulture by an Anglo-Saxon garrison. Nearly the same thing occurred in the Roman *ustrinum* at Litlington, Cambridgeshire: there the Saxon sepulchral deposits were found in some instances to be made over the Roman urns. As to the pyrites and globular shaped flints, they were talismanic or lucky stones. The field-mice finding their way into the sepulchres is a circumstance of which we remember other instances. They came perhaps to partake of the *exigua cæna feralis* deposited with the body.

4. *Account of the opening by Matthew Bell, Esq. of an ancient British Barrow in Iffins Wood, near Canterbury, in the month of January, 1842.* By John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A.

Iffins Wood lies two miles S.E. of Canterbury, a little to the right of the Roman road called Stone Street, which ran from Durovernum, (Canterbury,) to the Portus Lemanis (Lymne), near Hythe. Extensive remains of Roman works exist at this place, and the foundations of a Christian chapel are also extant on the spot. "The remains of fortifications in the wood are supposed by many to be on the place to which the Britons retreated after they were driven by the Romans

from their hold in the woods." Of course nothing conclusive can be inferred on this point, and the antiquary must suspend conjecture and refer simply to tangible facts. About 250 feet westward of the chapel is a tumulus 150 feet in circumference, and about 6 feet high. Mr. Bell caused a trench to be cut through the centre of the barrow north and south, and discovered five urns, rather irregularly placed, two about the centre of the tumulus, and three on its eastern side.

"The material of which these urns were composed was of the rudest description, consisting of half-baked clay mixed with numerous fragments of silex, which crumbled at the touch, so that their removal entire was impossible. The urns were all found with their *mouthis downwards*, filled with ashes, charcoal, and minute fragments of bones. . . . The mouths of the urns were closely stopped with unburned clay, which appeared to have been firmly rammed in."

Mr. Akerman hints at the probability of the suggestion that these were the remains of Britons who fell in Cæsar's engagement with Cassivelaunus; but this but ill agrees with the text of the Commentaries, which tells us that the strong-hold of Cassivelaunus was among the Trinobantes.\* Their proximity to extensive earthworks, and to a well-established Roman way, would, however, perhaps more strongly weigh for the conclusion that they were the remains of some British auxiliaries of a Roman garrison, who had been interred with all the honours of the funeral pile.

5. *A Letter from John Gage Roke-wode, Esq. Director, on the sculptured figures of Welsh Knights at Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire.*

These are probably relics of the 12th century. The figures wear "Phrygian caps," or rather perhaps helmets similar to that represented on the enamelled tablet of Geoffrey Plantagenet at Mans:† they have close vests, or quilted gambesons, trowsers, and belts like cords; one figure bears a sword, and the other we think,

\* Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. v.

† See Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

according to the print, not a *mace*, but a javelin with a head barbed like a broad arrow.

6. *Observations on certain proceedings in the Star Chamber against Lord Vaux, Sir Thomas Tresham, Sir William Catesby, and others, for refusing to swear that they had not harboured Campion the Jesuit.* By John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.

This paper comprises a narrative of proceedings in the Star Chamber, against the persons above named, contained in Harleian MS. No. 859, fol. 44 to 51, with a commentary by Mr. Bruce; it is described as one of the most minute accounts we possess of a proceeding *ore tenus* in the Star Chamber, and records the opinions of the highest legal officers of that day upon some important questions on constitutional law. It therefore forms a valuable supplement to Mr. Bruce's former essays on the constitution and practice of that arbitrary court.

(To be continued.)

*The Temple Church: an Account of its Restorations and Repairs.* By William Burge, esq.

FROM the prominent station occupied by Mr. Burge during the progress of the restorations, this work may be received as an authentic, although not an official, account of the proceedings; the author taking upon himself the individual responsibility of the statements it contains, and the sentiments which it expresses.

After a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of Gothic architecture, the decoration of churches, and a summary of the various churchwarden-like repairs which the Temple Church had from time to time undergone, the author refers with satisfaction to the spirit of church restoration which is now so prevalent, paying a just and well-merited compliment to the "pious and learned writers of the (Oxford) Tracts," and to the Cambridge Camden Society, for the exercise of the most beneficial influence in the promotion of ecclesiastical architecture, as well as to the Oxford Architectural Society.

The repairs now so happily closed at the Temple Church were precluded by a partial restoration in 1825, when

the Italian alterations, made it is believed by Sir Christopher Wren, were removed, and a not very satisfactory imitation of Norman design and masonry succeeded them. These repairs were attended by the never enough to be regretted destruction of the very curious chapel of St. Anne.

In the spring of 1840 it was determined to undertake an effective and complete restoration of the entire church, and the joint committee of the two societies of the Inner and Middle Temple commenced their proceedings by obtaining reports on the state of the buildings, and the style and extent of the necessary restorations, from persons the best qualified to advise them on these several departments.

Mr. Savage and Mr. Cottingham gave in a report on the architecture, and Mr. Willement wrote an extended essay on the decorations of ancient churches in general, shewing their applicability to the present structure, which is given in this work, and forms a valuable treatise on the subject, well worthy of the attention of architectural antiquaries. The opinions of eminent architects and artists were taken on the difficult question of removing the organ, which at that time formed a barrier between the round and square churches. The necessity of this removal was apparent; but, at the same time, so great a difficulty presented itself as to the best situation in which to place it, that no small degree of praise is due to Mr. Savage for his suggestion of a chamber outside the walls of the church, which appears to have obviated every objection, and has been adopted with the best results. The various reports and correspondence with eminent artists and architects upon the subject of the repairs compose the bulk of the volume.

At the same time that the restorations of the fabric were effected, the service of the church, in a spiritual view the most important object of attention, has been greatly improved. The cathedral service has been introduced, and the revival of the daily offices has been suggested; and it is to be hoped the Benchers will carry this suggestion into effect. We know that the magnificent structures of antiquity, of which the Temple Church was one of the finest, were not erected



for the service of one day in the week, and, as a feeling in favour of daily service is now rising in the country, surely there can be no better place for its revival than a church which has been restored to the state in which it was left by its founders, and no more convenient opportunity can be found for its commencement than the period of completion of the fabric in all the effulgence of its former glory. Feeling, with the writers of the Tracts, as quoted by Mr. Burge, "that the external worship of God in his church is the great witness to the world that our heart stands right in that service of God," we add a hope that the daily service will be recommenced, to cease no more until this splendid pile, with the other solemn temples of the Christian world, shall give way to the more glorious and heavenly temple in which that worship shall resound to eternity.

We cordially recommend Mr. Burge's volume to all admirers of church restoration, more especially to those engaged personally in that good work; they will learn from his example and exertions what can be effected with perseverance, and they will derive encouragement to proceed in their task, without being discouraged by difficulties, or deterred by opposition.

*Remarks on English Churches, and on the expediency of rendering Sepulchral Memorials subservient to pious and Christian uses.* By J. H. Markland, F.R.S., and S.A. 3rd Edition, enlarged. Oxford, 12mo.

THE author has considerably amplified his work since the thin pamphlet in which the first edition was contained, and it is pleasing to see that the results of his exertions have been most satisfactory.

The remarks on English Churches comprise a long and melancholy catalogue of the heavy succession of evils which have fallen on the churches of the land since the ages of piety which first saw them reared. In the first place, came the indiscriminate destruction of the monasteries; then the neglect of the parochial edifices; afterwards, the direct mischief effected by the hands of the open enemy, as Dowling and his worthy associates; and lastly, the silent but too prevalent

causes of decay arising from the lukewarmness of the assumed friends of the Church. The whole is summed up with the detail of injuries effected by the modern improver, far greater and tenfold more destructive than either of the former causes. To this agency are we mainly indebted for the destruction of pulpits, rood-screens, and monuments, and to the introduction of the pew abomination.

From the fabric of the church the author turns to the sepulchral monuments which adorn or encumber, as the case may be, the interiors of our finest churches—and here we have presented a fruitful source of injury to the church fabric, arising from the introduction of monuments with heathen designs and inscriptions, marked by fulsome praise, and even worse than that; of this class the crowning abomination seems to be the monument of John Sheffild, Duke of Buckingham, in Henry VII.'s chapel, which is not only offensive as a work of art, but is doubly so from its having displaced a fine composition of tabernacle work and statues, destroyed to make way for it. And as if it was not sufficient that the pile should display a heathen deity (Saturn) with genii, desecrating God's holy church with pagan trash, the unhappy man buried beneath it, has even recorded with his own pen his daring renunciation of the only means of salvation—a sad contrast to the ancient sepulchral monument, where the deceased is seen raising his hands in prayer, and the inscription, speaking not of a dead but of a living and immortal soul, calls upon the passer-by to pray for its peace and eternal happiness. How lamentable it is to hear of the scruples of Atterbury, quibbling with the inscription, but still suffering both that and the monument to be raised in the church. We hope the time is not distant when the interior of this royal chapel will be repaired, and this odious monument, with some others, will be spurned out of its walls.

The object of the author is to recommend some work either of positive utility, as a font, pulpit, altar, or screen, or of embellishment, as a painted window, to be given as a memorial of the deceased, instead of encumbering

the building with a monument. The good effects of the publication have appeared from the erection of numerous windows of memorial in different churches, as well as other means of commemorating deceased individuals, and embellishing the church, less selfish than the erection of a mere monumental tablet.

The Appendix contains much interesting matter. The section which treats of epitaphs, contrasts the piety and brevity of the ancient with the adulatory tone and length of the modern composition. The practice of interment in churches is deprecated, as leading to the raising of monuments often unsightly and very frequently interfering most unnecessarily with the architecture of the structure, and to no one does the censure apply more forcibly and truly than to that of Bishop Hoadly at Winchester, of whom it was so forcibly but truly said by Dr. Milner, and quoted with approbation by our author, "that it may be said with truth of Dr. Hoadly, that both living and dying he undermined the church of which he was a prelate." The vile slabs which disfigure the walls of our large churches seem often to be thrust most obtrusively, and apparently designedly, into some arcade, as one in Worcester Cathedral, figured at p. 182, where a paltry piece of marble with an inscription destroys two fine niches forming part of a series; and we recollect feeling indignant at seeing that a slab of similar pretensions had actually been the means of destroying one of the canopies of Prior Rahere's tomb at St. Bartholomew's, London.

*A Sermon preached July 26, 1843, at the Visitation of the Ven. Archdeacon of Northumberland. By John Besly, D.C.L. Vicar of Long Benton, &c.*—The object of this discourse is to vindicate the Church of England from the charge of innovation, whether in her first reformation, or in her present restoration of discipline. Dr. Besly concurs with Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham, in asserting and maintaining that her rule has been *Nos vetera instauramus, nova non prodimus*. He takes his stand, however, upon the foundations of his own Church, as of full authority. "Be the usages of primitive antiquity, or the doctrines of the Church Catholic, what they may, it is to the usages

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The additional wood-engravings in the present edition exhibit many subjects of interest in connection with the design of the work. The frontispiece is an altar-tomb in the church of Colyton, Devonshire, representing a young lady, a grand-daughter of Edward IV. who was choked with the bone of a fish. Independent of the history, the monument is a very pleasing example of a small altar-tomb.

It occurs to us that the small basin attached to the font engraved at page 92 was for the chrism, and its position is unusual, if not unique; a bracket is often seen attached to the font, but more commonly a niche or bracket is met with against a wall or pillar of the church near the font, upon or in which the vessel containing the consecrated chrism was usually deposited.

A beautiful carved eagle desk, sustaining the Bible used by the officiating minister in the chapel of the Holy Evangelists at Kellerton, Devon, is shown in one of the plates. The Bible and Prayer Book of this new church are stated to be bound in the most splendid style, and such is the massiveness of the binding that the Bible weighs 39 pounds.

In two other plates the monumental window to the memory of Miss Chandler at Chichester is exhibited. One of the plates is coloured. The subject of the painted glass is the Six Acts of Mercy.

It is pleasing to see the first fruits of Mr. Markland's labours, and we sincerely hope that the future harvest will be abundant.

of the Church within this realm of England established, that we are bound to conform, it is her doctrines that we have sworn to accept and to maintain." He then proceeds to inquire "for the old paths, and where is the good way," in matters of discipline and of doctrine, and this with a perspicuity of method, and a soundness of judgment, which render this discourse very deserving of the perusal of his clerical brethren.

*The Three Questions: What am I? Whence came I? Whither do I go?* 12mo.—The fervid, yet natural and flowing strain of eloquence which breathes throughout these pages, may win read-

ers who might have neglected a more formal work on the "Evidences of Christianity."

*Fragments from German Prose Writers.* By Sarah Austin.—We have been so much pleased with this volume, with the beauty of the selection, and the neatness and elegance of the translation, that we hope Mrs. Austin may be induced to add another to it, for which ample materials are at her command. The notes contain very useful and interesting information on the authors. While the name of Goëthe is in every one's mouth, and the Faust everywhere quoted and praised, how little is known in England of him, and of his other productions, critical and reflective! We therefore think a good account of him, taken from his memoirs and letters, with an analysis of his works in prose and verse, accompanied with judicious extracts, would be a work worthy of the talents of Mrs. Austin, and most acceptable to the public. And if Dr. Hawtrey and Mr. John E. Taylor would lend their assistance in the poetical translations, we should have a volume at once valuable for its materials and its workmanship. In the meanwhile it is no trifling acquisition to be in possession of the present.

*The Neighbours, a Story of Every-day Life.* By Frederika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt.—Mrs. Howitt has compared the author of this work to our accomplished countrywoman Miss Austin the novelist, whereas, in our apprehension, nothing can be more unlike than they are; one simple and true to nature, the other full of conceit and strange affectations. Indeed we think her choice of this work for translation was most unhappy; it is too remote from all our habits of thinking and acting to be ever popular here. It is, like all works in the German school, a mixture of the petty details of household life, and the secrets of the kitchen and larder, with strange events, wild romantic adventures, fierce tumultuous passions, characters out of nature, and circumstances remote from probability. We all know the attention the German ladies pay to their household duties, to the pantry in particular, and the servants' offices; and, accordingly, their ideas of comfort to themselves and others turn much on the replenishment of the platter. In this novel, if the lady wants to make her husband particularly happy, and welcome him home with more than usual delight,—it is by getting a *particularly fat duck* for his supper, or a pancake covered with raspberry-jam, or a larger plate of bread-and-butter than

usual. The vulgarity of the whole party is extreme, and the romantic portion of it is worse than the rest. The whole party consists of a masculine blind mother, of two affected ill-tempered daughters-in-law, of an apothecary and his wife, the latter of whom is the narrator of the story, a deformed lady called Serena, a mysterious female of the name of Hagar, and a rebellious son called Bruno, who repeatedly beats his forehead with his fist, shoots his horse, bends his eyebrows, and says hell is in his heart. The whole story is as badly conceived and developed as the characters are imperfectly drawn. We think that the tale, however, may possibly find a class of persons to whom it will be attractive, we mean that interesting race of young females who wait in pastrycook's shops, and to whom the numerous bills of fare must be of interest. "Chickens," says a young lady, "chickens, impossible! Serena can't have chickens in the first course; she must then have ham to the roast meat." "Bear," who is her husband, "brought me a bottle of bishop. I'm quite enchanted," &c. So we shall leave the lady over her glass, who describes herself as "quite enchanted, and sitting down to drink!"

*Practical Mercantile Correspondence, &c.* By W. Anderson. 2nd Ed.—A very clear and complete little work; the necessary manual of the young accountant and trader; a book to lie on the desk of the merchant and his clerk.

*Church Clavering; or, the Schoolmaster.* By Rev. W. Gresley.—We like the spirit in which this work is written, and, for practical use, think there is much suggested that is valuable. The author has, in his recapitulation, mentioned the chief points advocated by him, and the principles on which a true religious education is based. 1stly. The essential object being to "train an adopted Child of God to live to his glory." 2dly. Those appointed to teach all nations, and consequently to train the youth of this realm, are God's ordained ministers—the bishops, priests, and deacons of the church. 3dly. The standard of religious teaching is the Holy Scripture, *rightly understood*. 4thly. The three great branches of education are to inform the mind, to develop the faculties, and to promote good moral habits. The whole of this recapitulation, on the subject of a system of national education, deserves an attentive perusal, and the serious consideration, not only of private individuals, but of those to whom the government of the country, and con-

sequently the safety of her institutions, and her welfare, is entrusted. The author's observations on the manner in which that part of the charge of the Chief Justice at the late riots in the North, on the subject of religious education, has been *non-attended to*, is very apposite to the point.

*Elegiac Poems.*—We extract as a specimen the following from p. 32:—

## I.

Hers was a mother's heart,  
That poor Egyptian's, when she drew apart,  
Because she would not see  
Her child beloved in his last agony.

## II.

Where her sad load she laid,  
In her despair, beneath the scanty shade,  
In the wild waste, and steep  
Aside, and long and passionately she wept.

## III.

Yet higher, more sublime,  
How many a mother, since that ancient  
time,  
Has shown the mighty power  
Of love divine in such an hour!

## IV.

Oh! higher love to wait  
Fast by the sufferer in his worst estate,  
Nor from the eyes to hide  
One pang, but aye in courage to abide.

## V.

And though no angel bring  
In that dark hour unto a living spring  
Of gladness—as was sent  
Stilling her voice of turbulent lament—

## VI.

Oh! higher faith to show,  
Out of what depths of anguish and of woe  
The heart is strung to raise  
To an all-loving Father hymns of praise!

*Baptismal Regeneration: a notice of the Examination of the Charge of the Bishop of London, which appeared in the Record Newspaper.* By Rev. J. O. Dakeyne, M.A.—A most able, well-argued, and satisfactory statement of the points raised by the writer in the Record. As a theological treatise, we recommend Mr. Dakeyne's Remarks on Baptismal Regeneration, and the luminous manner in which he has conducted his argument to its proper conclusion.

*The Ancient Gothic Church, and other Poems.*—This volume is dedicated to Mr. Rogers, nor will the poet do discredit to his illustrious patron.

*A Sermon at St. Peter's Church, Walworth.* By Pelham Maitland, A.M.—The subject of this discourse is, "The Burial Service; its legitimate use dependent on Church-discipline;" it is treated in such a judicious and satisfactory manner, that we think all rational difficulties are removed. We recommend this discourse both to the clergy and laity.

*Redemption in Christ, the true Jubilee. A Sermon preached on the 56th anniversary of the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb at Bermondsey.* By Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, &c.—This discourse, like all those we have read from the same preacher, is eloquent in style and language, sound in doctrine, and judicious in exposition. We were much pleased to meet in it the following just and handsome eulogy of Dr. Johnson. P. 23. "We ask them to come and judge for themselves, and we do so, in full remembrance of the impression made by a similar experiment upon the mind of our great moralist, whose conversation was the delight and instruction of the last century, as his writings are of our own. The unshaken rectitude of his principles, the comprehensive vigour of his intellect, the unflinching firmness of his courage, the majestic dignity of his language, nay, even the stubborn and undisguised nature of his prejudices, must all be fresh in the recollection of every one who is interested in watching the career of a gigantic mind, as it struggled against the pains of sickness and the privations of poverty. And yet, if we were to select from one of his most characteristic works (you will have anticipated us probably, both as it respects the author whom we are about to mention, Dr. Johnson, and the work to which we refer, the *Tour to the Hebrides*), if, I say, we were to select that passage which is best fitted to leave upon the mind an impression of thankfulness, and a motive to perseverance, it is the account which he gives of his visit to an institution at Edinburgh, of the same kind as that which we are now assembled to support. He calls it, and justly so, a 'subject of philosophical curiosity.' He describes the afflicted children, waiting for the return of their master, whom they receive with smiling countenances and sparkling eyes, delighted with the hope of new ideas. He gives an account of the examination which he himself made; expresses the joy which he felt at seeing 'one of the most desperate of human calamities capable of so much help;' and concludes with the observation, as true as it is emphatic, that whatever enlarges hope, will exalt courage." &c.

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the Established Church, will receive instruction on the plan pursued in the English Universities, has been established at Stackellan, in Ireland, and was opened on the 1st of August. It is dedicated to St. Columba. The governors have already founded five scholarships, which will be held *cæteris paribus* by the Sons of the Clergy, with a preference to those who are vernacularly acquainted with the Irish language. His Grace the Primate of All Ireland has accepted the office of Visitor, and the following noblemen and gentlemen have consented to act as Governors:—The Earl of Dunraven; Viscount Adare, M.P.; Augustus Stafford O'Brien, esq. M.P.; the Very Rev. Henry Cotton, D.C.L., Dean of Lismore; the Rev. R. C. Elrington, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. William Sewell, B.D. Fellow and Sub-Rector of Exeter College, Oxford. The following appointments have been made:—Warden, the Rev. Robert Corbet Singleton, M.A.; Professor of Greek, the Rev. Matthew Morton, B.A.; Professor of Latin, the Rev. Henry Tripp, M.A.; Professor of Mathematics, the Rev. Robert King, B.A.

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Aug. 18. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Queen's College of Medicine, at Birmingham, took place in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of the town, together with a large body of students. The ceremony was opened by the Rev. C. Craven, incumbent of St. Peter's, who offered a prayer for the success of the undertaking; after which the High Bailiff, Mr. S. Kempson, deposited in the cavity of the stone a tin case, containing copies of the Royal charter of incorporation of the college; of the Warneford prize trust deed; the various addresses of the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. V. Thomas, Dr. J. Johnstone, and Mr. S. Cox; the prospectus of the college, with the list of professors, and the fundamental laws of the Queen's Hospital, together with the coins of Her Majesty. The principal, Dr. Johnstone, then affixed a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—"This Tablet is to commemorate the laying the foundation-stone of the Queen's College, at Birmingham, on Friday, the 18th of August, 1843. Samuel Wilson Warneford, L.L.D., Visitor; Edward Johnstone, M.D., Principal; James Thomas Law, M.A., Vice-Principal; John Edwards Piercy, Esq., Treasurer; William Sands Cox, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty; Messrs. Bateman and Drury, Architects; Thomas Pashby, Contractor." The stone having been lowered with the usual formalities, and laid by the principal, Dr. Johnstone, assisted by Mr. G. Drury, the architect, the venerable Doctor addressed the assembly, as did Mr. J. E. Piercy, Dr. B. Davies, Mr. H. Luchcock, and others.

#### BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.

Aug. 11. A public meeting of the members and friends of the Association for the establishment of a Booksellers' Provident Retreat, in connexion with the Booksellers' "Provident Institution," was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, Cosmo Orme, Esq., the president of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, in the chair. A report of the proceedings of the committee was read, giving a most encouraging account of the

progress of the Association, by which it appeared that the contributions already amount to nearly 1900*l.* Numerous places were mentioned as having been visited by the committee in search of land on which to build the proposed houses. The plans of several were submitted to the meeting; and full powers were given to the committee to purchase any spot which in their judgment appeared peculiarly eligible. The rules of the Association were finally agreed upon, and ordered to be enrolled, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 10 Geo. IV. cap. 56.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The thirteenth meeting of this Association has been held at Cork. The General Committee assembled on Wednesday, the 16th of August, at three o'clock, and the chair was taken by the Earl of Rosse. The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. Col. Sabine then read the Report of the proceedings of the Council during the past year; from which it appeared that in compliance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the General Committee, held at Manchester, June 29, 1842, application had been made to Government to undertake the publication of the catalogue of stars in the *Histoire Céleste* of Lalande, and Lacaille's Catalogue of the Stars in the Southern hemisphere, which have been reduced and prepared for publication at the expense of the British Association, and that Her Majesty's government had given the necessary directions for issuing 1,000*l.* for the completion of the work in question, at the same time stating "that the compliance with this application must not be considered as authorising the expectation of pecuniary assistance in cases not in the first instance submitted to and approved by my Lords."

Respecting the arrangements for the care of the Kew Observatory, the Report stated that Mr. Cripps, its former curator, retains his apartments, without salary, undertaking to keep the house aired and the lower parts clean, receiving an allowance for coals, candles, &c. not exceeding 15*l.* per annum; and that Mr. Galloway has been engaged at a salary of 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum, with apartments, coals, &c. to take charge of the apartments above the basement story, and of the property of the Association, and to render general assistance to members prosecuting researches in the Observatory. A few necessary repairs have been made, and, in addition to the apartments for Mr. Galloway, a sleeping-room has been provided

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for any member whose researches may require him to spend a night in the Observatory. The necessary instruments have been purchased, and a regular meteorological register was commenced by Mr. Galloway, under the superintendance of Prof. Wheatstone, in February last. For these various purposes the sum of 133*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* has been expended in the present year. Prof. Wheatstone will report on the Self-registering Meteorological Apparatus, for which a grant of 50*l.* was made at Manchester, which has been completed and placed in the Observatory; he will also report on the Electrical Apparatus, the expense of which has been defrayed by private subscriptions. The Council have to report the establishment of the following registries, viz.—1. An ordinary meteorological record, with standard instruments; 2. A meteorological record, with self-registering instruments on a new construction; 3. A record of the electrical state of the atmosphere. It is proposed to add a register of the comparative amount of rain at different heights above the surface, and of the temperatures beneath it, for both which purposes the locality appears particularly well suited.

The Council have added the names of M. Bessel, of Königsberg, M. Jacobi, of Königsberg, Dr. Adolphe Erman, of Berlin, M. Paul Frisciani, Astronomer at Milan, and Prof. Brashman, of Moscow, to the list of Corresponding Members of the Association.

The Officers of Sections were then appointed as follow:—

Section A. *Mathematical and Physical Science.* President, Professor Mac Cullagh; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Lloyd, the Dean of Ely, and Mr. W. S. Harris; Secretaries, Professor Stevelly and Mr. J. Nott.

Section B. *Chemistry and Mineralogy.* President, Professor Apjohn; Vice-Presidents, Marquess of Northampton and Prof. Kane; Secretaries, Mr. R. Hunt and Dr. Sweeney.

Section C. *Geology and Physical Geography.* President, Mr. R. Griffith; President for Geography, Mr. R. J. Murchison; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Hopkins, C. Lyell, J. Taylor; Secretaries, Messrs. F. Jennings, and H. E. Strickland.

Section D. *Zoology and Botany.* President, Mr. W. Thompson; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. Ball, R. Owen, Prof. E. Forbes, Mr. C. C. Babington; Secretaries, E. Lankester, M.D., Messrs. R. Patterson, G. J. Allman, M.B.

Section E. *Medical Science.* President, Sir James Pitcairn, M.D.; Vice-

Presidents, W. Bullen, M.D., C. P. Croker, M.D., A. H. Callanan, M.D., C. Bull, M.D.; Secretaries, J. Popham, M.D. and R. S. Sargent, M.D.

Section F. *Statistics*. President, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; Vice-Presidents, Major Beamish and Sir W. Chatterton; Secretaries, Dr. W. C. Taylor, D. Bullen, M.D.

Section G. *Mechanical Science*. President, Prof. J. Maennell; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. Taylor, F. G. Bergen, Sir T. Deane; Secretaries, Messrs. J. Thomson and R. Mallet.

The several sections proceeded with their business on the morning of Thursday, and in the evening the general meeting of the Association took place, at which, in consequence of the absence of Lord Francis Egerton, the Marquess of Northampton took the chair, and introduced the Earl of Rosse as President, who then delivered a very able address on the objects and merits of the Association. The Treasurer read his report. The receipts of the Society amounted to above 2700*l.*, the whole of which had been expended, leaving, as before, a balance in hand of about 500*l.*

The Association makes this year grants for following objects (to which is prefixed the name of the member who alone, or as the first of a committee, is entitled to draw for the money).

The thirteenth meeting of the Association, if success is to be calculated by the number of members attending, has been a failure, not more than 400 having been present; but so many and such obvious circumstances—distance, the political state of the country, &c.—offer themselves in explanation, that the fact cannot excite surprise. It must, however, be regretted, because the resources available for scientific purposes are proportionally reduced; and when the Committee of Recommendations voted no less than 1,877*l.* in aid of further inquiries, it is obvious that the greater part of the money must be taken from the reserved fund, accumulated in past years. It is, however, consolatory to know—and this is admitted on all hands—that, so far as science is concerned, the meeting has produced its full proportion of valuable communications. Among these were Sir John Herschel's report of the committee for meteorological and magnetic co-operation: Mr. Scott Russell's continued experiments on sound in buildings, on waves, and on the form of vessels; and Prof. M'Callagh's establishment of the laws of total reflection, surmised only by Fresnel; Mr. E. Hodgkinson's attempt to make out a law of non-elasticity in hard materials (first broached at Man-

chester), is, perhaps, the most original feature in the meeting; whilst Professor Owen's admirable view of fossil animals re-opens more and more the ancient earth to our inspection; and Prof. E. Forbes's extraordinary exploration of the shallows and the depths of ocean appears to be disclosing a world hitherto neglected, for the gratification and edification of mankind, and one which may revolutionise the science of geology.

*Mathematical and Physical Science, £1027, viz.*

Brewster, Sir D. For continuing hourly meteorological observations at Kingussie and Inverness	£12
Harris, W. S. For completing the meteorological observations at Plymouth	35
Robinson, Dr. For conducting experiments with captive balloons	100
Herschel, Sir J. For magnetic and meteorological co-operation	50
Brewster, Sir D. For investigating the action of different bodies on the spectrum	10
Sabine, Col. For superintending the translation and publication of scientific memoirs	20
Baily, F. esq. For the publication of the British Association Catalogue of Stars	650
Brisbane, Sir T. For completing the observations on tides of the east coast of Scotland	100
Wheatstone, Prof. For experiments on subterraneous temperature	30

*Kew Observatory.*

For maintaining the establishment in Kew Observatory	200
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*Chemical Science, £30, viz.*

Kane, Prof. For investigating the chemical history of colouring substances	10
Kane, Prof. For inquiries into the chemical history of tannin	10
Fox, R. W. esq. For continuing researches on the influence of light on plants	10

*Geological Science, £250, viz.*

Oldham, —, esq. For experiments on subterraneous temperature in Ireland	10
Northampton Marquis of. For making coloured drawings of railroad-cuttings	100
Owen, Prof. For investigation of fossil fishes of the lower tertiary strata	100
Whewell, Rev. W. For completing level marks in Somerset and Devon	20
Milne, D. esq. For establishing standard level marks on the coast of Scotland	20

*Geology and Zoology.*

Carpenter, Dr. For researches into the microscopic structure of fossil and recent shells	20
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*Botany and Zoology, £110, viz.*

Strickland, H. E. esq. For experiments on the vitality of seeds	15
Jardine, Sir W. Bart. For researches on exotic anoplura	25
Portlock, Capt. For a report on the marine zoology of Corfu	10
Daubeny, Dr. For investigating the preservation of animal and vegetable substances	10
Owen, Prof. For researches on the marine zoology of Cornwall and Devon, by Mr. Peach	10

Forbes, Prof. E. For researches on the geographical distribution of marine animals	25
Hodgkin, Dr. For inquiries into the varieties of the human race	15
<i>Medical Science.</i>	
Sharpey, Dr. For inquiries into asphyxia	10
<i>Mechanical Science, £250, viz.</i>	
Russell, J. S. esq. For completing the discussion of the British Association experiments on the form of ships	100
Hodgkinson, E. esq. For experiments on the strength of materials	100
Fairbairn, W. esq. For experimental investigations on changes in the internal constitution of metals	50
Total of grants	£1877

It was generally known that all parties had agreed to hold the next meeting at York; and a resolution to this effect was passed by acclamation. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the next year:—

Rev. J. Peacock, Dean of Ely, *President*.—  
Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Morpeth, J. S.

Wortley, esq., Sir D. Brewster, Prof. Faraday, Rev. Vernon Harcourt, *Vice-Presidents*.—W. Hatfield, esq., Rev. Mr. Scoresby, — Meynel, esq., W. West, esq., *Secretaries*.—W. Gray, esq. *Local Treasurer*.

It was resolved, that the meeting should be held in the course of September, the particular day to be determined by the London Council. The following gentlemen were appointed to the Council for the ensuing year:—Sir H. de la Beche, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Daubeny, Prof. T. Graham, G. B. Greenough, esq., Leonard Horner, esq., Eaton Hodgkinson, esq., Robert Hutton, esq., Sir Charles Lemon, C. Lyell, esq., Prof. Lloyd, D. Macneill, esq., Prof. M'Cullagh, the Marquis of Northampton, Prof. Moseley, Dr. Richardson, Prof. Sedgwick, Col. Sykes, W. Thompson, esq., Prof. Wheatstone, Rev. Mr. Whewell, and Dr. Williams, with the officers of the Association.—The General Secretaries and Treasurer were re-elected.

## FINE ARTS.

### ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, being of opinion that the exhibition of cartoons, which has taken place, has afforded satisfactory evidence of the qualifications of many artists for fresco painting, now give notice that, as it has been ascertained that frescoes of moderate dimensions can be conveniently executed on portable frames, composed of laths or other materials, artists are invited to send specimens of such frescoes to be exhibited, for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in the selection of persons to be employed in the decoration of portions of the Palace at Westminster. The works are to be sent, in the course of the first week in June 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. The number of specimens to be exhibited by each artist is limited to three. The size of the specimens is to be not less than three nor more than eight feet in their longest dimension. The figures or portions of figures, in at least one specimen by each exhibitor, are to be not less than the size of life. The subjects are left to the choice of the artists, who must be natives of Great Britain, or foreigners who have resided more than ten years in the United Kingdom.

The Commissioners have also issued advertisements announcing that ornamental pavements, ornamental metal-work for screens, railings, gates, &c. and ara-

besque paintings and heraldic decorations for the enrichment of panels, friezes, &c. in colour and gold, will be required for the Palace of Westminster; and they invite artists to send designs for such works respectively in the first week of March 1844.

### ART-UNION OF LONDON.

It is announced that sixty pounds will be given, by this institution, for the best consecutive series of not less than Ten Designs in Outline, size 12 inches by 8. The subject is left at the option of the Artist, but must either be illustrative of Sacred or British History, or be taken from the work of some English Author. Simplicity of composition and expression, severe beauty of form, and pure and correct drawing, are the qualities which the Committee are anxious to realise in this series. If it should be deemed expedient to engrave the compositions selected, the Artist will receive a further remuneration to superintend the publication. The Drawings, accompanied by a sealed letter, containing the name and address of the artist, must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretaries, on or before Lady Day, 1844.

The Series by Mr. H. C. Selous, illustrative of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' are being engraved by Mr. H. Moses for the Subscribers of the current year.

MUSEUM OF THE HERMITAGE PALACE,  
AT ST. PETERSBURG.

This magnificent structure, which is on the eve of completion, has been erected under the superintendence of Klenze, the architect of the Glyptothek and Pinakothek at Munich. Though only an appendage to the Imperial Palace, it is in itself much larger than many palaces, the general plan forming a parallelogram of 520 by 380 feet, English measure, which is not very far short of the area of the whole of the quadrangle and buildings of the upper ward of Windsor Castle. The largest of the inner courts is 215 by 130 feet; the general height of the façades 74 feet, and that of the pavilions at the angles, 106 feet. In regard to the character of its details, the style of design is Greek, and it would seem the design itself is in some respects similar to the architect's idea for the Pantechikon, at Athens, published in his "Entwürfe." The *soele*, which is of reddish granite, is 11 feet high, and must therefore be of colossal proportions, and produce a most imposing effect, if it be really what the term applied to it imports—a solid substructure, in appearance at least, without windows of any sort. Colossal must also be the effect of a mass, nearly the entire height of the Reform Club House, but with only two ranges of windows, reared on such a basement. This part of the structure is of greyish stone, with some intermixture of reddish granite for the details, and enrichment does not appear to have been spared. For the interior, a vast deal of magnificence is spoken of—variegated marble columns, inlaid pavements of Grecian design, and other matters of that kind. The grand staircase, 130 feet long, by 50 in breadth, has its twenty marble Corinthian columns, and three successive flights of marble steps (22 feet wide), ascending in a direct line. The rooms on the lower floor are intended for the reception of sculpture, vases, and miscellaneous antiquities; those above for a picture-gallery, distributed into a series of rooms, some very spacious, and lighted from above, as in the Munich Pinakothek, for larger pictures; others as cabinets, for smaller pictures, besides various loggias and corridors. The contents of the museum will be so arranged, that the apartments will have more the air of being decorated with them, as in a private palace, than stored as in the exhibition-rooms of a public museum.

Although the building was not begun until the Spring of 1842, the Museum of the Hermitage is expected to be completed by the end of the present year, notwithstanding its great extent and the prodigious

solidity of its constructions. In some places such an edifice would have been the work of a quarter of a century.

HOGARTH'S PAINTINGS FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS.

In November 1841, twenty-four pictures were disposed of at the sale at Vauxhall Gardens, said to be painted by Hogarth, Hayman, &c. but in so dirty and had a state that the dealers would not venture on them beyond the amount of a few pounds. Two of these have since been very judiciously cleaned by Mr. Gwennap of Tichborne-street, and prove to be very valuable pictures; and, in the opinion of good judges, are by the pencil of Hogarth. The subjects, "Moonlight" and "Birdsnesting."

It appears, by Mr. Nichols's Hogarth, 2nd edit. 1782, p. 26, that "soon after his marriage Hogarth had summer lodgings at South Lambeth; and, being intimate with Mr. Jonathan Tyers, contributed to the improvement of *The Spring Gardens at Vauxhall*, by the hint of embellishing them with paintings, some of which were the suggestions of his own truly comic pencil. Among these were the 'Four Parts of the Day,' COPIED BY HAYMAN FROM THE DESIGNS OF OUR ARTIST. The scenes of 'Evening,' and 'Night' are still there; and portraits of Henry VIII. and Anne Bullen once adorned the old great room, on the right of the entry into the gardens.

"For this assistance, Mr. Tyers gratefully presented him with a gold ticket of admission for himself and his friends, inscribed 'IN PERPETUAM BENEFICII MEMORIAM.' This ticket, now in possession of his widow, is still occasionally made use of."

This gold ticket we have recently had the pleasure of inspecting, whilst in the hands of Mr. Gwennap. After Mrs. Hogarth's death, it passed to Mrs. Lewis, and then belonged to John Tuck, esq. of Kennington Common, and was bought for 40*l.* by Mr. Murch, the dealer; and is now to be purchased. On one side, are two female figures joining hands, round them, VIRTUS, and VOLUPTAS; at bottom FELICES UNA. It was engraved, with seven silver Vauxhall tickets, by Mr. Wilkinson, in 1825, and which tickets were said, by Mr. Wilkinson, to be designed by Hogarth, but, we think, inaccurately.

Mr. Wilkinson's plate contains, 1. a ticket for Mr. John Hinton, 1749, with a figure of CALLIOPE. 2. Mr. Wood, 1750, three infants with a lyre, &c. JOCOSA CONVENIUNT LYRE. 3. Mr. Rd. Frankling, with figure of EUTERPE. 4. Mr.

Sam. Lewes, with figure of ERATO. 5. Mr. Carey, with figure of THALIA. 6. Apollo, seated on a dolphin in the waves. 7. Medallion in lead, from the statue of Handel by Roubilliac,\* formerly in Vauxhall Gardens, with a figure of Orpheus, ORPHEUS BLANDIUS.

These seven tickets were also previously engraved in Nichols's History of Lambeth, 1786, p. 103, with two others. 8. A female seated in the clouds, GRATE VICE VERIS. 9. A female seated in the gardens, motto at top, FRONDOSA PRODUCITUR ETAS. These silver tickets were for annual subscribers to the gardens.

Mr. Gwennap also showed us an old drawing of Hogarth's gold medal, which is interesting from the inscription underneath it tending to identify Hogarth's paintings. It is as follows: "A correct representation of the Gold Perpetual Admission Medal, presented by J. Tyers, esq. to Mr. Wm. Hogarth, for his Paintings in Vauxhall Gardens, of (1) King Henry VIII. (2) The May Pole. (3) The Birds Nesting. (4) Angling. (5) A Moonlight Piece; and (6) Bonfire Night."

What has become of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn we know not; but have heard that it is still in being. Fortunately, Hogarth preserved the design by his fine engraving of it, as early as 1729.

2. "The May Pole" is described by Nichols as "No. 9, The Country-dancers round the Maypole." [Hist. Lambeth, p. 111.] It was sold at the Gardens in 1841.

3. "The Birdsnesting," is noticed by Nichols (p. 113) as "No. 4, Bird-nesting." This picture, now carefully cleaned by Mr. Gwennap, turns out a most valuable one. It is 8 ft. long, by 4 ft. 9 in. The Athenæum thus speaks of it: "'The Bird's Nest' is manifestly Hogarthian, though quite out of his usual style, both as to subject and execution. With less piquancy than a Watteau, and less powerful effect than a Gainsborough, it has not the mannerism of either; its luxuriant woodland beauties, enhanced by such lustrous freshness of tint, will surprise amateurs who take Hogarth for a mere town painter—no approach to caricature or burlesque in the figures, yet a strength of expression and spirit of rustic merriment most opposed to the pastoral in Syria. Ireland etched a Poussinesque scene, which he calls the only landscape Hogarth ever painted: here we have a pendant to it, rather perhaps a superior. His name is

\* This statue was purchased, a few years since, at Messrs. Squibb's rooms, for 200 gs. by Sir Francis Chantrey.

subscribed, superfluously, when his mind appears so evident all over the canvas." It has been purchased by Joseph Parkes, esq. for 200*l*.

4. "Angling" is noticed by Nichols, (p. 113) as "No. 3, Ladies Angling." The original picture was purchased, November 1841, at the sale at Vauxhall, by the proprietor of the Gas Works at Vauxhall.

5. "Moonlight" is noticed by Nichols, (p. 112), as "3, The Fairies dancing on the Green by Moonlight." This has been well cleaned by Mr. Gwennap. It is 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in. It is a fine picture, and the strong lights remind one of the hand of Wright of Derby. A countryman holds a lantern in his hand, evidently frightened at the ring of fairies dancing on the green: who, by the bye, are in very fanciful dresses, the male figures in armour. The moon shines most brightly in the opposite corner of the picture. It has been bought by Mr. Parkes, for 100*l*.

6. "Bonfire Night" is Hogarth's well-known "Night," the fourth plate in the Four Parts of the Day. It is 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in. It is of a low oblong shape; whereas the engraving is a tall upright. The paint is thinly laid on, and is much in Hogarth's manner. The date 1730 is on the painting, but the engraving was not published till 1738. On the right of the picture, horses and other objects are introduced, not in the engraving. Hogarth's original picture of "Night," was purchased for 27*l*. 6*s*. by Sir Wm. Heathcote, and we suppose is still in the possession of the family. This we shall be glad to know, and also the dimensions of the painting.

Mr. Gwennap has also on view Hogarth's picture of "Evening," size 6 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 9 in. It differs materially from the engraving; particularly in the omission of the view of the distant landscape in the centre of the picture. This picture is painted in a different style to "Night," being much more heavily coloured, and might be by Hayman after Hogarth. It has the Girl in it, which is said to have been added to the engraving by Hogarth, in consequence of a question for what the Boy was crying, after a few proofs were taken of Barron's engraving. Mr. Stanly has one proof in that state, for which he gave 50*l*. at Baker's sale. This painting, therefore, could not have been executed before 1738. "Evening" and "Night" were not sold in November, 1841, at the Vauxhall sale; but, as appears by Bray's Surrey, iii. 491, had been previously removed from Vauxhall by Mr. G. Rogers Barrett, the proprietor, to his private house at Stockwell. Since which, they

have passed through the hands of various dealers to their present owner, J. Parkes, esq. of Great George-street, for 100*l.* each. Hogarth's finished painting of "Evening" was sold for 39*l.* 18*s.* to the Duke of Ancaster, and was afterwards in the possession of Lord Gwydir. At his Lordship's sale by Christie, the picture was bought by Mr. Dutton, and from him was again sold at Christie's. Can this be the very identical picture?

It may be useful to enumerate from Nichols's Lambeth the paintings as they were arranged in Vauxhall Gardens in 1786; adding the name of Hayman to those designs he engraved in a series of prints in a folio size, 14 in. by 10, published by Bowles.

1. Two Mahometans gazing in wonder and astonishment at the many beauties of the place.

2. A Shepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a Shepherdess into a wood.

3. Evening—(Hogarth).

4. The Game of Quadrille, and the Tea-equipage—(Hayman).

5. Music and Singing.

6. Children building House with Cards—(Hayman).

7. A Scene in the Mock Doctor—(Hayman).

8. An Archer, and a Landscape.

9. The Country Dancers round the Maypole—(Hogarth).

10. Thread my needle.

11. Flying the Kite.

12. A Story in Pamela, who reveals to Mr. B.'s housekeeper her wishes of returning to her own home.

13. A Scene in the Devil to Pay; the characters are Jobson, Nell, and the Conjuror—(Hayman). This was bought by H. Rodd.

14. Children playing at Shuttlecock—["Battledore and Shuttlecock"—Hayman].

15. Hunting the Whistle.

16. Another Story in Pamela, her flying from Lady Davers.

17. A Scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Sir John Falstaff is put into the buck-basket—(Hayman).

18. A Sea-engagement between the Spaniards and African Moors.

Another pavilion was thus decorated:

1. Difficult to please.

2. Sliding on the Ice—(Hayman).

3. Players on Bagpipes and Hautboys.

4. Hogarth's "Night."

5. Blindman's Buff—(Hayman).

6. Leap-frog—(Hayman).

7. The Wapping Landlady—(Hayman).

8. The play of Skittles—(Hayman).

In another Pavilion:

1. Taking of Porto Bello in 1740, by Admiral Vernon.

2. Mademoiselle Catherina, the dwarf—(Hayman).

3. Ladies Angling. [This is probably by Hogarth, and answers to "4. Angling" in the list under the drawing of the medals].

4. Bird-nesting—(Hogarth).

5. The play of Bob-cherry.

6. Falstaff's cowardice detected—(Hayman). This picture, from Shakspeare's Henry IV. was bought at the Vauxhall sale in 1841 by H. Rodd. It contains portraits of Quin as Falstaff; Mills, jun. as Prince Henry; and Hippley as Poins. Size, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9.

7. The Bad Family. This picture was bought by H. Rodd, at Vauxhall sale, in 1841. The husband is assaulting the wife, who is taking a pot from the fire, and with uplifted arm is trying to defend herself. The children are filled with astonishment and fear, and are imploring the father not to strike their mother. A clergyman is entering the door, apparently endeavouring to make peace. Size, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in.

8. The Good Family. This picture was bought by H. Rodd, at Vauxhall sale, in 1841. It consists of a father, mother, and infant (in arms), sitting at a table in the left corner, the eldest daughter at her spinning-wheel, and two boys listening to their father reading the Bible; in the right corner is a servant girl cleaning pots, &c. Size, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9.

9. Taking the St. Joseph, a Spanish ship, 1742, by Captain Tucker, in the Fowey man-of-war.

In another Pavilion:

1. Bird-catching by a decoy, with a whistle and net. A boy is stooping holding the string of the net; a girl is leaning on both her hands; another boy is behind her, whistling; and a girl is standing near them. This picture was bought by Mr. Swabe, of Muswell Hill. Size, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in.

2. The play of Sec-saw—(Hayman).

3. The Fairies dancing on the Green—(Probably Hogarth).

4. The Milkmaid's Garland, with its usual attendants. [Probably "May-Day"—Hayman.]

5. The Kiss Stolen. ["Stealing a Kiss"—Hayman.]

In another Pavilion:

1. A Northern Chief, with his Princess and her favourite Swain, placed in a sledge and drawn on the ice by a horse.

2. The play of Hot-cockles.

3. An Old Gipsy telling Fortunes by the Coffee-cups—(Hayman).

4. The Cutting of Flour, a Christmas gambol, (which is by placing a little ball at the top of a cone of flour, into which all are to cut with a knife, and whoever causes the ball to fall from the summit must take it out with his teeth, which is represented in the painting).

5. The play of Cricket—(Hayman).

It is unnecessary to describe the other paintings in the Gardens, which were mostly by Hayman, who appears to have been considered at the time, as a painter, fully equal to Hogarth. How differently estimated now!

In the series of prints painted by Hayman, is one not noticed by Nichols in his "History of Lambeth," entitled, The King and Miller of Mansfield; knighting the Miller, from the original in Vauxhall Gardens.

A painting called The Cardplayers was bought at the Vauxhall sale in 1841, by Mr. Swabey. It contained portraits of the Barrett family.

Mr. Gwennap had in his rooms, at the same time, the following pictures: A burlesque on the "Judgment of Paris," attributed to Hogarth. Paris is seated, dressed as a Clown in a Pantomime, and Mercury is standing behind him. Before him are Juno, with a peacock over her in a tree, Venus with a Cupid, and Minerva, with an owl on the ground. The three Goddesses are in modern dresses; and Minerva is dressed in a blue velvet riding habit, trimmed with gold lace, looking like a naval officer. There is a story of George II. taking the hint of the naval uniform from his admiration of the lady's dress who was intended by this figure of Minerva.

A small picture, called "The Student," thought to be by Hogarth. A little boy is sitting drawing a bust, which baffles his efforts.

A capital portrait of Dr. Pellet, by Hogarth, engraved by Thane in 1781, when the picture was in his possession.

A small whole-length portrait of Jonathan Tyers, beautifully painted, in the opinion of Mr. Gwennap, by Watteau. Gardens are introduced in the background. It is about 15 in. high.

Sir W. de Bath has contributed, on loan, to Mr. Gwennap, one that exceeds the preceding in beauty, "Scene III. of the Harlot's Progress." It appears by Nichols's "Hogarth," that five of the original pictures were burnt at Mr. Beckford's at Fonthill, in 1755, and that the sixth painting was in the possession of the Earl of Charlemont. Can this be the same painting? But it has a value quite unadventitious, falling little short of the painter's works most famed for careful

workmanship and agreeable colour. Portraits, such as Justice Gonson and his alguazils, are weak; on the other hand, unfortunate Mary Hackabout's head and bust display a beauty of treatment that might become Dian's own portrait.

#### SALVATOR ROSA'S SKETCH BOOK.

Eighty-two pages, the remnant of the "Rough Sketch Book" of Salvator Rosa, were found at Naples, in the possession of a family noble but reduced to poverty, having formed a portion of its share in the library, drawings, prints, pictures, and other effects, divided many years ago among the heirs of a deceased relative. Ignorant of its value, the head of the family, a good-natured old man, had given "the book," as a plaything, to his grandchildren, who amused themselves by tracing in ink the outlines of some, and otherwise maltreating most of the sketches; till, by degrees, the greater part were destroyed. In the year 1834 an itinerant print-dealer offered to Mr. Auldjo for sale the sketch numbered 58. At the first glance Mr. Auldjo was satisfied it was a drawing by Salvator Rosa, and purchased it without hesitation. His judgment was confirmed by several eminent collectors of drawings in Naples. From the remains of the marks of stitching which it then exhibited, and the regular stain round its edges, he concluded that it was the leaf of a book, and immediately set to work to trace, if possible, the source through which it had come into the dealer's hands. This had been by mere chance; and it was a long time before he could get any clue, and at last only succeeded in time to save the small remaining portion above mentioned from inevitable destruction. The old "Principe," their possessor, well remembered "that the book, of which they formed part, was perfect when it came into his hands; that it contained between three and four hundred drawings, with many pages of notes; that the uncle, from whom he derived it, prized it much; that he used to say it was by *un pittore, un certo Salvatore*, but that he, not knowing anything about drawings, never cared for it, and thought there was little harm in giving it to his grandchildren; had he had an idea it was worth anything, he would not have done so!" To such accidents are even the known works of the greatest artists occasionally exposed.

#### CARTOONS BY RAFFAELE.

Two new cartoons by Raffaele are in the possession of Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East, discovered not long since under the usual circumstances—defoul-



ment and dilapidation. Both cartoons have attracted much notice from connoisseurs, especially that for the "Virgin and Child," a picture now belonging to Mr. Rogers, of which we think there can be little doubt, as a genuine design by the hand, and the sole hand, of Raffaele. An engraving has been well taken, in full-size lithograph; its tone, at first glance, suggested to us *Andrea del Sarto*, but the cartoon itself dissipated this suspicion; there is a character, palpable though indefinable, about the child, far above *Andrea*, whether we regard its artistical or poetical attributes. Considering the faded state of Mr. Rogers's once admirable and still beautiful picture, this cartoon has a high value: Messrs. Colnaghi ask, we believe, 1000*l.* for it from any individual purchaser, but would, perhaps, with a fair compromise between their private interest and public spirit, accept a fifth less from the Nation. Of the other cartoon, "David slaying Goliath," it might be enough to say that Raffaele executed sketches only, not designs, for the Loggia subjects, of which this is one, at least for none beyond the first *cupoletta*: yet this inspiration renders itself visible through-

out the copies made by his pupils, and gives them special worth; the present specimen, though almost obliterated, would do honour to *Giulio Romano*.—(*Athenæum*.)

#### NEW STATUES.

A bronze statue, cast after a model by Schwanthaler, of the Margrave Frederick of Bayreuth, has lately been executed, at the command of the King of Bavaria, and sent to the university of Erlangen, of which the Margrave was the founder.

Two models of statues by Teneroni, one of the present King of the Two Sicilies, and the other of Bolivar, have been sent from Rome to Munich to be cast in bronze by Stiglmayr.

The statue of Bichat, the celebrated physician, and author of *Recherches sur la Vie et la Mort*, has been inaugurated at Bourg, with great pomp. Bichat is represented contemplating the movement of life in an infant, whilst at his feet lies a half dissected body.

A statue of the Abbé de l'Espée, the founder of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has been inaugurated at Versailles.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### CITY EXCAVATIONS, &c.

MR. URBAN,—In my last communication to your pages on City Excavations, I briefly noticed a few of the Antiquarian discoveries in *Butcher Hall Lane*; among them I should have included a small copper coin (plated), IMP. C. CL. TACITVS—Rev. a female figure standing, LAETITIA. Also a fragment of a large amphora, with the impress of L. C. F. P. C. O.

*Water Lane, Tower Street.* The recent excavation for sewerage in this district presented the same indications of Roman occupancy as were observed in the neighbouring street of St. Mary at Hill, in Jan. 1842, viz. an abundance of fragments of earthenware utensils, including portions of large amphoræ and bottles of various sizes, together with numerous fragments of Samian ware, one of the latter bearing the stamp "OF BASSI."

*Goodman's Fields.* The discoveries from time to time in this locality, together with those of Whitechapel, Spitalfields, and its neighbourhood, have clearly demonstrated that for a very considerable extent the eastern side of the ancient boundary of London was appropriated as a burial ground by the Romans. In the present instance, the excavation, which began at the western end of Great Alie

Street, and extended right and left along Mansell Street, has afforded us additional testimony. Human remains, both burnt and unburnt, have been found upon the Roman level. Several of the dark grey urns of the usual form and character, containing burnt human bones and earth, have been taken up nearly perfect. On the same stratum were found various other relics, in glass, earthenware, &c. Also a coin of Hadrian (second size), but very much defaced.

*Bishopsgate Street Without* (near Sun Street). Numerous fragments of Samian pottery: a patera nearly perfect bears the impress of "ATALI." Among the other potter's marks are "OF FACE"—"AVENTINI"—"OF VIRILI"—"OF NIGRI."

*Holborn Bridge.* (The new Street). On a former occasion (Gent. Mag. July 1843.) I sent you a few notes relative to this site, which it is presumed formed the eastern bank of the river Fleet. Preparations are now making for the erection of an adjoining building. It has been found necessary to go to a considerable depth for the foundation, in consequence of the peculiar character of the soil, which consists of a fine black mud, evidently an alluvial deposit at a period when the ancient inhabitants of London little dreamed

that the then-navigable river Fleet would in after-ages degenerate into a filthy ditch. In this stratum were fragments of black cinerary urns, bottles, mortaria, Samian pottery, and animal remains; among the latter, I observed a piece of a human skull. A portion of a large mortarium bears the stamp of *SECUNDVS*  $\Psi$  (the first  $\Psi$  within the c.) Those also of "ANTIANI"—"OF CALVI" and "PATRIS" occur on three of the fragments of Samian ware.

On one of the numerous pieces of black urns or vases are rudely cut the letters  $\Psi$   $\Psi$   $\Psi$ . From the very equivocal appearance of the central one, it may either be intended for  $\Psi$  (reversed, which is not uncommon) or, which is more probable, it may be  $\Psi$   $\Psi$  in monogram. The preceding letters are unfortunately lost by the fracture.

At a depth of about 12 feet from the road the workmen came upon the remains of a well of from 3 to 4 feet diameter, formed of hewn stones most admirably fitted together with a cement almost as hard. It had all the appearance of having been filled up for ages.

In the collection of Mr. Walter Hawkins, P.S.A. is an anchor singularly encrusted with rust and pebbles, which is stated to have been found in Fleet Ditch, I believe during the alterations necessary for the new street, about 3 or 4 years ago. It measures 3 ft. 10 in. in height; and is, with the possessor's permission, here represented.



In Brayley's *Beauties of England and Wales*, published in 1810, vol. x. p. 70, it is stated (but upon what authority does not appear) that an anchor is traditionally said to have been found in this ditch as high up as the Elephant and Castle, where the road branches off to Kentish Town.

*Tooley Street*, (Dover Railway Terminus.) In digging the foundation for the extension of these premises to St. Thomas's Hospital, still further evidence of Roman occupancy has been presented.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XX.

The interesting discoveries in the immediate neighbourhood about 3 or 4 years ago, and which were communicated to the Soc. of Antiq. by Mr. C. R. Smith, have been already noticed in the *Gent. Mag.* The present excavation is merely remarkable for the numerous fragments of Roman pottery, including portions of amphoræ, necks and handles of bottles of large size, glass, and fragments of Samian ware; among the latter, the remains of a beautifully formed cup with the impress of "PRIM M," probably an abbreviation of "Primitivus," a name of frequent occurrence on this ware. Also a small terra-cotta lamp, with a crescent in relief. E. B. P.

#### TOMBS AT SAVANA IN TUSCANY.

MR. URBAN,—In the course of a recent residence in Italy I made the tour of Etruria Proper, visiting the sites of the towns, and all places where Etruscan antiquities were known to exist; and in the course of this examination I had the good fortune to discover some which were not known to any of the Archaeologists.

Sepulchres decorated above with an architectural façade, carved in the natural rock, are well known from the examples at the Castel d'Asso, but are also found in great variety, and of different degrees of importance, in a large district of the Papal States about Viterbo. None, however, of this kind were known to exist in that part of Etruria comprised in modern Tuscany until I discovered some, and of a very novel and interesting character, at Savana, anciently called Suana, a small town in the south-west corner of that state. On my return to Florence I wrote a description of them to Dr. Henzen, of the Archaeological Society of Rome, who was acting as its secretary in the absence of Dr. Braun; and thinking that it might not be uninteresting to the lovers of Etruscan antiquities in England to have a description of these beautiful and curious monuments, I now beg to forward to you the contents of my communication.

I first discovered in a hill called Poggio Prisca, to the north-west of Savana, some small excavations, which were evidently Etruscan tombs, being decorated with an external ornament common at Castel d'Asso, and elsewhere, but presenting no new features. The hill consists of a range of tufo, rising out of a not very steep declivity, looking to the south-east, and resembles the situations which the Etruscans usually chose for their sculptured tombs. I pursued the range of rocks, and at the distance of about a mile and a quarter from Savana came upon a monument of very great interest. It has had

the form of the portico of a temple, cut out in the solid tufo. One column at one end still remains, supporting the corner of the pediment; and behind it a square pilaster, attached to the surface of the rock, representing the body of the temple. They are fluted, and have corresponding capitals, which seem to have been very similar to one that I have seen in Signor Campanari's museum at Toscanella, having foliage running round its base, and springing boldly up to the corners, somewhat in the manner of the Corinthian, but with large human heads placed in the middle of each face of the capital, between the foliage. All has been covered with a thin coat of cement,—column and pilaster, as well as the plain surface of the rock; and there are indications of colour, particularly in the latter, where a broad fascia of the usual deep red colour has run along the bottom. The plan of the façade seems to have consisted of four columns, but not equally distant from one another, being coupled at the two ends, and leaving a larger space between them. The pediment is too much injured to allow one to judge if there has been sculpture in it; but the soffitto of that part which remains is decorated with medallions. All is elevated upon a base, without the appearance of steps, and must have had an imposing appearance when perfect; whilst in its ruin, decorated as it is with the trees which grow out of the crevices, and have partly occasioned its destruction, it presents one of the most picturesque objects which my portfolio contains. The basement is 6 feet 6 in. high. The column to the pediment 15 ft. 6 in. while its diameter is 32 inches, with about the same distance between the pilaster and the column, and between the pairs of columns at the ends. The whole width of the monument seems to have been 26 feet. Although thus in the form of a portico of a temple, I have little doubt that it was a sepulchre, as it is in the same range of rocks with unquestionable tombs. The present state of the ground, however, does not show the passage to the sepulchral chamber underneath. There are other remains quite close to this monument, which seem to have been of considerable importance, but which are too vague to judge precisely what they have been, although sufficient to suggest the idea that there has been situated in this spot a union of objects of architectural grandeur. I found afterwards it goes amongst the shepherds by the name of the Grotto Pola.

Another monument, which they call La Fontana, is situated in a range of rocks, opposite to one of the gates of Savana, on the south, and some little distance above

an actual fountain, which goes by the name of Il Piscolo. This monument is, however, clearly a sepulchral monument, as well as that first described. It consists of a mass of rock, somewhat insulated, which has been thus decorated. The body of the monument is plain, its boundary lines being slightly larger at the bottom than the top, with a large arched niche cut in it, giving very much the appearance of a fountain; but there is no channel for the water. At the bottom of the niche are two steps, which have been disfigured by work of subsequent times. The body of the monument is surmounted by a frieze of somewhat a Doric character, projecting slightly forward beyond the other part. It is divided into something like triglyphs and metopes, although the actual lines of the triglyphs and the guttæ are not expressed. The metope is decorated with a sort of patera, as you sometimes see in Roman friezes. Above the frieze is a bas-relief, resembling what is occasionally seen on the sepulchral urns, the contour of it taking the form of an irregular pediment. In the middle is a female figure with wings, entirely without drapery, terminating below the middle in fishes' tails. On each side, and turning from her, is a male figure, but whether they are winged genii, or warriors with mantles flying from energy of action, it is difficult, on account of the decay of the surface, with certainty to decide—I should incline to the former opinion. The corners appear to have been decorated with ornaments of a Greek character. A large tree springs from close to the head of the female figure, and has split the monument from top to bottom. Steps have run up to the right. The width of the monument is about 17 ft. 2 in., and about the same in height, the frieze and pediment included in this being about 6 feet. I did not doubt for a moment that what I had seen was Etruscan: if I had, here was an inscription in the middle of the niche. It looks north-east.

In the same line of rocks were many other tombs, to which our way was obliged to be cut through the thick wood. They are of the character of Castel d'Asso, though varying in details, as in the projecting cornices, which have more of an Egyptian character. In some examples there are dentils, while many have been surmounted by a small pedestal, whether for the support of anything does not appear clear. On many of these are inscriptions. To these also we have the passages leading to the tombs underneath, sometimes at the depth of 6 or 7 yards. The tombs are chambers of 6 or 7 yards square, with the usual banquettes running

round them, but without any novel features, and not containing anything.

I was afterwards conducted by a peasant to a hill, running much in a line with that in which the first-described monument was found: it is called Poggio Stanziole. Here with his hatchet he uncovered for me numerous tombs. The most interesting of these was one, consisting of a square niche or portico, bounded by plain walls, or antæ, if they may be so called, which seem to have been faced by a plain pilaster, with some simple sort of capital. On one side run the steps up to the top of it, which is common in many of the other tombs. The soffitto of the niche is worked with medallions of a diamond form. Above the niche is a broad simple fascia, on which rises a pediment thus decorated: in the middle a colossal head with flowing hair, with some, though not undoubted, indications of wings. From this springs on each side foliage, which, from its flowing and elegant character, I should judge to be of a late epoch: it is bounded by a simple fascia running round the pediment. The dimensions of the niche are—width 10 ft., height 9 ft. 4 in.; in the height of the pediment above the niche about 4 ft. 8 in. There are many varieties of sculptured façades in this range of rocks, of the style of Castel d'Asso, and with inscriptions.

A variety, of which I have only seen one example elsewhere, at Beida, is this—the tomb takes the shape of the gable end of a house, with the beams showing in the pediment, but without other decoration. A plain niche under the pediment, of the width of the monument, allowing for the side walls. The sides are carried back very deep, and are cut to represent the roof. Of these there are two or three examples, and much bolder than that at Bieda. There are other tombs which have indications of having been decorated with heads, and other designs, now no longer traceable.

Having visited nearly all the antiquities of this kind known to exist in Etruria, I can truly say that I have seen no place which contains so great a variety of sculptured tombs as Savana, although, perhaps, no specific monument there may claim equal archaeological interest with the two sculptured pediments of Norchia. With this exception, they are the most interesting, and, in picturesque beauty, superior even to those. Views of them will appear in a work I am about to publish.

The town itself occupies a site which has the characteristics of most Etruscan towns. Insulated by valleys, which bound it on all hands, while the opposite heights, as well as some more distant, are occupied

by the tombs, for the most part within sight of the city. I could discover no remnants of Etruscan walling.

Portland Place,

Yours, &c.

Lower Clapton. SAM. JAS. AINSLEY.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTION  
OF ROME.

The Annals of last year's proceedings of the Archæological Institution of Rome have been recently published, and contains drawings and description of the Temple of Mount Ocha, near Carystus, in Eubœa, communicated by Professor Ulrichs, of Athens. This temple is generally believed to be the oldest and best preserved specimen of the kind in Greece, and is particularly remarkable for the massiveness of its walls, and the peculiar structure of its roof. The prize proposed by this Academy in 1842, for the best essay on the Coinage of Italy, has been gained by Dr. Achille Gennarelli, author of the text of the 'Museo Gregoriano.' He opposes many of the opinions advanced in the work published by Marche and Tessieri, under the title of 'Aes grave del Museo Kircheriano,' which, although up to this time the standard work on Italian coinage, was yet so faulty as to induce the Archæological Society to propose a prize for another on the same subject.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BERLIN.

An Archæological Society lately formed at Berlin has held two meetings, both numerously attended, at which several papers of antiquarian interest were read. The arrangements of the ancient theatres, and various questions relating to Greek Art, were discussed: and Herr Curtius announced his intention of shortly publishing a work on Delphic inscriptions.

A beautiful colossal statue, in good preservation, has been found in the plain of Marathon, and deposited in the Museum at Athens. It is Egyptian in style, and is supposed to be either an Antinous or an Apollo.

The remains of a Roman theatre have been found at Evreux. The walls have been laid bare, and the Minister of the Interior has deemed the discovery so interesting, that he has granted funds for continuing the researches.

An antique silver vase of great beauty, and covered with bas-reliefs, has been discovered at Tourdan, in the arrondissement of Vienne. It is semi-oval, and sixteen centimètres high, with allegorical representations of the seasons, &c.

## RECENT DISCOVERIES.

A beautiful tessellated pavement has been discovered in the cellar of the Oxbody Inn, Mitre Street, Gloucester, about 2 feet below the level of the street.

A piece of gold, of twisted workmanship, said to be worth for old gold, 20*l.*

has been found by a farm-servant ploughing a field belonging to Mr. H. Lillywhite, of Ropley, Hampshire. It is supposed to be a collar worn by the Romans, is of very neat workmanship, in a good state of preservation, and is now in the possession of the Rev. S. Maddock, vicar of Ropley.

## ARCHITECTURE.

## ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

Extensive alterations and embellishments in this edifice have been in progress since the early part of May last, and have just been brought to a close. It is now nearly a century since the Chapel had undergone any repairs. The groined ceilings have been thoroughly cleaned, and the defective parts carefully pointed and restored. The whole of the whitewash and colouring matter upon the pillars, arches, and piers, and upon the hitherto half-hidden Gothic screens to the Hastings, Beaufort, Lincoln, and other chapels, have been removed, restoring the stonework to its natural tints. The monuments, and the interiors of the private chapels, have been carefully restored.

The osken stalls of the Knights of the Garter, with their canopies, have been cleaned and repaired where necessary, so as to render them strictly perfect. The dark and dingy paint which covered the carving of the stalls has been carefully scraped off, and the wood left in its own tint, which has considerably improved and heightened the general effect of the interior. The projecting front of the royal closet, over the north side of the altar, which had always been considered to be stone, was discovered, upon cleaning off various thick coats of paint and whitewash, to be of carved oak in an excellent state of preservation. It has been stained and varnished, and has now a pleasing effect.

The three principal lines of the heraldic bosses on the vaultings of the nave and transepts have been emblazoned with the arms of former Knights of the Garter, and of the most ancient and distinguished families in the empire, and the entire of the bosses, pendants, and knots of the vaulting in the choir have been similarly emblazoned under the superintendence of Mr. T. Willement, F.S.A.

A magnificent brass lectern, (upwards of six feet high,) which had lain in a dilapidated and neglected state in a vault of the chapel for upwards of a century, has undergone a perfect restoration, and now occupies its proper place in nearly the centre of the choir. The top, which is in the form of a double desk, turns

round upon a pivot; and from this lectern the lessons will, in future, be read by the minor canon.

Ten windows (five on either side,) of stained glass, containing in compartments the heraldic bearings of all the Knights of the Garter from the institution of the order, have been completed by Mr. Willement on the north and south side, towards the eastern end of the choir, some portions being over the banners of the Garter Knights. Four other windows (two on either side at the western end,) only remain to be similarly emblazoned with the arms of future knights of the order.

The glass of the great west window has been carefully restored by Mr. Willement, and newly arranged, with very considerable additions. Within the four chief compartments, at the upper part of the spacious arch, are the badges, initials, and crowns of the following sovereigns:—Edward III., Edward IV., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth. In the centre of the window are the arms of the patron saint of England, with the initials "S. G." (*Sanctus Georgius*), and at the apex the monogram "IHS." The whole of the numerous figures contained in the other compartments represent saints, prophets, and apostles.

The general appearance of the sacred edifice is now magnificent in the extreme. The removal of the present wretched specimens of coloured glass in the east window over the altar, and the restoration of its fine tracery and old stained glass, somewhat similar to that at the west end, are nearly all that is now required to render perfect the labour which has been so liberally commenced, and, thus, far, so admirably accomplished.

## NEW CHURCHES.

July 18. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church of St. John, near Ryde in the Isle of Wight, in the parish of St. Helen's.

July 20. The new Episcopal Chapel at Springfield, near Chelmsford, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. This chapel, which is dedicated to the Holy

Trinity, has been erected by Messrs. Salmon, of Chelmsford, under the plans, drawings, and professional assistance of J. Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A., of Springfield, gratuitously and most zealously and actively afforded. The style of the building is Norman, as it was in the times of Henry II. and Stephen, in the first half century from 1100. The architecture of that period was selected by Mr. Repton, because it admits of a somewhat lighter style of ornament than appears in the earlier Saxon and Norman architecture. The dimensions of the chapel are 62 feet by 35, and it contains seats for 400 persons. They are all free seats and open benches, except some sittings reserved for those who contribute a small sum towards the expense of the chapel. The edifice is lighted by five windows on each side, and some at each end. The east window has in it a piece of very ancient stained glass, given by some unknown friend—we suspect the architect himself. The stone font is of the same character as the general architecture of the building. The canopy under which it rests is of the rich Gothic, and, like the other wood-work, is of about the time of Edward IV. or Henry VII. The canopy is the gift of a gentleman of Springfield, and has been executed with great ability from Mr. Repton's design by a carpenter of the village—Henry Drake. It is more than nine feet in height, and on the summit is a finely carved group of the pelican feeding her young. The altar table is the work of a youth who but a short time ago was a pupil in the Springfield school; and his brother made the ornaments of the ceiling. The altar cloth was worked by a lady. The estimated cost of the building is 2,447*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* and the donations and subscriptions amount to 2,026*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* leaving a deficiency of 420*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* which we have no doubt will be soon made up. The collection after the service amounted to 141*l.*

Aug. 9. *Llandevaud Church* (which is situated on the road leading from Chepstow to Newport) was re-opened by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff. There has been no divine service performed at Llandevaud Church for the last fifty years, and it was now entirely rebuilt from the ground, through the exertions of the parishioners and their friends, aided by a donation from the Society for Building and Repairing Churches.

Aug. 15. The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the new church and churchyard at Enmore Green, in the Chapelry of *Motcombe*, in the parish of Gillingham, Dorsetshire. The Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Association voted 200*l.*

and the Incorporated Society 150*l.* towards the work. It is a Norman cruciform structure, with a circular apse, and a tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts. The seats are designed for 311 persons, all free and unappropriated.

Aug. 23. The Bishop of Llandaff consecrated the new church at *Llanidan*, Anglesey. Lord Boston gave the site and stone for the building, and subscribed the sum of 250*l.* towards the expense of its erection.

Aug. 29. The new church of St. Peter, at *Swallowcliffe*, Wilts, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. The old parish church, which was erected in the twelfth century, having become much dilapidated, was taken down in the summer of 1841, and the new structure raised upon a more favourable site. The architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of Spring Gardens, with a good taste and feeling which deserve commendation, have contented themselves with an almost exact revival of the ancient fabric. The style is Norman, and the church consists of a chancel of good proportions, a nave, aisles, and south transept, the tower being on the south side. The altar, pulpit, lectern, and font are of stone—the latter a copy of the very beautiful Norman font in the parish church of Ancaster. Towards the cost of erecting the building large contributions were made by the noble family of Pembroke, by some of the resident occupiers of land, and by others.

On the same day the Bishop of Lincoln consecrated a church at *Sutton Bridge*, which place has never been so crowded since the opening of the bridge over the estuary between the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk. The church is intended to seat about 700 persons, and is erected and endowed by the governors of Guy's Hospital, London, who have large estates in the neighbourhood. These have been much increased by land reclaimed from the sea, and through the enterprising activity of W. Skelton, esq. the steward at Sutton Bridge, the improvements there made have caused a great increase of population. The president and governors gave the land for the church and churchyard, and erected and endowed the church, which has cost about 7000*l.*; and the interior fittings, &c. are supplied by public subscription. The plan is a nave with side aisles, and a tower steeple at the west end. The edifice, faced with flint, has a very pretty appearance. The interior is strikingly neat and substantial, and the pews all open, but very comfortable. This is the first church which has been built between the sea and the old Roman bank.

Sept. 4. The Bishop of Hereford consecrated the new church at *Middletown*, near Powis Castle, in the presence of some of the Earl of Powis's family. It is a substantial Gothic edifice, capable of containing 300. His lordship also consecrated the new church at *Hope*, on the 6th, and the new chapel at *Hoarwithy*, Hereford, on the 8th Sept.

Sept. 12. The church of St. Barnabas, erected near Ashley-place, St. Paul's, in the vicinity of *Bristol*, on a piece of land presented to the Church Building Association by the late Mr. Brigstocke, M.P. for East Somerset, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. It is not situated in the most populous part of the extensive parish of St. Paul, but there is an extensive tract of land surrounding the church, extending to the back of Stoke's Croft, on which some hundreds of houses are to be erected. The population, as stated in the deed of consecration, is 15,497, while the capacity of St. Paul's church, and the small chapel (the only one in the parish) used for the Girls of the Orphan Asylum, is only adequate to the reception of 2,250. Little can be said in praise of the new Church of St. Barnabas, in an architectural point of view; but for this its small cost sufficiently accounts. It is cruciform; and the transept being wide, in proportion to the length of the nave, gives the exterior a clumsy appearance, which however is somewhat relieved by a handsome tower of stone, surmounted by a spire of freestone terminating in a *croix fleurée*. The western door and the window above it are the best points in the exterior. The interior is about 100 feet long, by 40 wide in the nave, and 70 at the transept. Excepting inside the communion rails, and immediately in front of the altar, the whole space within is occupied with open seats for 800 persons, of which 500 are to be free and unappropriated, those only in the transept being private. The space within the communion rails, paved with granite, is unusually large for the purpose, being about 33 by 15 feet. The Altar Screen, which is of freestone, in five compartments, is extremely handsome—in indeed the most striking feature in the interior. The Communion Table, which stands out about two feet from the wall, is of the same durable material. On the north side of the table is a recess in the wall, in which the bread and wine are to be deposited previous to consecration; and on the south side are stone sedilia. The Pulpit is placed at the altar angle of the north transept, and the Reading-desk in the corresponding angle in the south. An oak Lectern, at which the officiating Minister will read the lessons, stands near

the altar steps. The Font is also of stone, and placed near the west door, in view of the whole congregation. The architect is Mr. S. T. Welch, of Bristol. The cost of the edifice only about 2,200*l.* of which the following sums make a part:—the Bristol and Gloucester Church Building Association 1000*l.*; the Incorporated Church Building Society 400*l.*; the Rev. Dr. Warneford 500*l.*; the Lord Bishop of the Diocese 100*l.*; the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp 25*l.* A parsonage-house is to be erected when sufficient funds are in hand. The inclosed ground was not consecrated, as it is not to be applied to the purpose of sepulture, but the crypt beneath the church is destined for interments, an adherence to the hateful practice of the last age, which cannot be too earnestly deprecated.

Sept. 20. The consecration was solemnized of another church at *Bristol*, dedicated to St. Luke, which has been erected to supply the spiritual wants of a densely populated district surrounding the Cotton Works, in the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob. The ground was granted by James Duffett, Esq.; and the proprietors of the Great Western Cotton Works handsomely subscribed 1,000*l.* This church (superior in external appearance to that of St. Barnabas) is about 80 feet in length from the west entrance to the communion rails, by 46, inside; its extreme length is 114 feet. The whole area within is occupied by three tiers of open seats for 8 or 900 persons, of which 750 are free. The interior is exceedingly plain. There is a gallery at the west end; under which is the Font; the Pulpit is on the north side of the altar, the Reading-desk and Clerk's pew at the south. The Altar-screen (of wood) is a humble imitation of freestone and marble. The Vestry, 17 feet by 8, is behind the altar. The exterior of the church presents a neat appearance; the tower (100 feet in height) is square, up to the roof of the church; and above it rises an octagonal truncated steeple, surmounted by a *croix fleurée*: the west door, the window above it, and the north entrance, are the best features of the exterior. The building is of stone. Underneath, commensurate with the area of the church, are spacious well-lighted apartments, intended for school-rooms, to receive 700 children, with rooms for schoolmaster and mistress, and a large committee-room, together with convenient offices, and a plentiful supply of water. The churchyard was consecrated for interments. The cost of erecting the church, including warm air-stove, iron railing, and gates, boundary walls, &c. will amount to about 2,700*l.* The architect is Mr. S. T. Welch.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### SPAIN.

Discontent against the new government appears to be nearly general. In the night of Aug. 29, a battalion of the Prince's regiment revolted at Madrid. The men demanded their discharge, which had been promised to them. This battalion was immediately disarmed by Gen. Narvaez; and by his order, five sergeants, two corporals, and one private were shot instantly in the presence of the garrison. Madrid was quiet; but no one could guarantee its tranquillity for a single day. In Barcelona the greatest excitement prevailed, and troops were marching against the insurgents. At Seville, Cadiz, and Saragossa, affairs were in a most disturbed state. The new government is divided in itself, and is full of dissensions. The re-action in favour of Espartero and the old Liberals rapidly gains ground; and the flames of civil discord are extending over nearly the whole of Spain. England and France have recognised the new provisional government.

#### TURKEY.

The Christians of the Nestorian Mountains have been made the victims of an atrocious massacre at the hands of their neighbour, the Pasha of Mosul, and his savage auxiliaries, the Kurds. The houses of the wretched inhabitants were fired, and they themselves hunted down like wild beasts. The patriarch himself succeeded in effecting his escape, and took refuge in the house of the British consular agent at Mosul. The number of victims who have perished in this massacre is not yet known; the population of the mountains amounted to 100,000. Sur-

rounded by Mussulman hordes, pent up for ages in their native fortresses, the very existence of these children of the primitive church had remained almost a secret to the rest of Christendom. No sooner had their country been explored by missionaries, and the interest of learned and scientific men been awakened with respect to them, than this terrible visitation befel them. It is said to have been the imprudent zeal of rival missionaries that first excited the jealous apprehensions of the Pasha of Mosul, and caused him to "let slip the dogs of war" on the unfortunate Nestorians.

#### ITALY.

Great disturbances have taken place in the Papal dominions. The revolutionists have chosen the Roman States, Naples, and Piedmont, for the theatre of their operations, and their ramifications extend throughout Italy. Arrests have taken place in the Lombardo-Venetian dominions. A civil war has also broken out in Valais, in Switzerland, and very serious disturbances have taken place at St. Maurice and La Balma.

#### PRUSSIA.

The opera-house at Berlin, one of the principal ornaments of the city, fell a prey to the flames on Aug. 18, after having stood exactly 100 years. As there was no chance of saving the opera-house, every effort was directed to save the palace of the Prince of Prussia, and the the royal library and its immense treasures, the loss of which could never have been repaired. A new opera-house was previously in the course of erection on another site.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*July 29.* The Columbia steamer went on shore on the Devil's Limb (a solid rock), a mile and a half from the light-house, Seal Island, in the Bay of Fundy, about 130 miles from Halifax. All the passengers, 85 in number, were happily saved, but the vessel was quite lost.

*July 26.* The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Thames Tunnel. At 25

minutes before four they landed on the Tunnel Pier, on the Middlesex side, where they were received by B. Hawes, esq. M.P. (son of the chairman), and the directors. Her Majesty descended the shaft into the Tunnel. They proceeded to the Surrey side, but did not ascend. They then returned to the Middlesex side, and on ascending the shaft



the people sang the national anthem, 600 joining in chorus. A handsome gold medal was presented to the Queen by Mr. Griffin the medalist. On the obverse is the portrait of Sir Isambert Brunel, and on the reverse the Thames Tunnel. The engineer, as well as the chairman, B. Hawes, esq. were unluckily absent from town.

*July 29.* The Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a select suite, arrived in New Palace-yard, and visited the new Houses of Parliament. The royal party were joined by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha and Prince Leopold. The Queen's attention was directed by Mr. Barry to the river frontage, the whole of which is so rich in architectural embellishments. Her Majesty greatly admired the heraldic sculpture and the bold and masterly manner in which the lion and unicorn, and other insignia of royalty, were thrown out from the main fabric. From the terrace the Queen, Prince, and suite were conducted to the sculpture and model rooms. A model of the new House of Lords was shown to her Majesty, with which she was so much pleased that the royal wish was expressed that duplicates of the ornamental parts might be taken in plaster, and forwarded to the palace.

*Aug. 1.* Her Majesty and Prince Albert, previous to their departure for Windsor, presented Viscount Melbourne with their portraits superbly painted, three-quarter lengths, which were packed up and forwarded to Brockett Hall. The Queen is drawn in white satin, and Prince Albert is in his uniform of a Field Marshal.

*Aug. 2.* Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a royal charter of incorporation on the School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, with the privileges, immunities, rank, and title of the "Queen's College, Birmingham."

*Aug. 20.* The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d' Aumale arrived at Woolwich this day in the Napoleon, French man-of-war steamer. They landed at the dock-yard, and were received by Visc. Hawarden, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Capt. F. Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert, and also by Count Phillippe de Chabot, French Chargé d'Affaires. Their object was to pay a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor, where they afterwards proceeded by the Great Western Railway. On Thursday they proceeded to Woolwich in a small steamer, and after inspecting the dock-yard and arsenal, embarked in the French steamer for Havre.

*Aug. 27.* A splendid entertainment was given by her Majesty at Virginia Water, in honour of the birth-day of

Prince Albert, who has attained his 24th year.

*Aug. 28.* Early this morning (Monday), the Queen and Prince Albert took their departure from Windsor for the Farnborough station of the South-Western Railway, to be conveyed by a special train to Southampton, where they were received by Major-Gen. Sir H. Pakenham and his staff, and the Mayor and Corporation. On arriving at the end of the pier, her Majesty was met by the Duke of Wellington, and other noble and official personages who accompanied him. At this time it rained heavily, and as there was not a sufficient covering for the stage intended to run on to the yacht from the shore, the members of the corporation (like so many Raleighs) stripped off their red gowns in a moment, and the pathway was covered for her Majesty's use, so that Queen Victoria, like Queen Elizabeth, walked dry-footed to her yacht. Her Majesty and the Prince then went on board the yacht, which proceeded down the Southampton Water, followed by numerous other steamers. After passing by Cowes and Spithead, her Majesty landed at Ryde, where she visited Lord Harcourt, and afterwards returned on board the yacht to Cowes roads, where she slept.

*Aug. 29.* The Queen and Prince visited Norris Castle, and also Appuldercombe, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough. On the following day the yacht passed by Devonport and Dartmouth.

*Aug. 31.* The Queen and Prince visited Mount Edgcumbe, and the latter inspected the Dock-yard and Victualling-office, where he was received by the Lords of the Admiralty, &c. Her Majesty then held a levee in the yacht, when numerous addresses were presented. She then landed and proceeded through Devonport and Stonehouse to Plymouth, and afterwards viewed the Breakwater.

*Sept. 1.* The Queen went to Falmouth, and returned up channel, passing the Eddystone in the evening. After which the yacht and the squadron proceeded to Tréport, where they arrived at 6 o'clock.

*Sept. 2.* The next morning, the King of the French, his sons, and several ministers, descended into a barge, amid the roaring of artillery. Queen Amelia, Madame Adelaide, the Duchesses of Orleans and Cobourg, and the Princess de Joinville, proceeded to the pier. The King's barge soon arrived at the yacht, and his Majesty went on board. The royal visitors then descended into the barge, and soon entered the harbour, when the Queen of England made her appearance on the quay leaning on the arms

of the King of the French. The air resounded with the cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la Reine!" and the band of Carabiniers struck up the air of "God save the Queen!"

The King then presented her Majesty to his Queen, who conducted her to a pavilion, on which waved the flags of England and France. The King followed with Prince Albert and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. After resting awhile, her Majesty received the felicitations of the authorities. The King then taking Queen Victoria by the hand retired with her to the extremity of the pavilion, and the whole court defiled before them, bowing respectfully as they passed. The band again played "God save the Queen!" The royal party then mounted into their carriages, and drove off to the chateau of *Eu*, where they arrived at seven o'clock, and at eight o'clock a grand banquet was served in the grand hall of the chateau.

Sept. 3. Being Sunday, the Queen of England heard prayers read in a private apartment.

Sept. 4. A grand fête champêtre was given by the King on Mont d'Orleans, in the middle of the forest of *Eu*. There was a large tent, in which covers were laid for seventy-two guests, with others in the distance. When the collation was over, the King and Queen Victoria walked round the platform in the front of the tent, much to the delight of the people. After dinner, the opera of "*Jocunde*" was performed.

Sept. 5. In honour of Prince Albert, a cavalry review took place in the morning; and, in the afternoon, the whole of the royal party visited the ancient church of *Eu*. The royal party then returned to the chateau; and after dinner a concert was given.

Sept. 7. The Queen left *Eu* this morning for her yacht, attended by the French royal family, of whom she took leave at *Tréport*. Between three and four o'clock, the yacht arrived at the pier at *Brighton*; from whence the Queen, &c. took their departure for the palace, where she remained till the following Tuesday.

Sept. 12, when, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the Queen and the Prince embarked in the yacht for the Downs, attended by the royal squadron. Here the Queen was visited by the Duke of Wellington.

Sept. 13. The Queen and the Prince arrived early at *Ostend*, on a visit to the King of the Belgians. A grand banquet was held at eight o'clock in the *Hôtel de Ville*, the Queen entering the ante-cham-

ber, leaning on the arm of the King. He was followed by the Queen of the Belgians, Prince Albert, Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, Lady Canning, &c. The royal party retired about nine o'clock to the palace.

Sept. 14. The King inspected the royal yacht, accompanied by Prince Albert; and in the evening the royal party attended the theatre.

Sept. 15. The Queen proceeded to *Bruges*, and was received in great state at the *Maison de Ville*, where the royal party had refreshment. She then repaired to the *Palais de Justice*, the *Chapelle du Saint Sang*, the Church of *Notre Dame*, the Cathedral, &c. In the evening her Majesty returned to *Ostend* by the railway.

Sept. 16. Her Majesty repaired to *Ghent*, where she was received by the governor, burgomaster, bishop, &c. On a triumphal arch were inscriptions pointing out the fact of the city having been visited by Philippa of Hainault, Queen of England in 1343, and after the lapse of exactly five centuries by another Queen of England. She visited the cathedral, through which she was conducted by the bishop and a train of ecclesiastics. Here she saw the splendid chiselled bronze candelabra placed in the choir on each side of the grand altar, which formerly belonged to our Charles I. and which were sold by Cromwell to the Dutch. She then proceeded to the *Beguinage*, where she was welcomed by the lady superior and sisterhood of the nunnery. After a collation at the Government House, the Queen attended a concert at the theatre, and then returned to *Ostend*.

Sept. 17. Being Sunday, neither the Queen or the Prince left the palace, where service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Jessop, British Chaplain at *Ostend*.

Sept. 18. The royal party proceeded to *Brussels*, and having been entertained there during the day, repaired at night to the palace of *Lacken*.

Sept. 19. They went by railroad to *Antwerp*, where they visited the cathedral, and were present at a concert before the new statue of *Rubens* on the *Place Verte*.

Sept. 20. After inspecting the Museum of pictures, they embarked soon after 12, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians for some distance down the *Scheldt*. The yacht lay to during the night in *Margate Roads*; and her Majesty landed at *Woolwich* on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 21.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 16. John Rice Crowe, esq. to be Consul-General in Norway; William Miller, esq. to be Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands, the Friendly Islands, the Society Islands, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean; William Mure, esq. to be Consul at New Orleans; James Baker, esq. (late Consul at Riga,) to be Consul at Corunna; and George Bunbury Clinton Wynyard, esq. to be Consul at Riga.

Aug. 23. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Brereton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and brevet Major P. V. England to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Aug. 25. 3d Foot, Major J. O. Clinie to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain M. Barr to be Major.—43d Foot, brevet Major W. Egerton to be Major.—86th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. Maister from 2d West India Regiment, to be Colonel.—2d West India Regiment, Lieut.-Gen. E. Lindsay to be Colonel.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. B. B. Estcourt, from 43d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. T. H. Grubbe, 16th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Aug. 28. Charles Le Blanc, esq. to be Magistrate of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands; William Brade Lockhart, esq. to be Provost-Marshal of Dominica.

Aug. 31. William Townshend, of Fordham Abbey, Cambridge, esq. to discontinue the surname of Townshend, and, in compliance with the last will of William Dunn Gardner, late of Fordham, esq. deceased, to take the surnames of Dunn Gardner, and use the arms of Dunn and Gardner quarterly, with such distinction as may by the laws of arms be required.

Sept. 5. The 22d Foot to bear upon its regimental or second colour, and also upon its appointments, the word "Scinde," in commemoration of the campaign against the Ameers of Scinde in the early part of the present year.—Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major I. Whitty to be Lieut.-Colonel.—42d Foot, Major D. A. Cameron to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain C. Dunsmure to be Major.—Staff, Major P. Farquharson, of 65th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-general in Jamaica (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army); Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Pratt, 26th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-general at Madras.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Turner, from half-pay Major unattached, to be Lieut.-Col.—To be Majors, brevet Col. J. Grant, from half-pay Capt. 23d Foot; brevet Major O. Pilling, from half-pay Capt. Portuguese Service.—Hospital Staff, Deputy Inspector-gen. J. F. Clarke, M.D. to be Inspector-general of Hospitals; Deputy Inspector-gen. J. Robertson, M.D. to be Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals.

Sept. 11. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major H. L. Sweeting to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 12. 56th Foot, Captain E. W. W. Passy to be Major.—65th Foot, brevet Major G. Smyth to be Major.—Brevet, Major E. Sanders, Bengal Eng. to be Lieut.-Col. in the army in the East Indies; Captain J. Griffin, 24th Bengal N. Inf. to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

Sept. 20. Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, R.G. to be Captain General and Colonel of the Artillery Company.

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains—James Vashon Baker, Charles Keele.

To be Commanders—Thomas Dilnot Stewart (late commanding the Heroine); H. J. Matson (for service on the coast of Africa); George Kenyon; Arthur Vyner; R. C. Mitchell; George Augustus Bedford (formerly surveying on the coast of Africa); Balchin Folkes West (of the Magicienne); and William Salmon Cooper (of the Inconstant).

In consequence of the recent war in China:—Lieutenants to be Commanders—H. J. Lacon; J. C. Bynon; V. A. Massingberd; J. C. M. Touzeau; T. Woodgate.

Mates to be Lieutenants—S. S. Shore; J. Reid; W. F. W. Parkinson; W. P. Johnson.

## Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Argyleshire—Duncan M'Neill, esq. Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. E. Abraham, Bickerstaffe P.C. Lanc.  
 Rev. R. Aitkin, St. James's P.C. Leeds.  
 Rev. T. A. Anson, Billingford R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. J. P. Bean, St. Mary's P. C. Aldermanbury, London.  
 Rev. C. Bowen, St. Mary's P.C. Kent-road, Southwark.  
 Rev. W. M. K. Bradford, Weeke R. Hants.  
 Rev. T. Chapman, Radford Semele V. Warw.  
 Rev. W. B. Cosens, Berry Pomeroy V. Devon.  
 Rev. J. M. Cripps, Great Yeldham R. Essex.  
 Rev. H. Drury, Alderley R. Glouc.  
 Rev. E. C. Evans, Hope-under-Dinmore P.C. Herefordshire.  
 Rev. J. L. Figgins, St. Clement's P. C. Manchester.  
 Rev. H. Freeland, Hasketon R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. H. James, Willingdon R. Sussex.  
 Rev. C. E. Kennaway, Trinity Chapel P.C. Brighton.  
 Rev. E. R. Larken, Burton R. by Lincoln.  
 Rev. W. Lindley, Thirsk and Sandhutton P.C. York.  
 Rev. H. P. Marsham, Brampton R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. J. W. Mason, Furtho R. Northamptonsh.  
 Rev. Mr. Mayhew, Laneham V. Notts.  
 Rev. S. F. Montgomery, Upper Gornal new church, Staffordshire.  
 Rev. D. Morgan, Ham R. Wilts.  
 Rev. J. Cox, Palgrave R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. G. Pocock, St. Paul's P.C. Marylebone.  
 Rev. S. Du Pree, Highly V. Salop.  
 Rev. J. U. Robson, Winston V. Suffolk.  
 Rev. H. M. Sherwood, Broughton Hacket R. Worcestershire.  
 Rev. J. L. Sisson, Swafield R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. T. M. Symonds, Adwick-le-Street V. Yorkshire.  
 Rev. W. Temple, Seasalter V. Kent.  
 Rev. E. J. Todd, Sherborne with Windrush V. Gloucestershire.  
 Rev. J. Topham, St. Nicholas R. Droitwich.  
 Rev. J. Umpleby, Bolton Abbey P.C. Yorksh.  
 Rev. S. W. Wand, Rettenend V. Essex.  
 Rev. T. Wiltworth, Thorpe St. Peter V. Linc.  
 Rev. M. Wilson, Loddington V. Leicestersh..

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. H. Boffer, to Earl Mansvers.  
 Rev. J. Clarke, to Lord Howden.  
 Rev. C. Greenide, B.A. to the British Residents in Archangel.  
 Rev. C. Kingsley to Viscount Sidney.

Rev. J. Milner, M.A., to St. Anne's Hospital, Appleby.  
 Rev. G. A. Rogers, to Viscount Lifford.  
 Rev. M. P. Sparrow, to the Earl of Mornington.  
 Rev. C. F. Wordsworth, to the Marchioness of Bath.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

R. Keatinge, esq. to be Judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland.  
 John Howley, esq. Assistant Barrister for Tipperary, to be Third Serjeant.  
 B. Lawrence, esq. elected Alderman of Bread-street Ward, London.  
 J. B. Bunning, esq. elected Surveyor of the City of London.  
 Rev. G. Elliot, to be Head Master of the Solihull Grammar School, Warwickshire.  
 Rev. T. R. Medwin, M.A. to be Master of the Grammar School, Stratford-upon-Avon.  
 Rev. W. D. Veitch, M.A. to be Head Master of the Missionary College at Jerusalem.  
 Rev. J. Welldon, to be Master of Tunbridge School.

## BIRTHS.

May 31. On Mount Zion, Jerusalem, the wife of the Right Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander, Lord Bishop of the Church of England at the Holy City, a dau.

Aug. 1. The wife of W. A. Pochin, esq. of Barbry, Leicestersh. a son.—9. At Buckland Tontsaints, the wife of W. J. Clerk, esq. High Sheriff of Devon, a son.—10. At Withington Rectory, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Gustavus Talbot, a dau.—11. In Chester sq. the wife of Henry Ley, esq. a dau.—12. At Tenby, the wife of Randle Wilbraham Falconer, esq. M.D. a son.—13. At Lyndhurst, the wife of Robert Eyer, esq. a son.—At Poundisford Lodge, Somerses, the wife of Charles J. Heiyar, esq. a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, a dau.—15. At Cheltenham, the wife of Edward Frampton, esq. a son.—17. At Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmund's, Lady Katharine Jermyn, a dau.—19. In Upper Seymour-st. Mrs. Augustus Fitz-Roy, a son.—At Theberton Hall, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. C. Montague Doughty, a son.—23. At Putney-hill, Lady Francis Sandon, a son.—25. At Sidmouth, the lady of the Hon. W. Wellesley, a dau.—27. At Woodside, near Lymington, the wife of Wm. Woven Rooke, esq. a dau.—At Winkton House, Ringwood, the wife of Edward Weld, esq. a dau.

Lately, At Hanover, the wife of the Hon. George Edgcombe, a son.—At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Sarah Taylor, a son.—At Blagdon, Lady Ridley, a son.—In Lowndes-sq. Lady Margaret Littleton, a son.—At Cintra, in Portugal, Lady Howard de Walden, a son.—At Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Macanlay, a son.—The wife of Sir John Rae Reid, Bart. M.P. a dau.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-square the Hon. Mrs. Charles Howard, a son.—The wife of W. S. Dugdale, esq. M.P. a son.—At Heidelberg, the lady of Sir K. A. Jackson, a dau.—In Arlington street, Lady Caroline Duncombe, a dau.—At Clare Priory, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Baker, a dau.—In British Guiana, the wife of H. C. Southey, esq. a son.—At Gadebridge, Herts, the lady of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. a dau.—In Serle-st. Mrs. Spencer Walpole, a son.—At Westbrook, Lady Georgiana Ryder, a dau.—At Kenton, Devon, Lady Mary Haworth, a dau.—At Grosvenor-cresc. the Countess of Clarendon, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Tregeare, Cornwall, the wife of John King-Lethbridge, esq. a son.—4. At

Leamington, the wife of Wakehurst Peyton, esq. of Wakehurst-pl. Sussex, a son.—At Heathfield, Hants, the wife of James Minet, esq. a dau.—5. At Hatton, Middlesex, Lady Pollock, a dau.—10. At Compton Rectory, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. G. More Molyneux, a son.—13. At Kensington, the Right Hon. Lady Headly, a dau.—16. At the rectory, Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the Lady Julia Bouwens, a son.—At Winnington Hall, Cheshire, the wife of the Right Hon. E. J. Stau ey, a son.—17. At Woodcote, Lady Louisa Cotes, a son and heir.—At Boconnor, Lady Louisa Fortescue, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

May 13. At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Carruthers, Town Major, and of Knockbeg, Queen's Co. Ireland, to Matilda Shuter, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Boswell, esq. of Hammersmith.

18. At Dominica, Edward, son of the late James Potter Lockhart, esq. formerly President of the Island, to Louisa, third dau. of the late Adm. Cumberland, and grand-dau. of the late Richard Cumberland, esq.

June 27. At Hackney, Alfred Caswell, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Mary-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late James Powell, esq. of Clapton House.

28. At Leamington, Thomas Young Prior, esq. Barrister-at-Law, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Prior, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity Coll. Dublin, to Jane-Matilda, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robert Russel, D.D., of Ashbrook, Fermanagh.

July 13. At Malta, Major Chas. P. Ainslie, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Lady Sarah Campbell.

20. At Wandsworth, the Rev. Frederick Wadeson Shaw, A.M. Minister of St. Ann's Chapel, Wandsworth, to Fanny-Sophia, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Daniel Charles Deafosse, A.M., Vicar of Wandsworth.—At St. Mary, Bathwick, Harry Wright, esq. of Lansdowne-pl. Cheltenham, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Haines, esq. of Hampstead, and of Sidney Place, Bath.—At Burnley, the Rev. J. B. Phillips, M.A., of All Souls, Oxon, only son of J. B. Phillips, esq. of Wiston House, Mounmouthsh., to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Richard Shaw, esq. Solicitor, of Fulledge, Burnley.

22. At Twickenham, John Francis Smith, esq. of Whitbourne Court, Herefordshire, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late George A. Nixon, esq. of Brownsbarn, Kilkenny, Ireland.—At Salcombe, near Sidmouth, John Dacie Jeffery, esq. surgeon, to Elizabeth-Bridget, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Bart. of Hargham Hall, Norfolk, and of Salcombe House, Sidmouth.—At Stonehouse, Capt. Pasco, R.N., to Eliza, relict of Capt. Weaver, R.M. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Tanner, Rector of Meshaw.

25. At Westbury-upon-Trym, Francis, second son of Thomas Lydon Edwards, esq. of Clifton, to Emily-Thorne, second dau. of Frederick Ricketts, esq. of Northcote, co. Glouc.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Alfred Pyne, Vicar of Raydon, Essex, to Colin-Fanny, eldest dau. of Mrs. M'Intosh, of Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq.—At Ramsgate, Capt. Stephen Bradley, R.N., to Elizabeth, third dau. of Richard Tomson, esq. of the Elms, Ramsgate.—At Stonehouse, Wm. R. Maxwell, esq. eldest son of Major Maxwell, of Shrub Hill House, Edinburgh, to Caroline, second dau. of Capt. Henry J. Delacombe, R.M. of Emma Place, Stonehouse.—At Clifton, Ralph-Montague Bernard, esq. youngest son of the late Dr. Bernard, of Clifton, to

Mary, second dau. of Francis James Nugée, esq. of London.—At St. John's, Albion-pl., Hyde Park-terr., the Hon. and Rev. Charles Barnard, second son of the Earl of Bandon, to Jane Grace Evans, eldest dau. of Percy Evans Freke, esq. of Castle Freke.

26. At Stoke Gabriel, William Wilson, esq. second son of Christopher Wilson, esq. of Rigmaden Park, Westmoreland, and late of the Madras Civil Service, to Maria-Letitia, second dau. of R. P. Hulme, esq. of Maisonette, Devon.—At Farnham, the Rev. Edward J. Speck, M.A., second son of William Speck, esq. Comm. R.N. to Anna-Catherine, eldest dau. of Edmund Lally, esq. of Farnham, Yorkshire.—At Eitham, William Currey, esq. of Old Palace-yard, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of the late George Pocock, esq. of Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park.

27. At St. George's, the Rev. John Brooke, to Georgiana-Frances, dau. of the late John Cotes and Lady Maria Cotes, of Wodecote, Shropsh.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Frederick Browne, esq. of Gloucester-cres., Regent's-park, eldest son of Philip Browne, esq. of Woburn-pl., Russell-sq., to Julia, youngest dau. of Matthias Rowe, esq. of Woburn-pl.—At Woking, Surrey, John King Eager, esq. of Ripley, to Alicia-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Humphrey James Sydenham, of Woking, and grand-dau. of the late Major Abington, of Cobham.—At Isle of Portland, Thomas Coombs, jun. esq. of Dorchester, to Maria-Branson, eldest dau. of Thomas Heath, esq. of Pennsylvania Castle, Portland.—At Dover, Frederick Thornton Raikes, esq. Lieut. 62d Regt., to Eliza-Euphemia, second dau. of John Hamilton, esq. of Dover.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of John Clementson, esq. of Abingdon-st. and grand-dau. of Sir Thomas Turton, Bart. of Felcourt, Surrey.—At St. Pancras, Henry Ogil Holmes, esq. of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, to Eliza, second dau. of Henry Wakefield, esq. of Lansdowne-pl.

29. At Lynton, W. Talbot Agar, esq. only son of the late W. Agar, esq. Q.C. to Leonora-Matilda, only dau. of the late W. Reed, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.—At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, to Anne-Bond, dau. of the late John Travis, esq. of Lancashire, and first cousin of the late Lady Erskine.—At St. Pancras, New Church, Charles Ellis, esq. of Plumstead-common, to Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Patch, esq. surgeon of the Hon. East India Co.'s Serv. Bengal Army.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Seymour Allen, esq. late of the 1st Life Guards, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Hon. Newton and Lady Catherine Fellows.

31. At Alford, near Castle Cary, the Rev. Augustus Otway Fitzgerald, M.A. Rector of Fiedbrook, Notts, son of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Fitzgerald, K.C.H., to Theresa, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Gale Thring, of Alford-house, Somerset.

*Lately.* At Adelaide, South Australia, Wm. James, esq. eldest son of W. R. James, esq. of Ely-pl. and Lested Lodge, Kent, to Elizabeth, only child of the late John George Babb, esq. of Oxford.—At Margate, the Rev. D. N. Walton, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. F. F. Clay.—At Whitehampton, Dors., the Rev. G. J. Collinson, Vicar of Swanburne, Bucks, to Sophia-Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. W. H. Cleather, 1st Leyton Regt.—At Windlesham, Surrey, Edm. Batten, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Jemima, only sister of The Chissham.

Aug. 1. At Tusham, Edw. Randolph, esq. of Exeter, youngest son of the late Rev. James Randolph, of Milverton, Somerset, to Maria-

Jane, eldest dau. of the late Walter Rice Howell Powell, esq. of Maes-Gwynne, co. Carmarthen.—At Aldenham, Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. second son of William Rashleigh, esq. of Menabely, Cornwall, to Mary-Pole, eldest dau. of William Stewart, esq. of Aldenham Abbey.—At Gillingham, Kent, Capt. W. F. Hay, East India Co.'s Depot, to Caroline-Anne, dau. of the Rev. John Fare, D.D.—At St. Mary's, Paddington, Howard, second son of Francis Nalder, esq. of Streatham, Surrey, to Julia, second dau. of the late Frederic Clarke, esq. of Reading.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Harvey Lovell, esq. second son of the late Peter Harvey Lovell, esq. of Cole Park, Wilts, to Emma, dau. of the late Sir Bethell Codrington, Bart. of Dodington, Gloucestershire.—At Gorleston, near Yarmouth, William Walpole, esq. late of Belgrave-pl. to Susannah, widow of J. Gooding Seymour, esq. of Bishop's Waltham, Hampsh.—At Swafeld, John Hippisley, esq. of Stow Easton, Somersetsh. to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Dolphin.—At Christ Church, Marybone, James Pope, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex, to Anna-Sophia, only dau. of F. R. Mills, esq. of the Home Office, and of Cunningham-pl.—At Hurst, Berks, Thomas Broughton Charlton, esq. of Chilwell Hall, Notts, to Fanny-Dora, second dau. of John Walter, esq. of Bear Wood, Berks.—At Tonbridge, Robert Williamson Ramsay, esq. late Capt. 42d Highlanders, son of the late Thomas Williamson, esq. of Maxton and Lixmount, N.B. to Julia, only dau. of Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart.—At Shenley, Herts, George Roys, esq. son of John Roys, of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. to Jane, dau. of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq. of Colney House, Herts, and Portland-pl. London.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Lieut. W. Peard, R.N., to Charlotte-Curry, youngest dau. of W. Hillier, esq. of Boley Hill, Rochester, and widow of the late Lieut. Rawlings, 40th Regt.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Luke Briggs, esq. of Carey-st., Lincoln's-inn, to Eliza, younger dau. of the late Thomas Walker, esq. of the Grange, Chigwell, Essex.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas Morgan, esq. of Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, to Fanny-Alicia, fourth dau. of the late Henry Buckley, esq. of River Hill, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Chetwynd, esq. eldest son of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. to Lady Charlotte Hill, eldest dau. of the Marquess of Downshire.—At Christ Church, Marybone, J. Bailey Denton, esq. of Gray's-inn-square and Southampton, second son of Samuel Denton, esq. of Park-village East, Regent's Park, to Martha-Lee, niece and ward of the late John Howship, esq. of Saville-row.—At Teddington, Alfred Singer, esq. of Vauxhall, to Frances, second dau. of the late Alexander Barclay, esq. of Teddington.

3. At St. Gluvias, the Rev. Edward Jordan Rogers, of Nassau, New Providence, to Fanny, youngest dau. of Thomas Fitzgerald, esq. of Green Bank, Falmouth.—At Bishopstowton, near Barnstaple, the Rev. Mr. Chichester, of Chittlehampton, to Miss Williams, dau. of Capt. James Williams, of Newport.—At Taunton, W. Haselwood, esq. son of the late Dr. Haselwood, M.D. of British Guiana, to Louisa-Barbara, dau. of Capt. Hornbrook, R.M.—At Enfield, the Rev. Christopher Greenside, to Fanny, youngest dau. of William Bottomley, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.—At Croydon, John Parson, esq. of Finsbury-sq., eldest son of Capt. Parson, R.N., of Teignmouth, Devon, to Catherine-Anne, eldest dau. of Jonathan Hayne, esq. of Park Hill, Croydon.—At Little Munden, George, youngest son of William Hobson, esq. of Harley-st. to Annie, eldest dau. of N. S. Chauncy, esq. of

Little Munden, Herts.—At Woolwich, Capt. Benn, Royal Art. to Ella, dau. of the late John Molyneux, esq. of Gravel Hill, Shropsh.—  
 At Cheltenham, the Rev. S. A. Ellis, M.A. incumbent of St. Ives, Cornwall, to Henrietta-Gallie, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Gallie Lamotte, esq. of Tiverton.—At Maise-more, Samuel White Baker, esq. eldest son of Samuel Baker, esq. of Lypiatt Park, Glouc., to Henrietta-Anne-Bigwood, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Martin, of Maise-more; also, John Garland Baker, esq. second son of Saml. Baker, esq. to Eliza-Heberden, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Herbert Martin.—Capt. Trehitt, of Langesse Loiret, France, to Juliana, only dau. of John Mitchison, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Shaw, esq. of Huddersfield, to Emma, third dau. of the late Timothy Bentley, esq.—At Acomb, Charles Pratt, esq. only son of the Rev. Charles Pratt, of Packington, Leicestershire, to Caroline-Jessie, only dau. of the late Valentine Kitchingman, esq. of Carlton, Yorkshire.—At Christchurch, Surrey, Thomas Carter Briggs, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Mapleton.—At St. Pancras, John, son of Giles Thornber, esq. of Poulton-le-Fylde, to Annie, only dau. of the late Col. Fraser, Royal Art.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, second son of the Right Hon. Frankland Lewis, to Jane, eldest dau. of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.—At St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, James Remington Stedman, esq. of Guildford, to Anne, youngest dau. of David Langton, esq. of Clothworkers' Hall.—At St. James's Church, Charles, eldest son of James Gray Mayhew, esq. of Argyll-st. to Sarah-Maria, second dau. of T. G. Adams, esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's Park.—At St. Mary-lebone, John Samuel Tanqueray, esq. of Hendon, son of the Rev. Edw. Tanqueray, Rector of Tingrith and Tempsford, Beds., to Jane-Fleetwood, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Ives, esq. of Somerset-st., Portman-sq.—D. W. Soames, esq. of Pinner, to Marian-Jane, youngest dau. of Joseph Hall, esq. of Pinner Wood.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. George Anson Byron, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, to Lucy-Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Wescombe.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Herbert Maund, esq. of the Hill, Laverstock, Wilts, to Lucy, youngest dau. of Richard Stonehewer Illingworth, esq. of Chester-street, Belgrave-square.—At Great Saxham, Suffolk, Henry-Duncan, eldest son of Henry Skrine, esq. of Stubbings, Berks, and Warleigh, Somerset, to Susanna-Caroline, third dau. of William Mills, esq. of Saxham Hall, Suffolk.—At Paddington, John Hall Maxwell, esq. eldest son of William Maxwell, esq. of Darzanel, Renfrewshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Williams, esq. of Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park.

4. At Tamworth, the Rev. Arthur Hibbit, Vicar of Blakesley, Northamptonsh., second son of the late W. Hibbit, esq. of Blakesley Hall, to Catherine-Harriet, youngest dau. of K. Wingfield Dickinson, esq. of Dosthill House, Oxfordshire.

5. At St. Pancras, Joseph Crawford Bromhead, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Georgiana-Maria-Jane, dau. of James Johnson, esq. M.D. of Suffolk-pl.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Henry, eldest son of Henry S. Northcote, esq. and grandson of Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. of Pynes, Exeter, to Cecilia-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Farrer, esq. of Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, sud of Lincoln's-inn-fields.—At Brompton, George-Henry, eldest son of Geo. Drew, esq. of Bermondsey and Streatham, to

Susannah-Henrietta, eldest dau. of Robert Gray, esq. of Brompton-crescent.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Enrique Paris, esq. only son of Jose Ignacio Paris, esq. of Bogota, New Granada, to Eliza, second dau. of Thomas James Stronach, esq.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis Tower, esq. to Giana-Maria, youngest dau. of the late J. B. Richards, esq. of Bryanston-sq.—At Chigwell, Essex, Manley Hopkins, esq. of Stratford Grove, to Kate, eldest dau. of John Simm Smith, esq.—At Sonning, Berks, the Rev. Matt. Thos. Farrer, Vicar of Addington, Surrey, second son of James W. Farrer, esq. Master in Chancery, to Frances-Emma, eldest dau. of Edward Golding, esq. of Maiden Erlegh, Berks.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Frederick Edwin, youngest son of Walpole Eyre, esq. of Bryanston-sq. to Eliza, youngest dau. of Thomas Alexander Raynsford, esq. of Devonshire-pl.—At Brighton, Lieut. William Johnston, 51st Madras Nat. Inf. to Matilda-Charlotte, only dau. of the late Capt. C. W. Mackintosh, Madras Army.—At Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, Thos. Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. eldest son of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardeloves, to Elizabeth-Julia, widow of Col. Wedderburn, Coldstream Guards, and dau. of the late John Stratton, esq. of Farthinghoe Lodge.—At Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, the Rev. J. F. W. Woodyear, eldest son of the late F. J. Woodyear, esq. of Crookhill, Yorksh., to Mary-Jane, dau. of the late W. Phillips, esq. of Cavendish-square.

9. At Sutton St. Michael, Herefordshire, Mr. George Unett, son of J. W. Unett, esq. of the Woodlands, near Birmingham, to Elizabeth-Frances-Letitia, fourth dau. of Henry Unett, esq. of Freen's Court, Herefordshire.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Thomas Preston, son of Viscount Gormanston, to Margaret, fourth dau. of the late John Hamilton, esq. of Sandrum, Ayrshire; also, Henry Spencer, Esq. of Helmington Hall, Durham, youngest son of the late Capt. Shield, to Jane-Hamilla, his youngest dau.—At Edinburgh, John Gosnell, esq. of Highbury-pl. London, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Duncan Sinclair, esq. letter-founder.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles Robert Carter Petley, esq. of Riverhead, Kent, to Martha, only dau. of the late Francis Woodgate, esq. of Ferox Hall, Tunbridge, Kent.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. T. Mayer Carvick, esq. late of the 78th Highlanders, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Col. Spicer, of the Mansion, Leatherhead; also, Harry Cumberlege, esq. of the 64th Regt. to Eliza, youngest dau. of Thomas Carvick, esq.—At Streatham, Alfred Brettie, esq. of Fairey Hall, Mottingham, Kent, to Marianne, only dau. of the late Pierre de Sales Laterrière, M.D., of Quebec, Lower Canada.—At Poughill, Cornwall, the Rev. Morgan Cowie, Fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, to Gertrude-Mary, second dau. of Thomas Carnsey, esq. of Hextury Hall, Cornwall.

11. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Henry Taunt n, esq. of Grandpont House, near Oxford, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of D. Eaton, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-sq. and St. Aldate's, Oxford.

12. At Guernsey, the Rev. Charles Ross De Havilland, second son of Lieut.-Col. De Havilland, Madras Eng. to Grace-Anna-Dorochea, third dau. of the late David Verner, esq. of Churchill, co. Armagh.

15. At Hatfield House, J. M. Balfour, esq. M.P. to Lady Blanche Cecil, dau. of the Marquess of Salisbury.—At Guernsey, William Brock, esq. of Belmont, to Cecilia-Catherine, only dau. of John Ogil, esq. of High Ongar, Essex.—At Belbroughton, Richard Hick-

man, esq. of Oldswinford, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late George Frank Blakiston, D.D. Rector of Belbroughton.—At Lewisham, Edward Lawes, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Lawes, to Caroline Sophia, only dau. of John Bowen, esq. of Blackheath, Kent.

16. At Old Charlton, Kent, Pitcairn Onslow, esq. R.M. son of the Rev. G. W. Onslow, of Dunsborough House, Surrey, to Adelaide, only dau. of the late Capt. Saltre Willett, of St. James's Abbey, near Exeter.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Capt. Robert Wallace, 18th Bombay Nat. Inf. to Catherine Matilda, dau. of Henry Smith, esq. of Annsbrook, Meath.—At Hammersmith, W. Hislop Clarke, esq. barrister-at-law, to Amelia-Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Matthews, esq.

17. At the British Embassy, at Berne, Switzerland, Vesey Thomas Dawson, esq. barrister-at-law, to Catherine Maria, only dau. of the late Thomas Baylis, esq. of Woolwich Common.—At Lanelwedd, the Rev. Essex Holcombe, M.A. to Catharine, eldest dau. of the late David Thomas, esq. of Welfield House, Radnorshire.—At Greenwich, Edward Stephen Emmott, esq. M.D. of Finsbury sq. third son of Philip Emmott, esq. of Broughton, Hants, to Mary-Ann-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Roberts, R.N.—At St. Pancras, Walter, second son of the late John Butler, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Jane-Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Field, esq. of Osnaburgh-pl.—At Brompton, Horace Stapleton Pierce, esq. to Joanna-Augusta, only child of the late Samuel Channins, esq. R.N.—At Truro, the Rev. F. Carlyon, B.A. son of Clement Carlyon, esq. M.D. to Lucy, youngest dau. of E. Turner, esq. M.P.—At Barnstable, North Devon, William Heath, esq. of London, to Sarah-Hephzibah, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Moxon.—The Rev. Arthur Whipham, Rector of Gidley, to Frances, dau. of John Huxham, esq. of Bishopsteignton.—At Cullen House, Banffsh., the Earl of Seafield to Miss Mansell.—At Dublin, the Rev. W. Maturin, to Jane-Cooke, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Arthur Bentley, Madras Nat. Inf. and grand-dau. of the late Robert Trewhman, esq.—At Cheltenham, the Ven. J. M. Trew, D.D. Archdeacon of the Bahamas, to Laura, relict of the late Thomas Pickering Robinson, esq. of Darlington.

19. At St. James's, Wm. Henry Frederick Cavendish, esq. eldest son of Col. the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, to Lady Emily Augusta Lambton, second dau. of the late Earl and Countess of Durham.—At Windsor, John Lucas Allen, esq. youngest son of the late Thomas Allen, esq. of West Hackney, to Ann, relict of James Harley, esq.

22. At Westbury-upon-Trym, the Rev. Geo. Garbett, M.A. Curate of Ross, to Martha-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Robert Williams, esq. of Aberbran, co. Brecon.—Nehemiah Longshaw, esq. of North Dean House, near Manchester, to Mary, only sister of Henry Hogg, esq. of Davenshaw House, Congleton, Cheshire.—At Boreham, Essex, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart. of Champion Lodge, Surrey, to Mary, second dau. of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart. M.P. of Boreham House.—At Weybridge, Surrey, Andrew Doyle, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir John Easthope, Bart. M.P.—At High Harrowgate, George Whiteley, esq. of the Middle-Temple, to Ann-Louisa, only dau. of the late Thomas Rayson, esq. of York.—At Bathwick, the Rev. J. Walker, Fellow of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, and Rector of Great Billing, to Catherine-Mary-Augusta, second dau. of Capt. Carroll, C.B. R.N.—At St. Pancras, Thomas Webb, esq. of Tutbury, eldest son of the late John Webb, esq. of Bar-

ton-under-Needwood, Staffordsh. to Lucinda, youngest dau. of the late John Boden, esq. of Ednaston Lodge, Derbysh.—At Westminster, David, youngest son of John Thomas Betts, esq. of Bromfield House, Clapham Common, to Eleanor-Catherine, eldest dau. of Mr. E. Hogg, of St. James's-st.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Leigh Phillips, esq. to Anna, dau. of E. Fuller Maitland, esq. of Park-place, Oxfordsh.—At St. Marylebone, Arthur Hall, esq. of the Madras Civil Serv. to Mary-Ann-Rosa, second dau. of Major M. C. Chase, of Nottingham-pl. Regent's park.—At Funtington, near Chichester, J. Richardson Smith, esq. to Harriett-Miriam, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Deacon, of Densworth House, Sussex.

24. Samuel Pett, esq. of Whitehall, to Anne, second dau. of Richard Knight, esq. of Tavistock-sq.—At Paddington, Thomas, eldest son of Robert Hand, esq. of Richmond, Surrey, to Ellen-Julia, second dau. of B. H. Smart, esq. of Connaught-terr.—At Upper Deal, Capt. Edward Charles Warde, Royal Horse Art. eldest surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B. to Jane eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Lane, Rector of Deal.—At Mickleham, Surrey, Charles Francis Warneford, esq. M.D. of the University of Edinburgh, to Alicia, fourth dau. of the late John Davidson, esq. of Newcastle, Durham.—J. S. Ive, esq. of Hazlemere Lodge, Bucks, to Elizabeth Ive, widow of James Vernell, esq. of Tavistock-sq.—At Paris, Mark Seton Synnot, esq. of Liverpool, son of Marcus Synnot, esq. of Ballymoyer, Armagh, to Anne-Jane, dau. of the late Mark Synnot, esq. of Grove House, Clapham, Surrey.—At Exeter, the Rev. Henry Manley, only son of the Rev. Edward Manley, late of Uffculme, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Good, esq. of Finsbury-sq.

25. At Bearsted, Henry-Stephen, eldest son of R. I. Thompson, esq. of Kirby Hall, Yorksh. to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of Sir John Croft, Bart. of Dodington, Kent, and Cooling Hall, Yorksh.—28. At Southampton, Charles Hooper, esq. of Cheltenham, to Maria-Catherine, relict of Samuel Brandford Cox, of Demerara, and Zeelugt House, Cheltenham.

29. At Ipswich, the Rev. W. W. Woodhouse, M.A. to Laura, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Cunningham, of Oak House, Suffolk.—At Croydon, Richard Hotham Pigeon, jun. esq. only son of the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late John Henry Keen, esq. of Tooting.—At Battersea, Joseph Gurney, esq. of Laverder Hill, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Henry Tritton, esq. of St. John's Hill, Battersea.—At Church Gresley, Derbysh. Thomas William Flavell, esq. third son of the Rev. J. W. Flavell, Rector of Stody and Hunworth, Norfolk, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the Rev. G. W. Lloyd, D.D. Incumbent of Gresley.—At Walton, Suffolk, the Rev. Wm. Collett, of St. Peter's Coll. Cambridge, B.A. to Mary-Cecil-Augusta, only dau. of the late Count Linsingen, of Ipswich.—At Risby, near Bury St. Edmund's, John Worledge, jun. esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, and late Fellow of Trinity Coll. to Mary, fourth dau. of the Rev. J. D. Wastell, of Risby.—At Tottenham, Henry Chartier, esq. of Ghent, Belgium, to Laura, fourth dau. of Thomas Windus, esq. of Stamford Hill.—At Kingston-upon-Hull, Edward Twining, esq. to Lucy Harriet, dau. of the late John Cowham Parker, esq.—At Preston, Lancash. Henry Griffith, esq. of Port Royal, Deputy Lieut. for co. Sligo, Ireland, to Jeannina, dau. of James Tedder, esq. of Ashton Lodge, Preston.

## OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF DORSET, K. G.

July 29. In Harley-street, aged 75, the Most Noble Charles Sackville Germaine, fifth Duke of Dorset (1720), eleventh Earl of Dorset (1603), sixth Earl of Middlesex and Baron Cranfield, co. Sussex (1675), second Viscount Sackville of Drayton, co. Northampton, and Baron of Bolebrooke, co. Sussex (1782), eleventh Baron Buckhurst (1567), K. G. and a Privy Councillor.

The house of Sackville, which has thus become extinct, derived its elevation from Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, a man distinguished in his youth as the poet of "The Mirror of Magistrates," and who flourished as a statesman in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, under the former in the dignity of a Baron, and under the latter as an Earl. It may be concluded that Lord Buckhurst owed his original footing at court to his consanguinity to the Queen, for his grandmother was Anne Boleyn, the aunt of Queen Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth's mother. Yet, so sparing was the Queen of her honours, that, notwithstanding his near affinity, his talents, and his long services, she would never raise him above the dignity of a Baron. He was created Lord Buckhurst (the name of a manor in Sussex, which had been in his family from the reign of Henry II.) in 1566. In 1598 he succeeded Burghley as Lord Treasurer, and in 1603 King James, who was the very opposite of his predecessor in his bestowal of honours, made him Earl of Dorset. He died at his post at the council table on the 19th April, 1608, aged 81. A memoir of him will be found in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits.

Richard the fifth Earl married Lady Frances Cranfield, the daughter of Lionel Earl of Middlesex, who also was one of the numerous Lord Treasurers of the reign of James the First; and after the death of Lionel third Earl of Middlesex, in 1674, his nephew Charles, afterwards the sixth Earl of Dorset, was during his father's life-time created Baron Cranfield and Earl of Middlesex. He also was a poet, and Horace Walpole has said of him that "he had as much wit as his first master (Charles II.), or his contemporaries, Buckingham and Rochester, without the Royal want of feeling, the Duke's want of principle, or the Earl's want of thought." His son Lionel, the seventh Earl of Dorset, was created Duke of Dorset in 1720. Charles the second

Duke possessed the hereditary talents of his family, and is noticed in these lines of Pope:—

Whilst other Sackvilles, other Buckhursts shine,

And patriots still, or poets, deck the line.

Lord George Sackville, the father of the Duke now deceased, was distinguished in early life as a field officer, and afterwards as a statesman; he took the name of Germaine in 1770, and was created Viscount Sackville in 1782. His wife was Diana, daughter and coheir of John Sambrooke, esq. and niece to Sir Jeremiah Sambrooke, Bart.

Such are the main features in the history of this illustrious house; \* to which it may be added, that five of its members have been Knights of the Garter, namely, the first, fourth, and sixth Earls, the first and last Dukes. The main line of the house expired with the fourth Duke, in 1815; when the principal estates were divided between her sisters and co-heiresses, Mary Countess of Plymouth and Elizabeth Countess Delawarr; to the former of whom, now Countess Anberst, was assigned the magnificent old seat at Knole, a monument of the splendour of her first great ancestor; and to the latter the estate of Buckhurst, where the Earl of Plymouth has created a new mansion.†

On the calamitous death of George-John-Frederick, the fourth Duke of Dorset, in consequence of a fall from his horse at Dublin (whilst on a visit to the Vice-regal court, during the Lord-Lieutenancy of his stepfather, Earl Whitworth,) the older dignities of the family devolved on the Viscount Sackville, Feb. 22, 1815.

The late Duke of Dorset was born Aug. 27, 1767; and at the age of eighteen succeeded his father as Viscount Sackville, Aug. 26, 1785. He was contented

\* The family of Sackville is one of the few commemorated in Collins's quarto volume, "The English Baronage," 1727, (the commencement of an extensive work on the Peerage not proceeded with,) and it is also fully treated of in his later Peerages.

† The family burial-place has always been at Witham, in which parish the old and, we believe, also the modern mansion of Buckhurst (which is at a short distance from the former) is situated. See in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. iii. a series of the sepulchral memorials of the Sackvilles at Witham.



with no higher sphere of distinction than the turf. On the 28th July, 1808, Colonel Ponlett obtained a verdict of 3000*l.* against him in an action of *crim. con.* He remained unmarried.

King George the Fourth, with whom he was a personal favourite, made him Master of the Horse, Dec. 11, 1821, and he was sworn of the Privy Council on the 20th of the same month. He resigned that office in May 1827. He was elected a Knight of the Garter Jan. 30, 1826.

His only brother the Hon. George Sackville Germaine died in 1836, leaving an only surviving daughter, married to William Bruce Stopford, esq. Precia Writer in the Foreign Office, a cousin of the Earl of Courtown. To this lady the Duke is said to have bequeathed 7000*l.* a year, including Drayton House and the whole of his property in Northamptonshire. His town mansion and other property in Harley-street, are bequeathed to Lady Rivers. He has also left one surviving sister, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, widow of the late Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq.

#### THE EARL OF GLASGOW.

July 13. At Edinburgh, aged 77, the Right Hon. George Boyle, fourth Earl of Glasgow, Viscount of Kelburne, Lord Boyle of Stewarton, Cumbræs, Fenwick, Largo, and Dalry (1703), Lord Boyle of Kelburne, &c. (1699), in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Ross, of Hawkhead, co. Renfrew (1815), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; G. C. H.; Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland, F. B. S. and F. S. A.

His lordship was born March 26, 1766, the second but only surviving son of John the third Earl, by Elizabeth, second daughter of George twelfth Lord Ross, and, at length, sole heir to her brother William thirteenth Lord Ross, who died in 1754. Whilst still under age, he succeeded his father March 7, 1775. He was a Captain in the West Lowland fencible regiment in 1793; afterwards Major of the Angus fencibles; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rothsay and Caithness fencibles; and Colonel, first of the Ayr and Renfrew, afterwards of the Renfrewshire militia, which he resigned in 1806. He was constituted Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew April 28, 1810; and was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage at the general election 1790. He was rechosen in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, and 1812. On the 18th July, 1815, he received the title of Baron Ross in the peerage of the

United Kingdom, conferred in commemoration of his maternal descent.

His Lordship married first, August 4, 1788, Lady Augusta Hay, third daughter of James fourteenth Earl of Errol, by Isabella, daughter of Sir William Carr, of Etal, in Northumberland, Bart. The Countess succeeded to the estate of Etal in 1806, on the death of her nephew William Holwell Carr, only child of her eldest sister Lady Charlotte, by the Rev. William Holwell (who also assumed the name of Carr, and was the well-known benefactor to the National Gallery.) Her Ladyship died July 23, 1822, having had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John, Viscount Kelburne, an officer in the Royal Navy, who died 1818, in his 29th year; 2. Lady Isabella, who died in 1834, in her 44th year; 3. the Right Hon. James, now Earl of Glasgow; 4. Lady Elizabeth, who died in 1819, in her 25th year; 5. Lady Augusta, married in 1821 to Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, son of his Majesty King William IV. and brother to the Earl of Munster, and has issue one daughter; 6. the Hon. William Boyle, who died in 1819, in his 17th year.

The late Earl of Glasgow married secondly, Nov. 13, 1824, Julia, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son and one daughter: 7. the Hon. George-Frederick Boyle, born in 1825; and 8. Lady Diana, born in 1828.

The present Earl was born in 1792. He is a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and has been for some years M. P. for Ayrshire. He took the name of Carr on succeeding to the Etal estate on his mother's death, and married in 1821 Georgiana, daughter of the late Edward Hay-Mackenzie, esq. uncle to the Marchioness of Tweeddale, but has no issue.

#### SIR C. E. NIGHTINGALE, BART.

July 5. At Bath, aged 59, Sir Charles Ethelstone Nightingale, the seventh Bart. of Newport Pond, Essex (1628).

He was born Nov. 1, 1784, the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Edward the sixth Baronet, by Eleanor daughter and heiress of his uncle Robert Nightingale, esq. of Kneesworth Hall, Cambridgeshire. He succeeded his father Dec. 4, 1804.

Sir Charles Nightingale formerly resided at Kneesworth-hall, Cambridgeshire, but had lately dwelt entirely at Bath. He was constantly attended by Dr. Greville, to whom he has left the whole of his property, overlooking Lady Nightingale and his children; and in consequence some

suspicious were raised respecting the cause of his death.

Dr. Greville undertook to have the body examined by any medical gentleman; but, some dispute ensuing with the family, the doctor sealed the doors of the room, and thus left an inquest as the only means of making such an examination. Mr. Thomas Nightingale, a son of deceased, swore to his suspicion, from the appearance of the body after death, that his father had been poisoned by the administration of arsenic. Dr. Greville deposed to having attended deceased professionally for several years. For the last four months he had been a variable state of health; his last illness had continued nearly five weeks, and his death was occasioned by a complication of maladies, dropsy being superinduced. Dr. Lambert deposed that he was called to attend the deceased, and found him vomiting. Deceased's was not the coffee-ground vomiting which is symptomatic of the last stages of organic disease, but appeared to be the inflammatory action of the stomach, which Dr. Abercromby and M. Louis state never takes place except in cases of acrid poison. The stomach was more distended than in ordinary cases. He felt bound to state that these circumstances created great suspicion in his mind. An adjournment of the inquest took place, and Mr. Field, surgeon, having in the interim made a post mortem examination of the body, then gave it as his decided opinion that no arsenic had been taken or administered. The jury then consulted for a short time, and returned the following verdict—"That the deceased died of hæmatemesis, by the visitation of God."

Sir Charles married in 1805, his cousin-german Maria, only daughter of Thomas Lacy Dickenson, of West Retford, co. Nottingham, esq. by whom he had issue six sons and one daughter: 1. Charles, his successor; 2. Thomas-Henry Nightingale, esq. who married in 1830 Hannah-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. H. Parry, esq.; 3. Edward-Malcolm, who died in 1818; 4. Eleanor, twin with the last; 5. George-Manley, who died an infant; 6. George-Laey; and 7. Frederick-Dickenson.

The present Baronet was born in 1809, and married in Feb. 1829 Harriott-Maria, grand-daughter of J. Foster, esq. and niece to Lieut.-Gen. Trapaud.

#### SIR EDWARD SYNGE, BART.

July 22. At Cheltenham, aged 57, Sir Edward Synge, the second Bart. of Kiltrough, co. Meath (1801).

He was born April 6, 1786, the eldest son of Sir Robert the first Baronet  
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(grandson of Dr. Nicholas Synge, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, and great-grandson of Dr. Edward Synge, Archbishop of Tuam,\*) by Margaret, daughter of Theobald Wolfe, esq. of Newtown, co. Dublin, and cousin-german to Chief Justice Arthur Wolfe, Lord Viscount Kilwarden.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1804; and married Jan. 19, 1809, Mary-Helena, eldest daughter of Robert Welsh, esq. barrister-at-law, of Dublin, and niece to Noah Hill Neale, of Gloucester, esq. by whom he had issue six sons: 1. Sir Edward, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 2. Noah-Hill-Neale; 3. Robert; 4. Hutchinson-Francis; 5. Millington-Henry; and 6. Allen.

The present Baronet was born in 1809, and married in 1836 a daughter of O. Saunders, esq. of Newton Saunders, co. Wicklow.

#### MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. K. MONEY, BART.

June 26. At Gloucester, Sir James Kyrle Money, Bart. of Hom House, Herefordshire, and Pitsford, Northamptonshire, a Major-General in the Army, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Herefordshire.

He was the eldest son of William Money, esq. of Hom House, in the parish of Much Marcle, co. Hereford, who died in 1808, by Mary, the daughter of William Webster, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees. He assumed the additional name and arms of Kyrle, by royal warrant, dated April 26, 1809; being descended through the family of Ernele, of Wiltshire, from that of Kyrle, an ancient Herefordshire family, Baronets from 1627 to 1680, and of whose race was Pope's "Man of Ross."

Sir James received the commission of Captain in the Army, Aug. 18, 1795; was appointed Captain in the 30th Foot, Sept. 17, 1799; removed to the 82d, May 25, 1803; became Major, by brevet,

\* There was an extraordinary succession of prelates in this family. Richard Synge, of Bridgnorth, had two sons, (1) George bishop of Cloyne; and (2) Edward bishop of Ardfer, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The latter was father of (3) Edward bishop of Raphoe and archbishop of Tuam; who gave birth to (4) Edward bishop of Clonfert, Cloyne, Ferns, and Leighlin; and 5. Nicholas bishop of Killaloe. The Rev. Edward Synge, M.A. son of the last, married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hutchinson, bishop of Killala, and was father of Sir Robert the first Baronet.

Sept. 28, 1804; Lieut.-Colonel, June 4, 1811; Colonel, May 27, 1825; and Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837. He was for many years on the half-pay of Armstrong's recruiting corps.

He was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet in 1838.

Sir James married, Dec. 27, 1811, Caroline Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Taylor, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square. Having died without issue, the title has become extinct; but his next brother, the Rev. William Money, of Whetham House, Wilts, and Rector of Yatesbury in that county, assumes the name and arms of Kyrle, the former *after* Money, by royal licence. (See our last number, p. 310.)

LT.-GEN. SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, K. C. B.

July 26. In George-street, Portman-square, aged 71, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Brooke, K. C. B. Colonel of the 86th foot.

Sir Arthur Brooke was uncle to Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, of Colebrook, Bart, now M. P. for the co. Fermanagh. He was the third son of Francis Brooke, esq. an officer in the army, by Hannah, daughter of Henry Prittie, esq. of Dunalley, and sister to the first Lord Dunalley.

He entered the service in 1792 as an ensign in the 44th foot; in 1793 he obtained a lieutenancy; and the 19th Sept. 1793, a company in the same corps. He served on the Continent from May 1794, with the army under the Duke of York. In Dec. 1795 he went to the West Indies with the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was present at the reduction of St. Lucie in 1796, and in an action on the 3rd May in the same year. He next accompanied the army in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. In 1802 he succeeded to a majority in his regiment; and the 15th June, 1804, to a Lieut.-Colonelcy. From 1804 to 1808 he served in Malta, and subsequently in Sicily and Spain. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the brevet of colonel in the army. In 1813 he went to the Peninsula, and commanded a brigade as a colonel on the staff, in the army under Lord William Bentinck.

The 1st June, 1814, he embarked from Bourdeaux, second in command, with the army under Major-Gen. Ross. At the battle of Bladensburg, which led to the capture of Washington, his brigade turned both flanks of the American army; for which he was publicly thanked by the Major-General, and particularly mentioned by him in his despatch to Lord

Bathurst. On the death of General Ross he attacked and defeated the enemy near Baltimore, on the 12th Sept. 1814. He was also present, under Sir Edward Pakenham, in the sanguinary actions near New Orleans.

He received the brevet of Major-General in 1819, and that of Lieut.-General in 1837. He was rewarded with the military governorship of Yarmouth; and with the rank of a Companion of the Bath; and was advanced to be a Knight-Commander of that most hon. order in 1833. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 86th foot.

Sir Arthur married Marianne, daughter of the Rev. William Sneyd, of Newchurch in the Isle of Wight, by whom he had issue.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR DONALD MACLEOD, K. C. B.

Aug. 9. In Montagu-square, Major General Sir Donald Macleod, K. C. B. of the Bengal army.

This officer was the son of Donald Macleod, of Berneray, co. Inverness, esq. who was grandson of Donald fifth son of Sir Roderick Macleod, of Macleod; and brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macleod, K. C. H. Colonel of the 77th Foot.

Sir Donald joined the Bengal establishment as a Cadet in 1781; was appointed Ensign in the 3d European regiment in March that year, Lieutenant in 1783; removed to the 29th Native Infantry in 1785, to the 6th European regiment in 1786, and to the 13th battalion Native Inf. in 1790. He served during the whole of the war with Tippoo Sultan in 1789-92, and in that with the Rohilla chieftains in 1794. In the severe battle of Oct. 26, 1794, in which the British troops were ultimately victorious, but with very great loss, the 13th battalion, from its situation in the reserve, suffered more than any other corps. Five officers out of eight, including the commandant, were killed, and Lieut. Macleod had four sabre wounds, three of which were slight and one severe.

In 1799 he was appointed Adjutant to the 2d battalion 11th Native Infantry; in 1795 he became brevet Captain; and in Aug. 1830, after serving twenty years and four months, he was made regimental Captain.

In the war against the Mahratta states in 1803, his battalion formed part of a detachment sent into the Bundeekund country; where he received a severe matchlock wound before the fort of Culpée. On the capture of Gualior, the second battalion formed part of the garrison placed in that fortress. He after-

wards took an active part in the siege of several forts on the river Jumna; and at the siege of Gobud, in Dec. 1805, he was placed in command of the reserve which carried the breach. Of the 800 men of which it consisted about 100 were killed and wounded; and of the native officers two killed and three wounded.

In May 1807 Capt. Macleod was appointed to the first battalion of the 11th N. Infantry, which corps he commanded until he went to Europe on furlough in 1810. He became Major by brevet in 1808; in his regiment in 1810; returned to India in 1813, and joined the second battalion of the same regiment, which he continued to command until July 1819, when he was appointed Commandant to the Garrison of Agra. He became brevet Lieut.-Colonel June 4, 1814; in the regiment May 15, 1815; Colonel in 1829; and finally Major General, Jan. 10, 1837.

Having been for some years a Companion of the Bath, he was advanced to the grade of Knight Commander Feb. 16, 1838.

He married in 1813, the daughter of John Mackenzie, esq. of Kincaig, Ross-shire.

[The services of Sir Donald Macleod will be found more fully detailed in the East India Military Calendar, 4to, 1823, vol. i. p. 116.]

#### LIEUT.-GEN. MARK NAPIER.

July 26. At Newington, near Edinburgh, aged 64, Lieut.-General Mark Napier.

He was born Feb. 14, 1779, the second son of Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier, (fifth son of Francis fifth Lord Napier,) by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Alexander Symson, of Co. Aberdean.

He was appointed ensign in the Royals in 1793, Lieutenant in the 90th foot 13th March, 1794, Captain 26th Jan. 1796, Major 2d Aug. 1804, Lieutenant-Colonel in the same corps 29th March, 1810, Colonel by brevet 1819, Major-General 1830, and Lieutenant-General 1841.

He was employed on the coast of France in 1793 and 1794; and subsequently served for six years in the Mediterranean, at Minorca, in Egypt, and in the West Indies. He commanded the 90th regiment at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, for which he had the honour of wearing a medal.

He was unmarried.

#### COLONEL ELLISON.

June 3. In his 60th year, Colonel Robert Ellison, Major and Colonel of the Grenadier guards.

Colonel Ellison entered that regiment as Ensign Dec. 17, 1807, and served at Cadiz in 1811. He became Lieutenant and Captain Dec. 30, 1812. He served throughout the Peninsula war in 1812, 1819, and 1814; and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo his bravery and gallantry gained the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and received the brevet rank of Major, dated on the day of victory. He was present at the taking of Peronne on the 26th of the same month. He became Lieutenant-Colonel April 15, 1824, and Major, with the rank of Colonel, Jan. 9, 1838.

His death occurred suddenly, in Hyde Park, during a review, and in the presence of his daughter.

He married, May 24, 1820, the Hon. Mary Montagu, sister to Lord Rokeby and to Mrs. Goulburn, the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and by whom he has left a family.

#### CAPTAIN WITHERS, R.N.

July 4. At North Walsham, Norfolk, aged 73, Thomas Withers, esq. Post Captain R.N.

Captain Withers entered the service in 1793, when he had the good fortune to join the immortal Nelson in the *Agamemnon*, 64, forming part of Lord Hood's fleet at the occupation of Toulon, and which bore a part in the reduction of Bastia and Calvi. In a boat affair during this period he was wounded in the foot, and was taken to the Austrian head quarters at Loano for the extraction of the ball. In another he was taken prisoner by the French, and was fortunate enough, three months after, to be included in the exchange, brought about by the generosity of Nelson, in restoring some private property of Napoleon's taken by the *Agamemnon*. In 1796, he joined the *Captain*, 74, and in the following year, at the memorable battle of Cape St. Vincent, had the distinguished honour of commanding the division which boarded the *San Nicholas*, and from that ship the *San Josef*. He was made Lieutenant the next day, and was soon after appointed to the *Terrible*, 74, under the command of Sir R. Bickerton, and served during the expedition against the French in Egypt. At this time he rendered an important service, which received a warm public acknowledgement from Sir Alexander Cochrane. He had, while engaged in a blockade of Fort Marabout, occupied himself in a survey, which enabled him, at a critical juncture, to lead the British squadron into port, when no one else in the fleet could have done it, and at a moment when the success of the movements of the army upon Alexandria, under Sir

E. Coote, depended upon its co-operation.

In April 1803, he was appointed to the command of the Expedition, 44; and was chiefly engaged in the Mediterranean till 1804. In 1805 he accepted employment under the Transport Board; and in that arduous and harassing service he repeatedly received the highest public commendations from officers in command in the army and navy, who had witnessed and been benefited by his indefatigable exertions. Such was the confidence reposed in him, that at one time the tonnage of the transports entrusted to him amounted to no less than 50,000 tons.

In 1809, post-rank was bestowed on Capt. Withers. He was engaged in the defence of Sicily in 1810; and from 1812 to the termination of hostilities in 1814, he was chiefly employed on the east coast of Spain.

The whole of Capt. Withers' active service embraced a period of twenty-one years. It was characterised throughout, in the various situations of trust which he filled, by an earnest devotion to his duties, which uniformly procured him confidence and esteem. After his retirement into private life, he chiefly resided in the neighbourhood where he was born. With the utmost kindness and gentleness of disposition, his character exhibited the rare union of the most inflexible integrity, firmness of purpose, and rectitude of conduct. To these qualities he added a clear intellect and retentive memory; and few men were better versed in all the stirring events of that great contest in which he had borne a part.

SIR T. C. MORGAN, M.D.

Aug. 28. At his residence, Williams-street, Lowndes-square, Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians; husband of the well-known authoress.

He was the eldest son of John Morgan, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. He was educated at Eton and the Charter-house; entered St. Peter's college, Cambridge, in his eighteenth year; was distinguished as a Greek scholar and metaphysician; and graduated M.B. 1804, M.D. 1809. He married first the eldest daughter of William Hammond, esq. of Queen-square, by whom he had one daughter; and, secondly, (on the occasion of his accompanying the Marquess of Abercorn to Ireland,) Miss Owenson, with whom he became acquainted at Baron's Court. During twenty years' residence in Ireland he devoted much of his time and talents to the cause of Catholic Emancipation, which he advocated in the

public journals and many periodicals of both countries. He was an ardent lover of civil and religious liberty, and his house, both in Dublin and London, was always open to sufferers in that cause, from whatever land they came. Though Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and living up to the last hour of his existence with the most eminent of his colleagues, two of whom, Doctors Chambers and Latham, attended him in his short and recent illness—he gave up professional practice at an early period, and devoted himself exclusively to literary and political pursuits. He continued them to the last. The New Monthly Magazine for September contains one of his pleasant contributions, and he wrote up to the last week of his life in a celebrated literary Review.

On the coming in of the Whigs he was made one of the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, and his reports were remarkable for their cleverness and perspicuity. He was also the author of two valuable works, which have undergone translation in French and Italian—the "Philosophy of Life," and the "Philosophy of Morals." These works were translated into French under the supervision of Count de Tracy, one of the most distinguished metaphysicians of his age and country. To Lady Morgan's books of travels in France and Italy Sir Charles contributed the chapters on law, medical science, and statistics; and the last joint publication of this attached and devoted pair was the "Book without a Name."

Sir Charles was a very accomplished and justly popular member of the refined and intellectual society in which he and Lady Morgan have mingled both abroad and at home; and beloved by his family with an affection 'which time may mellow, but can never obliterate.' A writer of great ability, an honest politician, an amiable and most enlightened man, he has claims to be long regretted by a wide circle of every class of opinion. While his mind kept equal pace with the progress of liberal views, his tastes were formed and resolutely fixed in what we call the best old school. He was never at a loss for the witty or wise passage from Rabelais or Bayle. We turn to his last magazine paper—published as we write this—and find it closed with a quotation from the latter writer:—'Ne croyez pas que je me vante de n'avoir rien dit que de vrai; je ne garantis que mon intention, et non pas mon ignorance.' And truly, if anything but the exactest truth ever fell from himself, it was ignorance, and not intention that betrayed him. The one most rare

with him—the other most certain, reliable, and sound.”—(*Examiner*.)

THE REV. JAMES TATE, M.A.

Sept. 2. At Clifton, after a few days' illness, in his 73d year, the Rev. James Tate, M.A. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex; and formerly Head Master of the Grammar School at Richmond, in Yorkshire.

Mr. Tate was himself educated at that school, and went from thence to Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow. He graduated B. A. 1794, M.A. 1797. He was appointed Master of Richmond School in 179—; and was there at once one of the most successful and one of the most popular of all who have attempted that arduous office. He had an extraordinary skill in winning the attachment of his scholars, and how deservedly, may be gathered from the following tribute from the pen of one of them, which we extract from the *Times* newspaper:

“One of the first acts of Earl Grey's Administration was to present Mr. Tate, who had always advocated Whig principles, to one of the canopies of St. Paul's Cathedral, not as a recompense for any political obsequiousness or sycophancy—for no man ever thought, spoke, or acted with more independence, or with a greater or sterner love of truth—but as a well-deserved reward for the distinguished zeal, ability, and success with which, during a period of more than 30 years, he had presided over the Grammar School at Richmond, in Yorkshire; at which he had himself been educated, and from which he had been sent to the University of Cambridge. The appointment gave universal satisfaction at the time; for it appeared only just that he, who had so long and diligently laboured in his useful and honourable vocation for the benefit of the State, should receive from the State some public provision for his declining age, as a recognition of his merits, and of the many virtues of which his character was composed. How worthily he discharged the duties of the sacred office in the Church to which he was then elevated, is best known to those who witnessed the constant and unremitting attention with which he applied himself to his awful charge as a minister of eternal truth, not only in the metropolitan church of St. Paul, but also in the parish church of Edmonton, of which, by virtue of his canonry, he also became the incumbent. His mode of communicating religious instruction from the pulpit was characterised by that mild and simple, yet eloquent and effectual style of persuasion, which he

had found so useful in communicating secular instruction to the young persons whom he had trained, with almost parental care, to learning and virtue. How nobly they benefited by it, the records of both Universities, but more especially those of the University of Cambridge, have long borne ample testimony. They show that, as a teacher of classical learning, none of his contemporaries were more successful, and that few were even so successful, as the plain country schoolmaster, to whose residence in the remote province of Estremadura—as he used playfully to call his own native Richmondshire—pupils were attracted from almost every part of the United Kingdom. And no wonder; for the task of education, which many preceptors perform as a mere matter of irksome duty and of wearisome and depressing toil, was to him a mere matter of delight, and almost a labour of love. He had the singular knack of inspiring others with that passion for learning by which he was himself animated, and of smoothing the pathway to knowledge until it appeared neither harsh nor crabbed even to those who were most unwilling to make their first steps upon it. He was a most exquisite and discriminating judge of the exact amount of information which the young mind could imbibe at one draught, and therefore never ran the risk of nauseating it by administering doses beyond its capacity to retain with advantage. It was his constant endeavour, and one which was crowned with complete success, to impress upon the minds of his pupils principles of the most rigid accuracy. But partially acquainted himself with the most exact of sciences, he had witnessed the beneficial effects which mathematical studies produce upon the well-trained intellect; and he laboured diligently to transfer these advantages to the classical studies of his own pupils. To this may be attributed the aptitude of mind displayed by the Richmond boys for the severe abstractions of Cambridge reading, and their proficiency in a science with the elements of which they were comparatively unacquainted on their entrance into the University. But though ignorant of the language of symbols, they had learned from their master the invaluable lesson of patient thought. Inferior to other scholars in the more pleasing graces of Latin composition, they excelled all in their thorough acquaintance with the philosophical principles and grammatical niceties of language. Thucydides and Horace—grammar and chronology—had, under Mr. Tate's guidance, effected for them what Newton and Euler—geometry and analysis—effect for others,

He had the strongest aversion to corporal punishments, from a conviction, which he often expressed, that stripes were unavailing to ameliorate the lad who could not be excited either by well-timed encouragement or by well-timed reproof to industry and improvement. He seldom or ever found any difficulty in "the management of tyroes of 18," which Cowper in his *Tyrocinium* declares to be so full of difficulty; for his indulgent gentleness made them consider him as

"A father, friend, and tutor, all in one."

Even when it became necessary to administer to them "the bitter absinth" of rebuke, he always smeared the rim of the goblet in which he tendered it to their lips with the sweet flavour of honeyed kindness. Like his own favourite Horace—

"He raised a blush, where secret vice he found,

And tickled, while he gently prob'd the wound;  
With seeming innocence the boy beguil'd,  
But made the deadliest passes while he smil'd."

In his most angry moments—and what schoolmaster can always command his temper?—there was none of that austere and gloomy ferocity in his look, which so often engenders in youth a feeling of hatred towards their instructors; whilst, on the other hand, in his most sportive moments—and he often enlivened with a jest the most incomprehensible choruses in *Æschylus*, and the most abstruse passages in *Tacitus* and *Thucydides*—he preserved that placid air of dignified authority which is the best antidote against contemptuous familiarity. Those pupils in whom he observed a combination of genius, and talent, and industry, he cherished as the apple of his eye, labouring with them in school and out of school, in season and out of season—most readily responding to all their inquiries, and even voluntarily suggesting them, when shame or diffidence, or some other cause, too trifling to deserve a distinct name, kept the young novice silent. In his earlier days he made them the constant companions of his walks during his leisure hours, thus winning their youthful affection by the constant affection he evinced towards them; and many of them now living can bear testimony to the value of the *visâ voce* lectures which they received and of the *visâ voce* examinations which they underwent, as they threaded their way together ("*cantantes ut somus*," as he used to say) through the delightful woods and walks of Easby. This is not the place nor the time to enter further into the details of a system which communicated and recommended knowledge

at every stage—which turned so many of the *alumni* of Richmond School into scholars, fellows, and tutors in the University of Cambridge, and which has raised some, and in due time may raise others, into worthy ornaments of all the learned professions of their country. Suffice it to say, that the principle of fear was one which he sedulously banished from his plan of education, and that his constant object was to establish the principle of honest and honourable emulation in its stead. Early in life, he had solved to his own satisfaction the problem, which Roger Ascham propounded nearly 300 years ago to the schoolmasters of his day, and had decided that the schoolhouse ought to be, not a house of bondage and of terror, but a house of play and of pleasure. As in that of Mr. Tate, "profit alicujus objurgata desidia, profuit laudata industria; excitatur laude accumulatio; turpe ducatur cedere pari,—pulchrum superare majores." Any preceptor acting upon such principles, and dispensing, as he did, vast stores of erudition out of his spacious mind, with a prodigality disdaining all fear of exhaustion, and with a felicity of illustration and a distinctness of language rendering all mistake of his meaning quite impossible—is certain to be esteemed, regarded, loved,—nay, these are cold words, and we will therefore add, is certain to be venerated and idolized by his scholars, especially if, like Mr. Tate, he identifies himself with their interests and exerts every energy of his soul to promote their welfare."

Mr. Tate was not an extensive author, but, after mature and deliberate consideration, he published some of the results of his critical experience which were highly esteemed. He was the editor of two excellent editions of Horace, which he entitled "*Horatius Restitutus*," and he also published—

Greek Tragic and Comic Metres, &c., with treatises on the Sapphic stanza and the Elegiac distich. Four editions.

Richmond Rules for the Ovidian distich.

The Glasgow Greek Grammar. Sixth edition.

Dalzel's *Collectanea Græca Majora*, Vol. II., complectens Excerpta ex Viriis Poetis. Editio septima. 1830. The text of this edition was much improved, particularly in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, which is given entire from the last recension of the late Dr. Elmsley. In the selections from Sappho and Callimachus, the text of Bishop Blomfield was used. The notes were carefully revised, and received considerable additions from the

Editor. The first volume of the same work was edited by the Rev. Thomas Kidd, Master of Wymondham school, and the third by Professor Dunbar.

Letters on the Analogia Lingue Græcæ, &c. which first appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1832; reprinted, with a Preface, 1843.

Continuous History of St. Paul, with Dr. Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ* subjoined.

Mr. Tate had several sons, of whom the eldest, the Rev. James Tate, M.A. succeeded his father in the mastership of Richmond school, and was in 1838 presented by the Queen to the vicarage of Easby near Richmond. He has since resigned both those preferments, and is now Rector of Marske and Perpetual Curate of Downholme, both in Yorkshire. The Rev. Francis Tate is Vicar of Charing, Kent, from his father's patronage as Canon of St. Paul's; and the Rev. Thomas Tate was formerly Curate of St. John's Stanwick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

CHARLES MACINTOSH, Esq., F.R.S.

*Lately*, Charles Macintosh, Esq., F.R.S. of Dunchattan and Campsie, near Glasgow.

At an early period of his life he distinguished himself as a chemist, and became the friend and correspondent of many of the most celebrated men of the day. His successful practical application of scientific principles to the manufacture of various ingredients used in the process of dyeing, printing, and bleaching is known to the whole mercantile world; and the large works which he carried on for these purposes at Hurler, Campsie and Dunchattan have long been objects of interest to strangers visiting Glasgow. The discovery of a cloth impervious to wet, with various other beautiful and ingenious contrivances, for some of which patents were taken, justly extended his celebrity, and secured to him a Fellowship in the Royal Society. His extensive information, large fund of anecdote, and general powers of conversation, rendered him a most agreeable social companion.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

March 19. In New Zealand, the Rev. Thomas Whytehead, M.A. Chaplain to the Bishop of New Zealand.

July 4. At Rose Hill, near Cardigan, aged 67, the Rev. David Jones, M.A. Rector of Cilgerran, co. Pembroke. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1799; and was presented to his living in 1806 by the Lord Chancellor.

July 10. At Dawlish, Devonshire, aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Deacle, Rector

of Uphill, Somersetshire. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, M.A. 1796; and was instituted to Uphill in 1795.

July 17. At Raisbeck, Westmorland, aged 57, the Rev. Robert Bowness, formerly Curate of Poulton le Fylde, Lancashire.

At Aspley, Bedfordshire, aged 71, the Rev. Thomas Farmer, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, as 11th Senior Optime, M.A. 1797; and was presented to Aspley in 1813 by the Duke of Bedford.

July 23. At Laneham, Nottinghamshire, aged 52, the Rev. Thomas Galland, Vicar of that parish, to which he was appointed in April 1842. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818.

The Rev. Maurice Hughes, for forty-five years Curate of Capel Curig and Dolwydd Elain.

At Garthmeilio, Denbighshire, the seat of Charles Wynne, esq. the Rev. John Lynes, Perpetual Curate of Hatton near Warwick, and formerly Rector of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire. He was the son of Mr. Lynes, of Kirkby Mallory, in Leicestershire, a respectable yeoman, patronized by the late Lord Wentworth. As a young man he had a ready pencil, and some plates of Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire were engraved from his drawings. He also contributed some articles to our Magazine, of which we remember views of Codham Hill and Little Saling church, in Essex, in 1811. In 1812 he took the degree of L.L.B. at Trinity hall, Cambridge; and in 1823 he was instituted to the rectory of Elmley Lovett, which was in his own patronage. In 1822 he married Caroline-Sobieski, daughter of John Wynne, esq. of Garthmeilio, co. Denbigh, by Sarah-Anne, only surviving child of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr, to whose fortune Mr. Lynes succeeded, and superintended the publication of the Doctor's Life and Works, in 8 volumes, 8vo. 1828. Mr. Lynes resigned the rectory of Elmley Lovett in 1835, and was shortly after instituted to the Perpetual Curacy of Hatton, formerly held by Dr. Parr. In Aug. 1838, the Bishops of Durham and Lichfield (Maltby and Butler) stood sponsors in Hatton church to Mr. Lynes's son, the great-grandson of their ancient friend, together with Mrs. Johnston, the widow of his biographer. The latter was represented by Mrs. Maltby; the two Prelates were personally present.

July 24. At Firbank, Westmorland, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Garnett, for thirty-three years Perpetual Cu-



rate of that place, in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale.

July 25. At Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *William Carr*, for fifty-four years incumbent of that parish, and Rector of Ashton Terrold, Berkshire. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1795: was presented to the chapelry of Bolton Abbey in 1789 by the Duke of Devonshire, and to Ashton Terrold in 1803 by his college.

At Hill house, West Morchard, Devonshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Peter Comyns Tucker*, Rector of Washford Pyne, in that county. He was formerly Fellow of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1793, as 3d Junior Optime, M.A. 1796; and was presented to his living in the latter year by Wm. Comyns, esq.

July 26. At Sadborow house, Thorncombe, Devonshire, aged 50, the Rev. *Champness Pleydell Bragge*, Rector of West Chelborough, and Perpetual Curate of Walditch. He was son of the late John Bragge, esq. of Jesus college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1820; was presented to both his livings in 1822 by his father, who also presented him in Nov. 1839 to the rectory of Chilton Cantelo, Somersetshire.

July 28. At Malvern Wells, aged 24, the Rev. *Edward Llewellyn Howell*, B.A. Curate of Little Malvern and Berrow.

July 29. At Hale house, Hants, aged 24, the Rev. *Thomas Goff*, second son of Joseph Goff, esq.

July 31. The Rev. *Joseph Barnes*, Curate of Castle Sowerby, Cumberland.

Aug. 1. At Shrewsbury, the Rev. *Robert M. Dukes*, M.A. Michel Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

Aug. 3. At Sevenoaks, in his 40th year, the Rev. *James Lloyd Wallace*, M.A. Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School in that town.

Aug. 7. On board her Majesty's packet Forth, on his passage home from Grenada, aged 27, the Rev. *William Rosbotham*, late Curate of Stillorgan.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 3. Aged 35, Lieut.-Col. David Lynar Fawcett, C.B. Lieut.-Col. of the 55th Foot. He was wounded in a duel fought on the 1st July at Camden Town, with Lieut. and Adjutant Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. This melancholy event is rendered still more lamentable by the circumstance that the parties had married sisters: Lieut.-Col. Fawcett has left a widow and daughter. He had

lately returned from China, and the origin of his fatal dispute is said to have been the conduct of his pecuniary affairs during his absence.

Aug. 5. Aged 39, James Dyer, esq. formerly Editor of the "Manchester Courier," and lately of the "Oxford Herald."

Aug. 6. At Kennington, aged 63, Ann, wife of William Marks, esq. Collector of Excise, Norwich.

Aug. 15. At Upper Tooting, Ralph Fenwick, esq. of Haling Park, Croydon.

At Hampstead, aged 76, Robert Bakewell, esq. author of "The Introduction to Geology."

In Devonshire-pl. Old Kent-road, aged 62, Mrs. Yates.

Aug. 16. In Stratford-pl. aged 74, the Rt. Hon. Anne, dowager Lady Ellenborough, widow of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. She was dau. of George Phillips Towry, esq. married Lord Ellenborough Oct. 17, 1789, and was left his widow in Dec. 1818. They had a family of 13 children, nine of whom are living; namely, Lord Ellenborough, Governor-Gen. of India; the Rt. Hon. Charles E. Law, M.P. Recorder of the City of London; the Hon. Mary, married to Lt.-Col. Dynely, C.B.; the Hon. Elizabeth, Lady Colchester; the Hon. Anne, Lady Colville; the Hon. Henry Spencer Law; the Hon. Frederica, married to Mr. H. J. Ramsden; the Hon. and Rev. W. Towry Law, Chancellor of the diocese of Wells; and the Hon. Frances, Lady Dallas.

In Cumberland-st. Portman-sq. Sarah, wife of Thomas Jekyll Rawson, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 77, Mary, wife of Josiah Roberts, esq.

At Clapham, Elizabeth, relict of the late G. H. Copland, esq.

Aug. 18. In Grosvenor-sq. aged 22, the Right Hon. John-Rolle Poulett, Viscount Hinton, eldest son and heir of the Right Hon. Earl Poulett, of Hinton St. George, Somerset. He was an officer in the Grenadier Guards, which he entered in Dec. 1840.

Aug. 20. At Hackney, aged 83, Isaac Robson, esq.

At Kennington, Mary-Ann, wife of Commander Grant Allan, R.N.

Aug. 21. Margaret, wife of James Hunter, esq. of Compton-terr. Islington.

Aug. 22. William Patten, esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq.

Aged 31, Robert Herring Farmer, esq. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Farmer, R.M.

At Camden Town, aged 66, William, youngest son of the late Thomas Bund, esq. Upper Wick, near Worcester.

*Aug. 23.* At Lady Woolmore's, Bruton-st. Catharine, second dau. of the late Samuel Flanry, esq.

In New Grove, Mile End, aged 18, Henry, eldest child of Henry Mills, esq. of the East India House.

*Aug. 24.* Aged 26, Emily, youngest dau. of Samuel Webb, esq. of the Board of Trade, Whitehall.

*Aug. 25.* In Piccadilly, Dugald Lamont, esq. Assistant Staff Surgeon.

*Aug. 26.* In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Charles Howard.

*Aug. 27.* At Dorset-pl. Francis Ellis, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Francis Ellis, esq. of Bath.

At Maida Vale, Isabella, relict of Capt. John Maclean, formerly of Cornaig, Argyshire.

*Aug. 28.* In Camberwell Grove, aged 61, Thomas Kingsley, esq.

In Hartland-terr. Kentish Town, aged 63, Sophia, relict of J. T. Dodd, esq.

*Aug. 29.* At his residence at Wandsworth, Richard Platt, esq. At the riots of 1816, when the house of Mr. Beckwith, gunsmith, of Snow Hill, was attacked, he was in the shop, endeavouring to protect the property, and received a ball in the side; for which, Cashman, the presumed ringleader, underwent the extreme penalty of the law opposite to the spot where the crime was committed. His life was for a considerable time despaired of, and the bullet was not extracted until after the lapse of many years. He was married to the only dau. of Mr. Theobald, hosier, of Skiener-st. who survives.

In Wilton-street, Helen-Mary, wife of Godfrey Lee Farrant, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

At Turnham Green, Mrs. Graham, relict of Mr. John Graham, formerly of St. Paul's Churchyard.

*Aug. 30.* At Camden Town, aged 80, Ann, relict of the Rev. Charles Hill.

Aged 68, Thomas Bache, esq. of Cliff House, Warwick, formerly an extensive canal carrier at Coventry.

*Aug. 31.* At Kensington, aged 72, Col. Edward Hill, formerly Col. of the Battle Axe Guards.

*Lately.* At Twickenham, James Davies, esq.

*Sept. 1.* At Camberwell, aged 29, Eliza, only dau. of Joseph Green, esq.

*Sept. 2.* At St. John's, Fulham, aged 82, the widow of John Rogers, esq. of Sidmouth.

*Sept. 3.* At Turnham Green, aged 81, Miss Collet.

*Sept. 4.* At Islington, Mary, widow of John Whinfield, esq. of Gateshead, Durham.

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*Sept. 5.* Aged 13, John-Hamman, eldest son of Edward Gandell, esq. of Clapham Common, and grandson of the late John Hamman, esq.

*Sept. 6.* In Argyll-st. aged 66, Major William Richards, of the Bengal Art.

*Sept. 7.* At South Lambeth, Jane-Hester, relict of Capt. M. Halliday, R.N.

*Sept. 8.* At Greenwich, Mrs. Bicknell, widow of John Bicknell, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

In Park-st. Blanche-Eleanor, infant dau. of Lord Robert Grosvenor.

Madalene, dau. of James Bischoff, esq. of Highbury-terr.

*Sept. 9.* In Cadogan-pl. Mary-Margaretta, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hawtrej, Fellow of Eton College.

*Sept. 10.* At Upper Norland House, Kensington Gravel Pits, aged 22, John Edward King, esq.

*Sept. 11.* At Highbury, aged 72, John Sykes, esq.

*Sept. 12.* Aged 73, James Neale, esq. of Woburn-place.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 9, Charles-Norris, fourth son of the Rev. J. Edwards, M.A., Second Master of King's College, London.

In Maddox-st. aged 58, William Bradney Pershouse, esq. of Leamington, formerly of Penn Hall, Staffordsh.

*Sept. 14.* Charlotte, wife of David Allan, esq. of Islington.

At Chelsea, aged 16, Emma, only dau. of Henry Burnell, esq.

At Croydon, Hannah, wife of Edward Davies, esq. of Snowfield House, Montgomerysh.

*Sept. 17.* In Nottingham-pl. aged 79, Jane, widow of Joseph Bonsor, esq. of Polesden, Surrey, and of Salisbury-sq.

John Clews, esq. of Craig's-court, son of the late John Clews, esq. of Newcastle, Staffordsh.

In Great George-st. Westminster, aged 83, Mary, relict of James Thompson, esq. of Parson's Green.

At Clapham, Ann, widow of Joseph Petty Toulmin, esq.

**BEDS.**—*Aug. 16.* At Amptill, aged 22, Jane Phoebe Murray, wife of Thomas Chapman, esq. jun.

**BERKS.**—*Aug. 16.* At Wokingham, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of John White, esq.

**BUCKS.**—*Aug. 30.* At High Wycombe, aged 78, Mrs. Saunders, of Hammer-smith-terr.

*Sept. 6.* At Gerrard's Cross, John Wardell, esq. of Allsop-ter. Regent's Park.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Aug. 19.* At Chatteris, Sarah, wife of John Fryer, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Redruth, aged 68, retired Commander Charles Bennett, R.N. (1840).

*Sept. 10.* At Pentillie Castle, aged 70, John T. Coryton, esq.

DEVON.—*Aug. 12.* At Totnes, aged 30, Mary, wife of Theodore Bryett, esq. solicitor.

*Aug. 14.* At Great Torrington, Harriet, wife of William Lea, esq. h. p. 20th Dragoons, Capt. and Adjutant to the North Devon Yeomanry, and youngest dau. of the late Joseph Mortimer, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts.

*Aug. 16.* While bathing in the Teign, George-Gordon, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School.

*Aug. 18.* At Pilton, near Barnstaple, at an advanced age, Miss Hill, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Hill, Vicar of Tawstock, and aunt of the Rev. Mr. Hill, the present Vicar of Fremington.

*Aug. 20.* At Barnstaple, aged 84, Mrs. Cornish, mother of T. H. Cornish, esq. barrister-at-law, and of C. Cornish, esq. of the Customs, Ilfracombe.

*Aug. 22.* At Stonehouse, aged 90, Mrs. Cowlin, relict of Wm. Cowlin, esq. R.N.

*Aug. 25.* At Plymouth, Mrs. Miller, wife of Lient. Gayin Miller, of the Derby Militia.

*Aug. 26.* At Plymouth, aged 72, Thomas Coxworthy, esq.

*Aug. 28.* At Plymouth, aged 56, Mrs. Frances Layborn, eldest dau. of the late Christopher Ogle Harrison, esq. of Flambrø', and wife of Jonathan Layborn, esq. Wold Cottage, East Riding Yorkshire.

*Sept. 1.* At Topsham, aged 92, the widow of Capt. Daniel Folliott, R.N.

*Sept. 3.* At Devonport, aged 73, Jane, wife of Richard Derry, esq.

*Sept. 7.* At Topsham, aged 75, Mary, relict of Capt. Mudge, of the Packet Service, Falmouth.

*Sept. 9.* At the rectory, Zeal Monachorum, aged 77, Anna, widow of John Cooper, esq. of Souning, Berks.

*Sept. 11.* At St. Leonard's Lawn, near Exeter, aged 38, Arthur Abbott, esq.

DORSET.—*Aug. 11.* Aged 44, Anne, wife of Samuel S. Keddle, esq. M.D. Bridport.

*Aug. 19.* At Lulworth Castle, aged 3, Edward, eldest son of Edward Weld, esq. and grandson of Sir E. Bouchier Wrey, Bart. of Tawstock Court, Devon.

*Aug. 22.* At the house of his son-in-law, H. Lees, esq. M.D., Blandford, aged 85, John Phythian, esq. M.D.

*Aug. 26.* At South Down Cottage, near Weymouth, Thomas Billett, esq.

*Aug. 27.* Aged 71, Anna Susanna, eldest dau. of the Rev. Philip Rideout, formerly Rector of Farnham, Dorset.

*Aug. 30.* At Lyme Regis, aged 23, J. Jacques de Bruen, esq. His death was caused by falling from the cliff, a depth of 200 feet, whilst proceeding on horseback, at a rapid pace, to view the royal yacht enter the harbour for the purpose of Her Majesty inspecting the landslip. He was a wealthy merchant of Holland.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 14.* Aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of John Kynaston, esq. of the Rookery, Ilford.

*Aug. 17.* At Fyfield, aged 59, William Bridges, esq. of Coborn-pl. Bow, and Friday-st. Cheapside.

*Aug. 26.* At Harwood Hall, Upminster, aged 24, Lindsey Zachariah Cox, esq. late of the Carabiniers.

*Sept. 7.* At Fairkytes, Hornchurch, aged 62, Thomas Wedlake, esq.

*Sept. 9.* At Sutton Gate, Hornchurch, aged 49, Charles Clarke, esq. son of R. H. Clarke, esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

*Sept. 12.* Eliza Bella, wife of Jeremiah Foaker, esq. of Sneating Hall, Kirby.

GLoucestershire.—*Aug. 6.* At Burnwood, Gloucester, G. H. Canter, esq. late of Gloucester. He was well known in the literary circles of the metropolis, and was a most indefatigable and able writer, although his name was rarely prefixed to his productions. He was once one of the principal contributors to the *Athenæum*, and edited the *Court Magazine* for some years, after Mrs. Norton had relinquished it. Few men possessed a more profound knowledge of chemistry, and his musical acquirements were of a very high order. Before he quitted London for Gloucestershire, about six or seven years ago, he was considered one of the first musical critics in the metropolis. He was a man of good family; one of his brothers is the Rev. Hobart Canter, editor of the *Oriental Annual*, and author of various works of considerable merit.

*Aug. 8.* At Alveston, the wife of William Norris Tonge, esq.

*Aug. 11.* Aged 57, Thomas Menlove, esq. of Winterbourne Lodge.

*Aug. 14.* At Clifton, aged 79, Miss Breach, formerly of Camberwell.

*Aug. 15.* At the residence of his mother, Bedminster, aged 26, Edmund-Haynes, third son of the late Francis Bell, esq. of Barbadoes.

*Aug. 17.* Lady William Somerset, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Lord William Somerset, Prebendary of Bristol. She was

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart. was married in 1813, and has left a numerous family.

*Aug. 27.* At Bristol, aged 69, Thomas Quarington, esq. late of Gloucester.

At Theescombe, near Nailsworth, aged 80, Nathaniel Clarkson, esq.

*Sept. 4.* At Bristol, aged 84, Helena, relict of the Rev. James Daubeny, formerly Rector of Stratton and Preston, Gloucestershire.

*Sept. 9.* At Cheltenham, aged 66, Mary Elizabeth, widow of James Raymond Johnstone, esq. of Alva, N. B.

*Sept. 15.* At Cheltenham, aged 78, the Dowager Lady Hort, relict of Sir John Hort, Bart. of Hortland, co. Kildare. She was Margaret, daughter of Sir Fenton Aylmer, of Doneda Castle, co. Kildare, Bart. was married in 1789, and left a widow in 1807, having had issue the present Sir Joshua William Hort, and other children.

**HANTS.**—*July 12.* At Christchurch, in his 23rd year, George, eldest son of George Holloway, shipbuilder; a pupil of Mr. G. Patten, A.R.A. the portrait painter. He has left a few specimens of a very promising genius.

*Aug. 20.* At Stratton Park, Wilhelmina Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Col. Maitland, of Edinburgh.

*Aug. 22.* At the Woodlands, near Southampton, aged 27, Fanny, wife of Fred. W. Etheredge, esq.

*Aug. 24.* Aged 35, John Parry Crooke, esq. of Vicar's Hill, near Lymington.

*Aug. 28.* Aged 81, James Gibson, esq. of Great St. Helen's, and late of Epsom.

*Aug. 29.* At Yarmouth, aged 78, William J. Hurry, esq.

*Sept. 2.* At Cowes, aged 30, Mr. Henry W. Smythe, commander of the R.Y.S. Kestrel, Commodore the Earl of Yarmouth: in whose service he commenced his career on board his Lordship's late yacht the Falcon. He was son of the late Robert Smythe, surgeon R.N. and many years physician at Killarney; and succeeded his brother-in-law Mr. Middlemist, R.N. in the command of Lord Yarmouth's yacht, both gentlemen having married daughters of Alexander Cannon, esq. R.N. the former Commander R.Y.S. Falcon.

*Sept. 10.* At Blendworth House, Caroline, wife of George Carr, esq. and dau. of the late Sir Michael Seymour, Bart.

**HEREFORD.**—*Aug. 21.* At Ross, aged 78, Thomas Prichard, esq. formerly of Bristol.

*Lately.* Aged 18, Lucy Cecilia, 4th dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Taylor, Chancellor of the diocese of Hereford.

Aged 23, James, eldest son of David Lambe, esq. of Priors-court, near Hereford. Charlotte, widow of Robert Myddelton Biddulph, esq. formerly M.P. for Herefordshire.

**HERTS.**—*Aug. 27.* At Royston, aged 73, Mrs. Beldam, relict of William Beldam, esq. late of the Priory.

*Aug. 29.* At Hertford, aged 34, Noah Robert Young, esq.

At Cheshunt, aged 46, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late John Westly, formerly of St. Petersburg.

*Sept. 10.* At Elstree, aged 87, John Bygrave, esq.

*Sept. 13.* At Much Hadham, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Thomas Mott, sol. **HUNTINGDON.**—*Aug. 21.* At Alwalton, aged 81, John Bark, esq. farming bailiff to Earl Fitzwilliam.

**KENT.**—*July 12.* At Wrotham Heath, aged 73, the dowager Lady Mansel. She was Elizabeth, daughter of John Bell, of Harefield, in Middlesex, esq. was married in 1790 to Sir William Mansel, the eighth Baronet, and left a widow in 1829, having had issue the Rev. W. J. Mansel, deceased, the present Sir John, and some daughters.

*Aug. 9.* At Tunbridge Wells, aged 23, Charles Alexander Ravenshaw, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

*Aug. 11.* At Woolwich, aged 42, Elizabeth-Bonella, wife of the Rev. H. M. Simpson, Vicar of Bexhill, Sussex.

*Aug. 14.* At Bexley Heath, Mary, widow of Bishop Hull, esq.

*Aug. 15.* At Dover, Cecilia, eldest dau. of Capt. Gore.

At Chatham, aged 42, Sarah, wife of Capt. Harness, R.N.

*Aug. 16.* At Belvidere, Tunbridge Wells, aged 54, Thomas Harrison Burder, esq. M.D.

*Aug. 17.* At Charing, Anna-Maria, wife of Mr. Charles Wilks, surgeon, and eldest dau. of the late James Phillips, esq. D.A.C.G., Quebec.

*Aug. 19.* At Canterbury, aged 83, Thomas Ridout, esq. surgeon.

*Aug. 28.* At Northfleet, aged 74, Henry Heath, esq. of the East India Co's Bencoolen Civil Serv.

*Aug. 29.* At Margate, aged 71, Mr. Charles Ashley. He was well known in the musical world as a violoncello player, and had been for some seasons manager of the Tivoli Gardens at Margate. At the commemoration of Handel in 1786, deceased, with two brothers, was amongst the principal performers.

*Lately.* At Ramsgate, aged 71, retired Commander George William Bourn, R.A. (1840).

*Sept. 3.* At Lewisham, Mary-Ann

youngest dau. of the late William Geddes, esq.

*Sept. 4.* At Gravesend, aged 66, John Dallinger, esq. He was for many years a highly respectable Sol. at Hertford, and for some time held the situation of Town Clerk to that Borough, which he resigned some years previous to the passing of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, after which he was elected a Town Councillor. He retired from business some years ago and removed from Hertford to London, making occasional visits during the summer months to different watering places, in one of which he died. He was a man of retired habits and unobtrusive manners, and was greatly esteemed by his intimate friends, who duly appreciated his Christian life and honourable conduct.

*Sept. 11.* At Broadstairs, in his 90th year, James Trecothick, esq. of Cheltenham, late of Addington Place, Surrey, and many years a magistrate of Surrey, Kent and the Cinque Ports.

*Sept. 12.* At Dover, aged 84, Anne, relict of Sir Thomas Mantell, Knight.

LANCASTER.—*Aug. 12.* Aged 76, Thomas Fournis Dyson, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool, and of Willow Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire.

*Lately.* At Ardwick, Manchester, aged 21, John William, eldest son of John Fraser, esq. of Achnagairn, Inverness-sh.

LINCOLN.—*Sept. 6.* Aged 74, Charles Beatty, esq. M.D., Close of Lincoln, Alderman and Magistrate of that city.

*Sept. 10.* At his brother's, Grimsby, aged 67, Thomas Bousor, esq.

*Sept. 11.* At Louth, aged 76, Mr. Alderman Chapman.

LEICESTER.—*Aug. 24.* At Leicester, aged 32, Mary Ann, dau. of the late R. Morgan, esq. of Great Staughton, Hunts.

*Sept. 7.* Aged 74, Frances-Brown, relict of John Jackson, gent. of Oadby House.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 12.* At Hampton Wick, aged 48, Frances-Haselrigg, wife of J. B. Shuttleworth, esq.

*Lately.* At the Rev. John Hilliard's, Cowley House, near Uxbridge, Charles-Harvey, youngest son of N. C. Hilliard, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury.

*Sept. 9.* At Chaseside House, Enfield, William T. eldest son of William Everett, esq. Receiver-General.

*Sept. 10.* At Chaseside, Enfield, aged 66, Mary, relict of John Cherry, esq.

*Sept. 15.* Aged 90, Thomas Parker, esq. late of Southall Green.

NORFOLK.—*Aug. 17.* Aged 83, Richard Browne, esq. of the Precincts, Norwich.

*Aug. 18.* Elizabeth, wife of James Amys, esq. of Botesdale Lodge.

*Aug. 19.* At North Runcion, Mary

Berry, wife of the Rev. Charles Courtenay Locke, and dau. of G. Wood, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

*Aug. 22.* Aged 21, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. S. M. Hubert, Rector of Croxton, and youngest dau. of the late Mr. John Kitton, of Norwich.

*Aug. 29.* At Great Yarmouth, aged 79, William J. Hurry, esq.

*Lately.* At North Runcion, aged 19, Harriet-Alicia, wife of the Hon. William Cowper, and dau. of Daniel Gurney, esq. Aged 67, George Penrice, esq. M.D. of Great Yarmouth.

Accidentally drowned, near Norwich, aged 23, Mr. Robt. Wells, of Canonbury-sq. Islington; also his brother, aged 21, Mr. Alfred Wells, of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Aug. 18.* Maydwell Horatio Robert Gulston, esq. of Kuntion Hall, late of the 80th Regiment.

NOTTS.—*Sept. 1.* At Elston Hall, William de St. Croix, esq. of Windsor.

*Sept. 4.* At Newark-upon-Trent, aged 75, Edward-Smith Godfrey, esq.

OXFORD.—*Aug. 20.* At Henley-upon-Thames, aged 52, Frederick Richard Hodges, esq.

*Sept. 6.* Hannah Maria Stapleton, of Remenham Hill, Henley-upon-Thames.

*Sept. 10.* At Heddington, Richard-Morris Thomas, esq. for some years Protector of Slaves at Mauritius, and late President of the Council and Officer administering the Government of the Virgin Islands.

SOMERSET.—*Aug. 5.* At Bath, aged 73, Mrs. Fry, of Congersbury, and Weston Hill Cottage, Somerset.

*Aug. 11.* At Bath, Capt. Robert Innes, late of the Scots Greys.

*Aug. 16.* At Bath, Henry Hutchins, esq. of Chapel-st. Belgrave-square.

*Aug. 19.* At Weston-super-Mare, Lieut.-Col. John Thornburgh Osburne, H.E.I.C.S.

*Aug. 23.* At Bath, aged 21, John Poole, of Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of the late Joseph-Ruscombe Poole, esq. of Bridgewater.

*Aug. 24.* At Forefield House, Lyncombe, Bath, aged 56, George Dillwyn, esq.

*Aug. 27.* At Bath, Mrs. Alice Ottley, last surviving sister of the late Dreury Ottley, President of the Island of Saint Vincent.

*Sept. 2.* At Taunton, aged 37, Thomas Woodforde, M.D.

At Wraxall, aged 73, Mr. John Vowles. He lived in the same farm for 50 years, and was the Rector's Churchwarden for the last 20 years. A widow, ten children, and fifty-five grandchildren mourn his loss.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 63, Lady James O'Bryen, wife of Lord James

O'Bryen, Vice-Adm. R.N. She was Jane, daughter of Thomas Ottley, esq. and was married first to Valentine Horsford, esq.

Sept. 13. Aged 83, Robert Elliott, esq. of Taunton. His wife, Sarah Anne, died on the 29th Aug. Aged 80.

SUFFOLK.—Sept. 1. At Theberton Hall, Frederica, wife of the Rev. Charles Montagu Doughty.

At the Grove, Yoxford, Dorothy, wife of Thomas Turner, M.D. of Curzon-st.

SURREY.—Aug. 4. At Ham-green, aged 56, Benjamin Heywood Bright, esq.

Aug. 30. At Barnes, John Henry Slade, esq. Lieut.-Col. in the Army, and late Major of the 1st. Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Gen. Sir John Slade, Bart. G.C.H.

Lately. At Albury-park, aged 21, Arthur-Henry, last surviving son of Henry and Lady Harriet Drummond.

Sept. 6. Aged 66, Robert Briant, esq. of Stockwell, late of Marlborough, Wilts.

Sept. 14. Aged 63, Henry Lee, esq. of the Grove, Norwood, and of Loman-st. Southwark.

Sept. 10. At Chertsey, William Clarke, esq. solicitor.

Sept. 14. Trevor Clarkson, esq. of Brighton.

SUSSEX.—Aug. 9. At Farringdon, near East Grinstead, Lieut. Edward Charles Smith, R.N.

Aug. 11. Elizabeth-Bonella, wife of the Rev. H. W. Simpson, Vicar of Bexhill.

Aug. 15. At East Bourne, aged 34, Edward E. H. Repton, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. E. Repton, Prebendary of Westminster. He was for 14 years an active Magistrate and Collector at Pooree and at Balasore.

Aug. 18. At Steyning, aged 84, Richard Penfold, esq.

Aug. 21. At Rye, aged 79, Mrs. Susan Lamb.

Sept. 10. At Brighton, aged 60, Thomas Hughes Ridgway, M.D. late of the Rifle Brigade. He was the first discoverer of the great use of nitrate of silver in certain diseases of the eye. He had seen much service.

At Brighton, aged 60, John Rew, esq. of Tavistock-square.

Aged 83, Sarah, wife of Archibald Bryson, esq. of Brighton.

Sept. 11. At Brighton, aged 80, Thomas Newman, esq. late of Hadley Common, Middlesex.

WARWICK.—Aug. 12. At Birmingham, aged 58, Lady Louisa, wife of the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D. and sister of the Earl of Cadogan. She was married in 1840.

Aug. 14. At his seat, Foxcote, aged 71, Robert Canning, esq. and of Hartpury, Gloucestersh.

Lately. At Coleshill, aged 82, Sarah, widow of Charles Palmer, esq.

At Leamington, aged 78, Samuel Squire, esq. son of the late Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's.

Sept. 14. At Alscot Park, near Stratford-on-Avon, aged 65, Anne, relict of J. R. West, esq.

WORCESTER.—Aug. 8. At Great Malvern, aged 68, Steed Girdlestone, esq. of Stibbington Hall, Northamptonsh.

Lately. At Lower Wick, aged 32, Henry Barry Domville, esq. M.A. formerly of University Coll. Oxf. Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Peace for Worcestersh. eldest son of the Rev. H. B. Domville, Rector of Fencombe, Herefordsh. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 29, 1836.

Sept. 10. Aged 36, Mrs. Joseph Best, of Bury Hall, near Kidderminster, only dau. of the late Arnold Rogers, esq. of Martley Court, Worcestersh.

Sept. 12. At Great Malvern, aged 47, the Hon. Mary-Jane, wife of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. She was only dau. of the first Lord Henley, G.C.B. and married 24th Sept. 1824, Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart.

WILTS.—Aug. 16. At Barnbridge, Mary-Susanna, relict of Thomas Ebsworth, esq. of Pentonville.

Aug. 20. At Burtonhill, near Malmesbury, aged 79, Mrs. H. Robins, widow of R. B. Robins, esq. solicitor.

Lately. At Sherston vicarage, aged 74, Lady Whitcombe, relict of Sir Samuel Whitcombe of Thornton House, Greenwich, who died in 1816.

Sept. 10. At Burton Hill, Malmesbury, aged 61, Thomas Mayer, esq. many years a resident in Gloucester.

Sept. 12. Lucy-Elizabeth, wife of W. Gilbert, esq. of Hippenscombe.

YORK.—Aug. 23. At Scarborough, Ann-Townley, elder dau. of the late James Barton, esq. of Deanwater, Chesh.

Aug. 30. At Kexmoor, near Kirby Malzeard, aged 95, Roger Holdsworth, esq. formerly of Bilbrough, near York.

Sept. 2. Jane, wife of the Rev. John Ellis, jun. Vicar of Ebberston, near Scarborough.

Sept. 5. Aged 57, Harriet, relict of J. K. Picard, esq. deputy-recorder of Hull.

Sept. 6. At Hull, aged 74, William Cobb, esq.

Sept. 9. At Methley, aged 3 months, the son of the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile.

WALES.—Sept. 9. At Pendyffryn, Carnarvonshire, aged 68, George Thomas Smith, esq.

SCOTLAND.—July 11. At Averbard, Capt. Charles Macpherson, unattached.

Aug. 5. Aged 70, William Miller, esq. of Clarendon, Linlithgowshire.

Aug. 6. At Edinburgh, Jane Chalmers, wife of Alexander Dallas, esq. late of the 93d Reg.

Aug. 17. At Torloisk, in the island of Mull, Mrs. Douglas Maclean Clephane, widow of Gen. L. D. M. Clephane, and mother-in-law of the Marquess of Northampton. She was the only daughter and heiress of Lachlan 7th Maclean of Torloisk, who died in 1799. Gen. Clephane died in 1803, leaving three daughters, Margaret Marchioness of Northampton, Anna Jane, unmarried, and Wilmina Marianne, widow of the Baron de Normann, and lady of honour to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

Aug. 22. At Langlee, near Melrose, Roxburgh. aged 37, Berthia, wife of Capt. Russell Elliott, R.N.

Sept. 11. At St. Andrew's, the wife of Col. Arthur Hunt, Royal Art.

Sept. 15. At Clatto, Fifesh. aged 83, Susanna Eliza, relict of Robert Low, esq.

IRELAND.—June 22. At Boyle, Lieut. J. D. Allingham, h. p. late 24th dragoons, barrackmaster.

Aug. 9. At Curramore, Capt. Francis Jackson, of the Bombay Army.

Aug. 19. Aged 78, Alex. Johnston, esq. of Eden Quay, Dublin, formerly Paymaster to 25th King's Own Borderers.

Lately. At Rostrevor, Charles Norman, esq. of Glengollan House, for many years a Magistrate for Donegal.

Sept. 1. At Meelick, Galway, aged 88, Dominic Blake, esq. second son of the late Sir Walter Blake, Bart. of Menlo'.

Sept. 7. Aged 69, the Rev. Wm. Porter, 44 years Minister of the Presbyterian congregation of Newtownlimavady; 14 years Clerk to the Gen. Synod of Ulster; the first Moderator of the Remonstrant Synod, and Clerk to the same reverend body since its formation.

Sept. 11. At Sans Souci, near Belfast, aged 73, Dr. Purdon.

JERSEY.—Sept. 10. At St. Helier's, aged 67, Sarah, widow of Edward John Collins, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Sept. 13. At St. Helier's, John Andrew Dunlop, esq. of the Hon. East India Co.'s Civil Serv. late Member of Council at Bombay.

GUERNSEY.—At Fort George, the residence of her father, E. W. Phillips, esq. barrackmaster of Guernsey, Esther, relict of W. Corben, esq. formerly barrackmaster at that station.

EAST INDIES.—May 23. At Balmeor, Ensign P. F. Strachey, of the 9th Bombay Nat. Inf. son of Capt. Strachey, R.N.

June 16. At Bombay, aged 19, Robert Seaforth Mackenzie, esq. Ensign H.M.

78th Highlanders, only son of the late Rev. W. Mackenzie, D.D. Rector of Burwash, Sussex.

Lately. At Mount Abbo, from a *coup de soleil*, aged 36, Major George Dalhousie Raitt, 2d royals. He served under Lord Keane, in the march of the Indus, and received two wounds at the siege of Ghuznee: and subsequently was at the siege and capture of Kelat. He was the first European officer who crossed the Indus. His period of service was 20 years, in a regiment in which some member of his family and name have held a commission or commanded the regiment upwards of a century. He was the eldest son of Col. Raitt, formerly of Southampton.

WEST INDIES.—July 4. At Tobago, aged 20, Thomas Henry Newton, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, and Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Gov. only son of T. G. Newton, esq. of Lugwardine, Herefordshire.

July 9. In Jamaica, Caroline-Maria, wife of the Rev. Charles Alfred Cooper, second dau. of the Rev. John Cherton, Rector of Wheatbill and Burwarton, Worc.

July 25. In Jamaica, Henry Warner, esq. barrister-at-law, second son of the late Ashton Warner, esq. Chief Justice of Trinidad.

July 28. In Demerara, William Danney, esq. Advocate, Solicitor Gen. in British Guiana.

Aug. 5. In Dominica, Louisa, wife of Edward Lockhart, esq.

ABROAD.—Lately. In China, Commander Samuel Fielding Harmer, R.N. (1837) of H. M.'s. steam frigate *Driver*.

April 8. At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 37, George-Francis, eldest son of George Davenport, esq. of Oxford.

June 18. At Sorel, West Canada, aged 43, the wife of Major F. R. Thomson, Royal Engineers.

July 10. At Paris, aged 72, one of the most celebrated public characters of France during the last half century—Mademoiselle Lenormand, the fortune-teller, leaving a fortune of 500,000*l*. She reckoned, it is said, among her *clientelle* all the celebrated characters of the age, all the soldiers, gamblers, and other adventurers of both sexes, from the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander down to the *cantiniers* and kitchen-maid, all of whom professed their surprise at the profundity of her knowledge of events, past and future.

Drowned at Antwerp, by falling into a canal, aged 26, Robert Haldane, esq. late Lieut. 65th Foot.

July 21. In Newfoundland, Jane, wife of the Rev. J. C. Harvey, and dau.

of Thomas Boughton, esq. of Nunhead, Surrey.

July 23. On board H.M.S. "Howe," William Charles Phillott, esq. Commander R.N. (1832).

July 24. At Bareges Waters, Gen. Alava, formerly ambassador of the Queen of Spain in Paris and London.

July 28. At Rotterdam, aged 76, Wynand Adriaen de Gruyter Vink, esq. of that city, and formerly of the Circus, Minorities. London.

July 31. At Tours, aged 43, Capt. John Agar.

Aug. 3. Aged 37, Marianne, wife of George Chapman, jun. esq. British Vice Consul at Dieppe.

Aug. 6. At Ems, Germany, aged 47, Thomas Cramer Roberts, esq. of Branfield, Kent, and second son of the Rev. John Cramer Roberts, of Sallymount, Kildare, Ireland.

At Rosenburg, in Prussia, Everilda Flavus, Baroness Von Aschebeg, 3d dau. of the late W. M. Farmer, esq. of Non-such Park, Surrey.

Aug. 10. At Baden Baden, aged 19, Ellis-Phillips Burroughes, esq. 35th Regt. eldest son of the Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of Long Stratton, Norfolk.

Aug. 13. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sarah, wife of Lieut.-Col. Irton, of the Rifle Brigade, and dau. of the late Joseph Sabine, esq.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

*From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.*

DEATHS REGISTERED from AUG. 26, to SEPT. 16. (4 weeks.)

Males	1853	} 3546	Under 15.....	1916	} 3546
Females	1693		15 to 60.....	1023	
		60 and upwards	601		
		Age not specified	6		

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Sept. 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 10	31 5	18 10	30 1	31 2	33 3

### PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Sept. 23.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 2*s.* to 2*l.* 7*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.*

### SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14 lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 22.	
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	675 Calves 305
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	7,670 Pigs 320
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		

### COAL MARKET, Sept. 22.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 4*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 4*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 160.—Ellesmere and Chester, 64.—Grand Junction, 141.  
—Kennet and Avon, 9½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 670.—Regent's, 21.  
—Rochdale, —London Dock Stock, 96½.—St. Katharine's, 105½.—East  
and West India, 126½.—London and Birmingham Railway, 218.—Great  
Western, 86.—London and Southwestern, 65.—Grand Junction Water  
Works, 76.—West Middlesex, 115.—Globe Insurance, 131.—Guardian,  
43.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas, 65½.—Imperial Gas, 75.—Phoenix Gas,  
33.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 103.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26 to Sept. 25, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.			°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	65	67	62	29, 87	cloudy, fair	11	63	76	62	, 05	do. c. b. sh. th.
27	64	71	56	, 96	do. do. sl. sh.	12	62	70	75	, 22	do. fair
28	59	68	55	30, 15	do. do.	13	60	68	55	, 10	fine
29	65	64	64	, 0	do. do. sl. sh.	14	62	68	66	29, 92	fr. cly. sl. shr.
30	65	70	64	, 05	do. do. do. do.	15	66	72	62	, 89	do. fine
31	66	70	63	, 13	do. do.	16	67	77	65	30, 04	do.
S. 1.	65	67	62	, 07	do. do.	17	65	77	65	, 17	do.
2	65	75	70	, 30	do. do. fine	18	65	76	64	, 13	do. rain
3	70	78	65	, 36	fine	19	66	74	61	, 24	fair, cloudy
4	63	67	56	, 29	fair, fine	20	60	72	61	, 10	do. do.
5	66	67	58	, 38	do. do.	21	60	71	63	, 20	do.
6	61	72	62	, 32	do. do.	22	58	70	59	, 43	do. fine
7	62	72	62	, 33	foggy, do.	23	58	65	55	, 53	do. do.
8	64	74	64	, 33	fair, fine, cly.	24	59	63	58	, 43	do. cloudy
9	64	72	62	, 20	do. do.	25	56	63	50	, 25	do.
10	62	72	63	, 03	do. c. b. sh. th.						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Aug. 28 to Sept. 27, 1843, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	182	95½	94	103½	102	101				264½	69 67 pm.	60 58 pm.
29	182	95½	94	102	102	102	12½			264	67 69 pm.	60 58 pm.
30	182½	95	94	103	102	102	12½	93½		265	67 pm.	60 58 pm.
31	182½	95	94	103½	103	102½	12½			265	67 69 pm.	61 59 pm.
1	182½	95	94	103½	103½	102½	12½			265½	69 67 pm.	59 61 pm.
2		95	95			102½				263½	69 pm.	58 60 pm.
3		95½	95			102½				266	69 pm.	58 60 pm.
4		95½	95			102½				107	266½	60 pm.
5		95½	95			102½					69 70 pm.	58 60 pm.
6		95½	95			102½						59 61 pm.
7		95½	95			102½						61 63 pm.
8		95½	95			102½				266½	69 pm.	61 63 pm.
9		95	95			102½					70 pm.	63 62 pm.
11		95	95			102½					71 69 pm.	62 64 pm.
12		95	95			102½					69 pm.	62 64 pm.
13		95	95			102½					69 pm.	62 64 pm.
14		95	95			102½					71 pm.	61 63 pm.
15		95	95			102½					70 pm.	61 63 pm.
16		94	94			102						61 63 pm.
18		94	94			102				267	69 71 pm.	61 63 pm.
19		95	95			102				267	71 69 pm.	63 61 pm.
20		95½	95			102½				268		63 61 pm.
21		95½	95			102½					69 pm.	62 64 pm.
22		95½	95			102½					70 pm.	63 65 pm.
23		95	95			102					71 pm.	64 pm.
25		95	95			102					69 pm.	63 65 pm.
26		95½	95			102½					67 69 pm.	66 63 pm.
27		95	95			102½						63 65 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
1, Bank Buildings, London.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1843.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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BRITTON, Esq. F.S.A. and Diagrams of the PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A Correspondent observes, that in the able and elaborate critique in the recent number of the *Edinburgh Review* of the first volume of the *Biographia Literaria Britannica*, published under the superintendence of the Royal Society of Literature, comprising the Anglo-Saxon period, the reviewer has fallen into an error in attributing the suggestion of the intended biographical series to the Earl of Ripon, the President of the Society, who, on the contrary, in his address at its anniversary meeting in April 1838, expressly stated such suggestion to have been made in a letter to the Council from one of its members, an extract from which communication he read to the meeting, but which extract is given in the review as directly emanating from his lordship. In a printed prospectus of the work Mr. W. Tooke the Treasurer is named as the writer of the letter in question; and our Correspondent adds, that Mr. Tooke had previously evinced his attachment to the Society by gratuitously soliciting its charter, on which occasion he met Sir H. Davy the President, and Dr. Thos. Young the Secretary of the Royal Society, before the then Attorney-general Sir John Copley, now Lord Lyndhurst, and successfully resisted their objection to the name of *Royal Society of Literature*, while their apprehension of any interference of initials was allayed by an understanding that the letters M.R.S.L. would be adopted as designating members of the new Society.

S. M. will be much obliged to any Correspondent who can give information respecting John Merriman, the first Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor, who died about the year 1572. He was a native of England, and had been chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. He was made vicar of St. John Atheboy in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, and was consecrated in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, on the 19th January, 1568.

Mr. JOHN BELL of Gateshead asks for some account of Thomas Wright of Durham, and of Byers Green, in the parish of Saint Andrew Auckland, Durham, who published the following now exceedingly scarce works:—*Tables of the Lunar Motions*, according to the Newtonian Theory. 4to. 1732. *The Use of the Globes, and Doctrine of Eclipses*, 29 fine plates. 8vo. 1740. *Clavis Cælestes, or the Physical and Mathematical Elements of Astronomy*. Fine plates. 4to. Published at 5 guineas in 1742. *Louthiana, or an Introduction to the Antiquities of Ireland*. 70 fine plates. 4to. 1748. *Original Theory of the Universe*. 32 curious

and fine plates. 4to. 1750; and perhaps others which Mr. Bell has not seen.

J. E. writes: "It appears from documents in my possession that there was a person of the name of Erasmus Lloyd, who came, I believe, from some part of North Wales, appointed harpist to King George the Third, and enjoyed the appointment to the time of his decease, which, as far as I can learn, occurred about sixty years since. I should feel obliged to any one who can inform me if such a situation existed in the time of George the Third; where the said Erasmus Lloyd was buried; and if any portrait of him is in existence at any of the royal palaces? It appears from a letter now before me, that there was one in St. James's. I should also be glad to learn if any of the descendants of E. Lloyd are now living, and where?"

J. R. remarks: "On a casual inspection of your number for this month, I find, at p. 349, a note offering a correction of the word 'Univarae,' in the 'Epitaph on a Mistress,' and proposing to substitute 'Uniparae.' But this last expression is a repetition of what is in the text, which would then run 'Uniparae, Uniparae, Unanima,' &c., by no means a probable version of the original. I should rather think that 'Univira' was the genuine reading, for, though regularly applicable to a married woman, yet, in this instance, the connection is studiously assimilated to the legitimate bond, and the language is in accordance with that intention.—At p. 355 a letter to Lady Shore from her husband, communicating the death of Sir Wm. Jones, is dated April 27, 1793, but that accomplished man did not die until the 24th of April, 1794, the following year. Here, consequently, is an error either of the original letter or the press."

With respect to the family of the late Mr. Canon Tate (p. 439), we are informed that the Rev. James Tate is still head master of Richmond School, which has never been in a more flourishing state nor more ably conducted than it now is; and he still holds the vicarage of Easby, and does not hold either Marske or Downholme. The error has, in all probability, been transferred from the Clergy List, where the name of the Rev. Canon Tate is still printed as Rector of Marske and Perpetual Curate of Downholme. The Rev. Thomas Tate has been Curate of Edmonton up to the time of his father's death.

*Erratum*.—P. 439, the Rev. John Gelland was of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1813. M.A. 1816.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*Modern Painters: their Superiority in the Art of Landscape Painting to the Ancient Masters. By a Graduate of Oxford. Svo. Vol. I.*

IF the lovers of poetry were to be suddenly informed that they had been all their lives worshipping at the shrine of false gods, and mistaking the effusions of ignorance and weakness for the inspirations of genius; if they were told that our elder poets—those venerable names that appeared in such unrivalled lustre in the reigns of Elizabeth and James—were ignorant of the art they professed, unacquainted with its essential principles, and working in feebleness and error; that in their delineations of human passion and character they deviated from nature and truth; that we must cease to look on them as the models of excellence, but turn our admiration to the modern school; that Shakspeare and Milton were not to be compared for power, or truth, or splendour of genius, or richness of invention, to Southey, or Shelley, or Sheridan Knowles; if such novel and startling assertions were advanced, they could not well be more surprised than the connoisseurs and critics of a sister art will be, who have been bred up in admiration of the works of the old masters, and who have looked on their high reputation as authentic and undeniable, when they find the hitherto illustrious names of Claude and Poussin, of Titian and Salvator Rosa, of Vandevelde and Cuyp, placed, in very essential points, below those of Stanfield and Harding, of Fielding and Prout; while one single and illustrious name is elevated above all modern or ancient, and the assemblage of every excellence discovered and illustrated in the works of Mr. J. W. Turner. Such is the purpose of this work; and the boldness of its design is well supported by the diligence, and knowledge, and skilfulness displayed in the execution. The author has laid a solid foundation in the broad and philosophical principles he applies to the art; while, in the very minute, exact, and delicate criticisms he delivers, he shows a practical and artist-like acquaintance with the details of the subject. If his theory is wrong, if his reasonings are incorrect, and his conclusions not warranted, it must arise from other causes than from unacquaintance with his subject, from indolence in the collection of materials, or unskilfulness in using them; for undoubtedly he has deeply investigated the laws and principles of the art he discusses; he has dwelt on it with a lover's fondness, and studied it with a critic's attention. He is also an eloquent and impressive writer; he has a command of expression adapted to the varying sentiments he wishes to convey, and can describe the captivating beauties of painting in the brilliant colour of poetic diction. It is the work of one who confidently believes in the opinions he maintains, and who is armed against any argument that can be brought to oppose him. It is not the production of a flimsy theorist, content to obtain a temporary reputation by shallow paradoxes and startling assertions, nor of one who from some partial motive is desirous to raise the reputation of a particular artist or school of artists above their rivals; but of a person who, having devoted very great attention to a favourite subject, and having acquired an intimate knowledge of its productions at home and abroad, has pronounced to the world the truths he has discovered

and established, prepared to meet and to contravert all the prejudices and partialities that will oppose its reception : in short, it is the work of a very clever man and skilful connoisseur, if not artist, and the questions he raises, and the opinions he delivers, whether right or wrong, are well worthy of attention, and should be examined in the same spirit and feeling in which they are delivered. They are too profound to be refuted by a cavil, and too honest to be dismissed with a sneer.

The author begins by a consideration of the ideas conveyable by art ; and, as his investigations in the art of painting have led him to dispute the opinions which are generally received, and which have been so long maintained, that denial of them would appear either the result of ignorance or the desire of paradox, he states, as a proposition not to be doubted, that public opinion is no criterion of excellence except after long periods of time ; that what is great in art does not address itself to uncultivated faculties, and that no man can be *really* appreciated but by his equals or superiors. As the merits of a work are of a higher order, fewer in proportion can judge of it ; from these few the decision is communicated to those below, and by these to a wider and lower circle, till at length the right opinion is communicated to all, and held as a matter of faith, the more positively in proportion as the grounds of it are less perceived. This argument is peculiarly strong in the case of painting, because much knowledge of what is *technical* and *practical* is necessary to a right judgment, so that those persons are alone competent to form a judgment who are themselves the persons to be judged.\* In no city of Europe is painting in so hopeless a state as in Rome, because there the authority of their predecessors in art is supreme and without appeal, and the mindless copyist studies Raffaele but not what Raffaele studied. The author, believing that there are certain points of superiority in *modern* artists which have not yet been fully understood, in this work purposes to institute a close comparison between the great works of ancient and modern landscape art, and to shew the real relations subsisting between them : but, as regards the art of the 14th and 15th centuries, he does not class the historical and landscape painters together as possessing anything like equal rank in their respective walks of art.

"It is," he says, "because I look with the most devoted veneration upon M. Angelo, Raffaele, and Da Vinci, that I do not distrust the principles which induce me to look with contempt on Claude, Salvator, and G. Poussin. Had I disliked *all*, I should have believed in and bowed before all ; but in my admiration of the greater I consider myself as having warrant for the repudiation of the less. I feel assured that they cannot with reason be admired together ; that the principles of art on which they worked are totally opposed, and that the landscape painters of the old

school have been honoured only because they had in them a shadow and semblance of the manner of the nobler historical painters, whose principles in all important points they directly reversed. \* \* \* \* Speaking generally of the old masters, I refer only to Claude, G. Poussin, S. Rosa, Cuypp, Berghem, Both, Ruysdael, Hobbima, Teniers, (in his landscapes,) P. Potter, Canaletti, and the various *Van* somethings and *Back* somethings, more especially and malignantly those who have libelled the sea."

\* Not exactly so. There are portions of a picture, and of the means used to form it, of which none but a painter can accurately judge ; but there are also others which the feeling of the enlightened connoisseur can perhaps more correctly estimate. Thus, to secure a just decision on the merits of the cartoons lately exhibited in Westminster Hall, the judges were chosen both from artists and from gentlemen whose taste and knowledge in art were generally admitted, and Mr. Rogers and Sir Robert Peel were *very properly* joined with Eastlake and Etty.—Rev.

He then lays down the principles on which all right judgment of art must be founded, in order that the terms and language in which his critical judgments and comparisons are expressed, may be thoroughly understood. He distinguishes between the painter's intellectual power and his technical knowledge; that mere technical painting or colouring is to the artist what the power of versifying is to the poet; but yet the thought, whether in painting or poetry, is intimately connected with the language in which it is conveyed: he then distinguishes between language that is expressive, and that which is merely decorative or ornamental. As, for instance, most pictures of the Dutch school, excepting those of Rubens, Vandyck, and Rembrandt, are ostentatious exhibitions of the artist's power of speech, the clear and vigorous elocution of useless and senseless words; while the early efforts of Cimabue and Giotto are the warning messages of prophecy declared by the stammering lips of infants. We must therefore carefully distinguish what is *language* and what is thought, considering the former as an inferior excellence.

"The picture which has the nobler and more numerous ideas, however awkwardly expressed, is a greater and a better picture than that which has the less noble and less numerous ideas, however beautifully expressed. No weight, nor mass, nor beauty of execution can outweigh one grain or fragment of thought. Three pen-strokes of Raffaele are a greater and a better picture than the most finished work that ever Carlo Dolci polished into inanity. A pencil scratch of Wilkie's on the back of a letter is a greater and a better picture—and I use the term picture in its full sense—than the most laboured and luminous canvass

that ever left the easel of Gerard Dow. A finished work of a great artist is only better than its sketch if the sources of pleasure belonging to colour and chiaroscuro, valuable in themselves, are so employed as to increase the impressiveness of the thought. But, if one atom of thought has vanished, all colour, all finish, all execution, all ornament, are too dearly bought. Nothing but thought can pay for thought, and the instant that the increasing refinement or finish of the picture begins to be paid for by the loss of the faintest shadow of an idea, that instant all refinement or finish is an excrescence and a deformity."

The author then gives his definition of what he calls "the greatest art," that which conveys to the mind of the spectator, by any means whatsoever, the greatest number of the greatest ideas; and consequently he is the greatest artist who has embodied such ideas in his works. He then considers that all the sources of pleasure or good to be derived from works of art may be referred to five distinct heads—ideas of power, of imitation, of truth, of beauty, of relation,—the nature and effects of each of which he distinguishes. After having briefly considered the principles respecting ideas of *power*, he commences the second part of his work with the idea of *truth*, which he continues through the remainder of the volume, leaving, we presume, the consideration of beauty and relation for the portions of the work that are to follow. In this discussion there are many sound principles laid down, many accurate distinctions drawn, many judicious rules enforced, and many elegant illustrations brought to the subject. In the application of his principles he divides all painters into two great and distinct classes,—those who aim at the development of truth, and those who look no higher than mere imitation. The *old masters* he ranks in the latter category. "They had neither love of nature nor feeling for her beauty; they looked for her coldest and most commonplace effects because they were easiest to imitate, and for her most vulgar forms because they were most easily to be recognised." He then observes that the principles of selection by *modern* artists is different, seeking not what is easiest to imitate, but for what is most important to tell, and that there is

consequently a greater sum of valuable, essential, and impressive truth in the works of two or three of our leading modern landscape painters, than in those of all the old masters put together.

"It appears strange," he says, "to me that any one familiar with Nature, and fond of her, should not grow weary and sick at heart among the melancholy and monotonous transcripts of her which alone can be received from the old school of art. A man accustomed to the broad wild seashore, with its brightbreakers, and free winds, and sounding rocks, and eternal sensation of tameless power, can scarcely but be angered when Claude bids him stand still on some paltry, chipped, and chiselled quay, with porters and wheelbarrows running against him, to watch a weak, rippling, bound and barriered water, that has not strength enough in one of its waves to upset the flower-pots on the wall, or even to fling one jet of spray over the confining stone. A man accustomed to the strength and glory of God's mountains, with their soaring and radiant pinnacles and surging sweeps of measure-

less distance, kingdoms in their valleys, and climates upon their crests, can scarcely but be angered when Salvator bids him stand still under some contemptible fragment of splintery crag, which an Alpine snow-wreath would smother in its first swell, with a stunted bush or two growing out of it, and a Dudley or Halifax-like volume of manufactory smoke for a sky. A man accustomed to the grace and infinity of Nature's foliage, with every vista a cathedral, and every bough a revelation, can scarcely but be angered when Poussin mocks him with a black round mass of impenetrable paint, diverging into feathers instead of leaves, and supported on a stick instead of a trunk. Who that has one spark of feeling of what is beautiful or true, would not turn to be refreshed by the pure and extended realizations of modern art?" &c.

He then gives examples of these truer and higher aims of the moderns from the works of D. Cox, Copley Fielding, J. D. Harding, Stanfield, and, above all, John Turner, whom he calls "glorious in conception, unfathomable in knowledge, and solitary in power," and compares him to the angel in the Apocalypse, and other similar persons, whom out of respect we shall forbear to mention. Having thus applied his general principles to the respective works of earlier and later times, he proceeds through the remainder of his volume to illustrate each separate truth from the pictures of those artists by whom it is most generally given, commonly from those of the father of modern art, J. M. W. Turner. He first takes into consideration those truths that are productive of what is called "effect," that is to say, truths of tone, general colour, space, and light; and then he investigates the truths of specific form and colour in the four great component parts of landscape, sky, earth, water, vegetation. In these very ingenious and eloquent essays, the author draws numerous comparisons between the general principles and particular works of the old masters and the modern, and with such an acquaintance with his subject, that he who is not convinced by his reasoning, or satisfied with his specimens of excellence, will still be instructed by the distinctions which he draws, by the analyses he affords, and by the particular examples through which the general principles are worked out. It is, however, quite impossible for us to follow him through such lengthened investigations, especially as the force and truth of his argument must depend not only on the accuracy of his general principles, but on the minute specification of particular examples. We shall therefore extract such passages from the work as may afford some not inadequate views of the author's estimate of the old painters, of the proper and legitimate purposes of the art he comments on, and of the merits and defects of the old painters as compared with the modern school.

"I shall endeavour," he says, "in the present portion of the work to enter with

care and impartiality into the investigation of the claims of the schools of ancient

and modern landscape to faithfulness in representing nature. I shall pay no regard whatsoever to what may be thought beautiful, or sublime, or imaginative. I shall look only for *truth*, bare, clear, downright statement of facts, shewing in each particular, as far as I am able, what the truth of nature is, and then seeking for the plain expression of it, and for that alone, and I shall thus endeavour, totally

regardless of fervour of imagination or brilliancy of effect, or any other of their more captivating qualities, to examine and to judge the works of the great living painter,\* who is, I believe, imagined by the majority of the public to paint more falsehood and less fact than any other known master. We shall see with what reason."

The author, as a preliminary step to prove the importance of accurate and scientific investigations of the subject, considers how far the truth of nature is to be discovered by the uneducated senses. "Cannot we," say the public, "see what nature is with our own eyes, and find out for ourselves what is like her?" Now, in the first place, he considers that men derive pleasure from art, and discern the beauties of art, in proportion to their natural sensibility to colour and form, and in connection with a healthy state of moral feeling, and then he adds,

"Next to sensibility, which is necessary for the perception of facts, come reflection and memory, which are necessary for the retention of them, and recognition of their resemblances. For a man may receive impression after impression, and that vividly and with delight, and yet, if he take no care to reason upon those impressions and trace them to their sources, he may remain totally ignorant of the facts that produced them; nay, may attribute them to facts with which they have no connexion, or may coin causes for them that have no existence at all. And the more sensibility and imagination a man possesses, the more likely will he be to fall into error: for then he will see whatever he expects, and admire and judge with his heart, and not with his eyes. How many people are misled by what has been said and sung of the serenity of *Italian skies*, to suppose they must be more *blue* than the skies of the north, and think that they see them so; whereas the sky of Italy is far more dull and grey in colour than the skies of the north, and is distinguished only by its intense repose of light; and this is confirmed by Benvenuto Cellini; who, I remember, on his first entering France, is especially struck by the clearness of the sky, as contrasted with the *mist* of Italy; and, what is more strange still, when people see in a painting what they suppose to have been the source of their impressions, they will affirm it to be truthful, though they feel no such impression resulting from it. Thus, though day after day they may have been impressed by the tone and warmth of an Italian sky, yet not having traced the feeling to its source, and *supposing* themselves impressed by its *blueness*, they

will affirm a blue sky in a painting to be truthful, and reject the most faithful rendering of all the real attributes of Italy as cold or dull. And this influence of the imagination over the senses is peculiarly observable in the perpetual disposition of mankind, to suppose that they *see* what they *know*, and, *vice versa*, in their not seeing what they do not know. \* \* \* Barry, in his sixth lecture, takes notice of the same want of actual *sight* in the early painters of Italy. 'The imitations,' he says, 'of early art are like those of children—nothing is seen in the spectacle before us, unless it be previously known and sought for: and numberless observable differences between the age of ignorance and that of knowledge, show how much the contraction or extension of our sphere of vision depends upon other considerations than the mere returns of our natural optics. The people of those ages only saw so much, and admired it, because they knew no more;' and the deception which takes place so broadly in cases like these has infinitely greater influence over our judgment of the more intricate and less tangible truths of nature. We are constantly supposing that we see what experience only has shown us, or can show us, to have existence, constantly missing the sight of what we do not know beforehand to be visible; and painters to the last hour of their lives are apt to fall in some degree into the error of painting what exists, rather than what they can see. \* \* \* Be it also observed that all these difficulties would lie in the way, even if the truths of nature were always the same, constantly repeated and brought before us. But the truths of nature are one eternal change—one infinite

\* J. W. Turner.



variety. There is no bush on the face of the globe exactly like another bush, there are no two trees in the forest whose boughs bend into the same net-work, nor two leaves on the same tree which could not be told one from the other, nor two waves in the sea exactly alike. And, out of this mass of various yet agreeing beauty, it is by long attention only that the conception of the *constant* character—the ideal form—hinted at by all, yet assumed by none, is fixed upon the imagination for its standard of truth. It is not singular, therefore, nor in any way disgraceful, that the majority of spectators are totally incapable of appreciating the truth of nature, when fully set before them; but it is both singular and disgraceful that it is so difficult to convince them of their own incapability. Ask a connoisseur, who has scamped over all Europe, the shape of the leaf of an elm, and the chances are ninety to one that he cannot tell you, and yet he will be volu-

ble of criticism on every painted landscape from Dresden to Madrid, and pretend to tell you whether they are like nature or not. Ask an enthusiastic chatterer in the Sistine Chapel how many ribs he has, and you get no answer; but it is odds that you do not get out of the door without his informing you that he considers such and such a figure badly drawn. A few such interrogations as these might indeed convict, if not convince the mass of spectators of incapability, were it not for the universal reply, that they can recognise what they cannot describe, and feel what is truthful, though they do not know what is truth. And this is, to a certain degree, true: a man may recognise the portrait of his friend, though he cannot, if you ask him apart, tell you the shape of his nose or the height of his forehead, and every one could tell Nature herself from an imitation; why not then, it will be asked, what is like her from what is not?"

The author allows that, in *effects of tone*, the old masters have never yet been equalled: a concession he says that is the first and nearly the last he has to make to them; he then considers "tone" first, as "the right relation of objects of shadow to the principal light," and secondly, "as the *quality* of colour by which it is felt to owe part of its brightness to the hue of light upon it." He then enters into the following criticism on the subject.

"The finely-toned pictures of the old masters are, in this respect, some of the notes of nature played two or three octaves below her key, the dark objects in the middle distance having precisely the same relation to the light of the sky which they have in nature, but the light being necessarily infinitely lowered, and the mass of the shadow deepened in the same degree. I have often been struck, when looking at a camera-obscura, on a dark day, with the exact resemblance the image bore to one of the finest pictures of the old masters, all the foliage coming dark against the sky, and nothing being seen in its mass but here and there the isolated light of a silvery stem, or an unusually illumined cluster of leafage. Now if this could be done consistently, and all the notes of nature given in this way, an octave or two down, it would be right and necessary so to do; but be it observed, not only does nature surpass us in power of obtaining light, as much as the sun surpasses white paper, but she also infinitely surpasses us in her power of shade. Her deepest shades are void spaces from which no light whatever is reflected to the eye; ours are black surfaces from which, paint as black as we may, a great deal of light is still reflected, and which, placed

against one of nature's deep bits of gloom, would tell as distinct light. Here we are, then, with white paper for our highest light, and visible illumined surface for our deepest shadow, set to run the gauntlet against nature, with the sun for her light and vacuity for her gloom. It is evident that *she* can well afford to throw her material objects dark against the brilliant aerial tone of her sky, and yet give in those objects themselves a thousand intermediate distances and tones before she comes to black, or to any thing like it—all the illumined surfaces of her objects being as distinctly and vividly brighter than her nearest and darkest shadows as the sky is brighter than those illumined surfaces. But if we, against our poor, dull obscurity of yellow paint, instead of sky, insist on having the same relation of shade in material objects, we go down to the bottom of our scale at once; and what in the world are we to do then? Where are all our *intermediate* distances to come from?—how are we to express the aerial relations among the parts themselves, for instance, of foliage, whose most distant boughs are already almost black?—how are we to come up from this to the foreground, and, when we have done so, how are we to express the

distinction between its solid parts, already as dark as we can make them, and its vacant hollows, which nature has marked sharp, and clear, and black, among its lighted surfaces? It cannot but be evident at a glance, that, if to any one of the steps from one distance to another we give the same quantity of difference in pitch of shade which nature does, we must pay for this expenditure of our means by totally missing half a dozen distances not a whit less important or marked, and so sacrifice a multitude of truths to obtain one. And this accordingly was the means by which the old masters obtained their (truth?) of tone. They chose those steps of distance which are the most conspicuous and noticeable, that, for instance, from sky to foliage, or from clouds to hills, and they gave these their precise pitch of difference in shade with exquisite accuracy of imitation. Their means were then exhausted, and they were obliged to leave their trees flat masses of mere filled-up outline, and to omit the truths of space in every individual part of their picture by the thousand. But this they did not care for; it saved them trouble; they reached their grand end—imitative effect—they thrust home just at the places where the common and careless eye looks for imitation, and they attained the broadest and most faithful appearance of truth of tone which art can exhibit; but they are prodigals, and foolish prodigals, in art; they lavish their whole means to get one truth, and leave themselves powerless, when they should seize a thousand. And is it indeed worthy of being called a truth, when we have a vast history given us to relate, to the fulness of which neither our limits nor our language are adequate, instead of giving all its parts abridged in the order of their importance, to omit or deny the greater part of them, that we may dwell with verbal fidelity on two or three? Nay, the very truth to which the rest are sacrificed is rendered falsehood by their absence; the relation of the tree to the sky is marked as an impossibility, by the want of relation of its parts to each other. *Turner* starts from the beginning with a totally different principle. He boldly takes pure white (and justly, for it is the sign of the most intense sunbeams) for his highest light, and lamp-black for his deepest shade, and between these he makes every degree of shade indicative of a separate degree of distance, giving each step of approach, not the exact difference in pitch which it would have in nature, but a difference bearing the same proportion to that which his sum of possible shade bears to the sum of nature's  
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shade, so that an object half way between his horizon and his foreground will be exactly in half tint of force, and every minute division of intermediate space will have just its proportionate share of the lesser sum, and no more. Hence where the old masters expressed one distance he expresses a hundred, and where they said furlongs he says leagues. Which of these modes of procedure be most agreeable with truth I think I may safely leave the reader to decide for himself. He will see in this very first instance one proof of what we have asserted, that the deceptive imitation of nature is inconsistent with real truth; for the very means by which the old masters attained the apparent accuracy of tone which is so satisfying to the eye, compelled them to give up all idea of real relations of retirement, and to represent a few successive and marked stages of distance, like the scenes of a theatre, instead of the imperceptible, multitudinous, symmetrical retirement of nature, who is not more careful to separate her nearest bush from her farthest one than to separate the nearest bough of that bush from the one next to it. Take, for instance, one of the finest landscapes that ancient art has produced—the work of a really great and intellectual mind, the quiet *Nicholas Poussin*, in our own National Gallery, with the traveller washing his feet. The first idea we receive from this picture is that it is evening, and all the light coming from the horizon. Not so. It is full noon, the light coming steep from the left, as is shown by the shadow of the stick on the right hand pedestal, (for if the sun were not very high, that shadow could not lose itself half way down; and if it were not lateral, the shadow would slope, instead of being vertical.) Now, ask yourself, and answer candidly, if those black masses of foliage, in which scarcely any form is seen but the outline, be a true representation of trees under noon-day sunlight, sloping from the left, bringing out, as it necessarily would do, their masses into golden green, and marking every leaf and bough with sharp shadow and sparkling light? The only truth in the picture is the exact pitch of relief against the sky of both trees and hills; and to this the organization of the hills, the intricacy of the foliage, and every thing indicative either of the nature of the light or the character of the objects, is unhesitatingly sacrificed. So much falsehood does it cost to obtain two apparent truths of tone. Or take, as a still more glaring instance, No. 260 in the *Dulwich Gallery*, where the trunks of the trees, even of those farthest off, on the left, are as black as

paint can make them, and there is not, and cannot be, the slightest increase of force or any marking whatsoever of distance by colour, or any other means, between them and the foreground. Compare with these Turner's treatment of his materials in the 'Mercury and Argus.' He has here his light actually coming from the distance, the sun being nearly in the centre of the picture, and a violent relief of objects against it would be far more justifiable than in Poussin's case. But this dark relief is used in its full force only with the nearest *leaves* of the nearest group of foliage, overhanging the foreground from the left, and between these and the more distant members of the same group, though only three or four yards separate, distinct aerial perspective and intervening mist and light are shown,

while the large tree in the centre, though very dark, as being very near, compared with all the distance, is much diminished in intensity of shade from this nearest group of leaves, and is faint compared with all the foreground. It is true that this tree has not, in consequence, the actual pitch of shade against the sky which it would have in nature, but it has precisely as much as it possibly can have to leave it the same proportionate relation to the objects near at hand. And it cannot but be evident to the thoughtful reader, that, whatever trickery or deception may be the result of a contrary mode of treatment, this is the only scientific or essentially truthful system, and that what it loses in tone it gains in aerial perspective.'

We shall now give some detailed criticisms on the works of those who have been hitherto considered the masters of their art, and the guides of public taste ; for the author, whether in commendation or censure, always puts the reader in possession of the reasons by which he is governed, and the established principles which he keeps steadily in view. He says, speaking of a well known painter,

"The effect of a fine *Canaletti* is in its first impression dioramic ; we fancy we are in our beloved Venice again, with one foot by mistake in the clear invisible film of water lapping over the marble steps of the foreground. Every house has its proper relief against the sky,—every brick and stone its proper hue of sunlight and shade,—and every degree of distance its proper tone of retiring air. Presently, however, we begin to feel that it is lurid and gloomy, and that the painter, compelled by the lowness of the utmost light at his disposal to deepen the shadows, in order to get the right relation, has lost the flashing, dazzling, exulting light, which was one of our chief sources of Venetian happiness. But we pardon this, knowing it to be unavoidable, and begin to look for something of that in which Venice differs from Rotterdam, or any other city built beside canals. We know that house, certainly ; we never passed it without stopping our gondolier, for its arabesques were as rich as a bank of flowers in Spring, and as beautiful as a dream. What has *Canaletti* given us for them ? Five black dots. Well, take the next house ; we remember that too ; it was mouldering inch by inch into the canal, and the bricks had fallen away from its shattered marble shafts, and left them white and skeleton-like, yet with their fret-work of cold flowers wreathed about them, still untouched by time : and through the rents of the wall behind them there used to

come long sunbeams, greened by the weeds through which they pierced, which flitted and fell one by one round those grey and quiet shafts, catching here a leaf and there a leaf, and gliding over the illumined edges and delicate fissures, until they sank into the deep dark hollow between the marble blocks of the sunk foundation, lighting every other moment one isolated emerald lamp, on the crest of the intermittent waves, when the wild sea-weeds and crimson lichens drifted and crawled with their thousand colours and fine branches over its decay, and the black, clogging, accumulated limpets hung in rosy clusters from the dripping and tinkling stone. What has *Canaletti* given us for this ? One square red mass composed of—let me count—five and fifty—no—six and fifty—no—I was right at first—five and fifty bricks of precisely the same size, shape, and colour, one great black line for the shadow of the roof at the top, and six similar ripples in a row at the bottom ! And this is what people call 'painting nature.' It is indeed painting nature as she appears to the most unfeeling and untaught of mankind. The bargeman and the bricklayer probably see no more in Venice than *Canaletti* gives,—heaps of earth and water, with water between ; and are just as capable of appreciating the facts of sunlight and shadow, by which he deceives us, as the most educated of us all. But what more there is in Venice than brick and stone—what there is of

mystery and death, and memory and beauty—what there is to be learned or lamented, to be loved or wept—we look for to Canaletti in vain.\*

The author then contrasts the celebrated painter's works with those of some of our living artists; and, as the contrasts are striking, and the peculiar merits of each brought out by a critical hand, we shall follow him in his judgments.

"Let us pass to *Prout*; the imitation is lost at once. The buildings have nothing resembling their real relief against the sky. There are multitudes of false distances; the shadows in many places have a great deal more Vandyke brown than darkness in them; and the lights very often more yellow-ochre than sunshine. But yet the effect on our eye is that very brilliancy and cheerfulness which delighted us in Venice itself, and there is none of that oppressive and lurid gloom which was cast upon our feelings by Canaletti. And now we feel that there is something in the subject worth drawing, and different from other subjects and archi-

ture: that house is rich and strange and full of grotesque carving and character,—that one next to it is shattered and infirm, and varied with picturesque rents and hues of decay,—that further off is beautiful in proportion, and strong in its purity of marble. Now we begin to feel that we are in Venice. This is what we could not get elsewhere: it is worth seeing, and drawing, and talking, and thinking of—not an exhibition of common daylight or brick walls. But let us look a little closer; we know those capitals very well; their design was most original and perfect, and so delicate that it seemed to have been cut in ivory."

We now turn to another painter whose works are highly esteemed in this country, though introduced at a late period; but who has been placed in the very foremost rank of eminence in the Flemish school of landscape.

"For expression of effects of yellow sunlight, parts might be chosen out of the good pictures of *Cuyp*, which have never been equalled in art; but I much doubt if there be a single *bright* Cuyp in the world, which, taken as a whole, does not present many glaring solecisms in tone. I have not seen many fine pictures of his which were not utterly spoiled by the vermilion dress of some principal figure, a vermilion totally unaffected and unwarmed by the golden hue of the rest of the picture, and, what is worse, with little distinction between its own illumined and shaded parts, so that it appears altogether out of sunshine; the colour of a bright vermilion in dead, cold daylight. It is possible that the original colour may have gone down in all cases, or that these parts may have been villanously repainted, but I am the rather disposed to believe them genuine, because, even throughout the best of his pictures, there are evident recurrences of the same kind of solecism in other colours—greens for instance—as in the steep bank on the right of the largest picture in the Dulwich gallery; and browns, as in the lying cow in the same picture, which is in most visible and painful contrast with the one standing beside it, the flank of the standing one being bathed in breathing sunshine, and the re-

posing one laid in with as dead, opaque, and lifeless brown as ever came raw from a novice's pallet. And again in that marked 23, while the figures on the right are walking in the most precious light, and those just beyond them in the distance leave a furlong or two of pure visible sunbeams between us and them, the cows in the centre are deprived entirely, poor things! of both light and air, and have nothing but brown paint to depend upon: and these failing parts, though they often escape the eye when we are near the picture, and able to dwell upon what is beautiful in it, yet so injure its whole effect, that I question if there be many Cuyp's, in which vivid colours occur, which will not lose their effect, and become cold and flat, at a distance of ten or twelve paces, retaining their influence only when the eye is close enough to rest on the right parts without including the whole. Take, for instance, the large one in our National Gallery, seen from the opposite door, where the black cow appears a great deal nearer than the dogs, and the golden tones of the distance look like a sepia drawing rather than like sunshine, owing chiefly to the utter want of aerial greys indicated through them. Now there is no instance in the works of Turner of anything so faithful and imitative of sunshine as the

\* The author allows that Canaletti's *mechanism* is wonderful; but he casts aside all mechanical excellence as unworthy of praise.

best parts of Cuypp, but at the same time there is not a single vestige of the same kind of solecism. It is true that in his fondness for colour Turner is in the habit of allowing excessively cold fragments in his warmest pictures; but these are never, observe, warm colours with no light upon them, useless as contrasts, while they are discords in the tone, but they are bits of the very coolest tints, partially removed from the general influence, and exquisitely valuable as colour, though, with all deference be it spoken, I think them sometimes slightly destructive of what would otherwise be perfect tone. \* \* \* The best proof of the grammatical accuracy of the tones of Turner is in the perfect and

unchanging influence of all his pictures at any distance. We approach only to follow the sunshine into every cranny of the leafage, and retire only to feel it diffused over the scene, the whole picture glowing like a sun or star, at whatever distance we stand, and lighting the air between us and it, while many even of the best pictures of Claude must be looked close into to be felt, and lose light every foot that we retire. The smallest of the three sea-ports in the National Gallery is valuable and right in tone when we are close to it, but ten yards off it is all brickdust, offensively and evidently false in its whole hue," &c.

Let us now pass on to another great name; the name of one who has been long ranked as the foremost in his branch of the art, and the productions of whose pencil are not to be purchased except by the affluent.

"I wish Ruysdael had painted one or two rough seas. I believe, if he had, he might have saved the unhappy public from much grievous victimizing, both in mind and pocket, for he would have shown that Vandevelde and Backhuysen were not quite sea-deities. As it is, I believe there is scarcely such another instance to be found in the history of man of the epidemic aberration of mind into which multitudes fall by infection, as is furnished by the value set upon the works of these men. All *others* of the ancients have real power of some kind or other, either solemnity of intention, as the Poussins, or refinement of feeling, as Claude, or high imitative accuracy, as Cuypp and Paul Potter, or rapid power of execution, as Salvalor; there is something in all which ought to be admired, and of which, if exclusively contemplated, no degree of admiration, however enthusiastic, is unaccountable or unnatural. But Vandevelde and Backhuysen have *no* power, no redeeming quality of mind: their works are neither reflective, nor eclectic, nor imitative; they have neither tone, nor execution, nor colour, nor composition, nor any artistical merit to recommend them; and they present not even a deceptive, much less a real, resemblance of nature. Had they given us staring green seas with hatchet edges, such as we see 'Her Majesty's ships so-and-so' fixed into by the heads or sterns in the outer-room of the academy, the thing would have been comprehensible; there is a natural predilection in the mind of man for green waves with curling tops, but not for clay and wool; and the colour,

we should have thought, would have been repulsive even to those least cognizant of form. Whatever may be the chilliness or mistiness or opacity of a Dutch climate and ocean, there is no water which has motion in it, and air above it, which ever assumes such a *grey* as is attributed to sea by these painters; cold and lifeless the general effect may be, but at all times it is wrought out by variety of hue in its parts; it is a grey caused by coldness of light, not by absence of colour. And how little the authority of these men is worthy of trust in matters of effect, is sufficiently shown by their constant habit of casting a coal-black shadow half-way across the picture on the nearest waves, for, as I have before shown, water itself *never* takes any shadow at all, and the shadow upon foam is so delicate in tint and so broken in form as to be scarcely traceable. The men who could allow themselves to lay a coal-black shadow upon what never takes any shadow at all, and whose feelings were not hurt by the sight of falsehood so distinct, and recoiled not at the shade themselves had made, can be little worthy of credit in any thing that they do or assert. Then, their foam is either deposited in spherical and tubular concretions, opaque and unbroken on the surfaces of the waves, or else, the more common case, it is merely the whiteness of the wave shaded gradually off, as if it were the light side of a spherical object, of course representing every breaker as created, not with spray, but with a puff of smoke. Neither let it be supposed that in so doing they had any intention of represent-

\* We saw last summer a sea-piece of Vandevelde sold at the Earl of Lichfield's sale at Shugbrooke for 1200*l.* to a dealer; we believe, to Mr. Smith of Bond Street.—REV.

ing the vaporous spray taken off wild waves by violent wind. That magnificent effect only takes place on large breakers, and has no appearance of smoke except at a little distance; seen near, it is dust. But the Dutch painters cap every little cutting ripple with smoke, evidently intending it for foam, and evidently thus representing it because they had not sufficient power over the brush to produce the broken effect of real spray. Their seas, in consequence, have neither frangibility nor brilliancy; they do not break, but evaporate; their foam neither flies, nor sparkles, nor springs, nor wreathes, nor curdles, nay it is not even white, nor has the effect of white, but of a dirty efflorescence or exhalation, and their ships are inserted into this singular sea with peculiar want of truth; for, in nature, three circumstances contribute to disguise the water-line upon the wood; where a wave is thin, the colour of the wood is shown a little through it; when a wave is smooth, the colour of the wood is a little reflected upon it; and, when a wave is broken, its foam more or less obscures and modifies the line of junction; besides which, the wet wood itself catches some of the light and colour of the sea. Instead of this, the water-line of the Dutch vessels is marked clear and hard all round; the water reflecting nothing, showing nothing through it, and equally defined in edge of foam as in all other parts. Finally, the curves of their waves are not curves of *projection*, which all sea-lines are, but the undulating lines of ropes, or other tough and connected bodies. Whenever two curves dissimilar in their nature meet in the sea, of course they both break and form an edge; but every kind of curve, catenary or conic, is associated by these painters in most admired disorder, joined indiscriminately by their extremities. This is a point, however, on which it is im-

possible to argue without going into high mathematics; and even then the nature of particular curves, as given by the brush, would be scarcely demonstrable; and I am the less disposed to take much trouble about it, because I think that the persons who are really fond of these works are almost beyond the reach of argument. I can understand why people like Claude, and perceive much in their sensations which is right and legitimate, and which can be appealed to, and I can give them credit for perceiving more in him than I am at present able to perceive; but when I hear of persons *honestly* admiring Vandevelde or Backhuysen, I think there must be something physically wrong or wanting in their perceptions—at least, I can form no estimate of what their notions or feelings are, and cannot hope for anything of principle or opinion common between us which I can address or understand. The seas of Claude are the finest pieces of water-painting in ancient art. I do not say that I like them, because they appear to me selections of the particular moment when the sea is most insipid and characterless; but I think that they are exceedingly true to the forms and time selected, or, at least, that the fine instances of them are so, of which there are exceedingly few. Anything and everything is fathered upon him, and he probably committed many mistakes himself, and was occasionally right rather by accident than by knowledge. Claude and Ruysdael, then, may be considered as the only two men among the old masters who could paint anything like water in extended spaces, or in action. The great mass of the landscape painters, though they sometimes succeeded in the imitation of a pond or a gutter, display, wherever they have space or opportunity to do so, want of feeling in every effort, and want of knowledge in every line."

Now we must place in contrast to this the author's description, or at least a portion of it, of Turner's power in the same department of painting.

<sup>44</sup> Beyond dispute, the noblest sea that Turner has ever painted, and therefore the noblest ever painted by man, is that of the *Slave Ship*, the chief Academy picture of the exhibition of 1840. It is a sunset on the Atlantic, after prolonged storm; but the storm is partially lulled, and the torn and streaming rain-clouds are moving in scarlet lines to lose themselves in the hollow of the night. The whole surface of sea included in the picture is divided into two ridges of enormous swell, not high, nor local, but a low, broad heaving of the whole ocean, like the lifting of its bosom by deepdrawn breath after the

torture of the storm. Between these two ridges the fire of the sunset falls along the trough of the sea, dyeing it with an awful but glorious light, the intense and lurid splendour which burns like gold and bathes like blood. Along this fiery path and valley the tossing waves by which the swell of the sea is restlessly divided lift themselves in dark, indefinite, fantastic forms, each casting a faint and ghastly shadow behind it along the illumined foam. They do not rise everywhere, but three or four together in wild groups, fitfully and furiously, as the under strength of the swell compels or permits them,

leaving between them treacherous spaces of level and whirling water—now lighted with green and lamp-like fire—now flashing back the gold of the declining sun—now fearfully dyed from above with the indistinguishable images of the burning clouds, which fall upon them in flakes of crimson and scarlet, and give to the reckless waves the added motion of their own fiery flying. Purple and blue, the lurid shadows of the hollow breakers are cast upon the mist of

the night, which gathers cold and low, advancing like the shadow of death upon the guilty ship,\* as it labours amidst the lightning of the sea, its thin masts written upon the sky in lines of blood, girded with condemnation in that fearful hue which signs the sky with horror, and mixes its flaming flood with the sunlight, and, cast far along the desolate heave of the sepulchral waves, incarnadines the multitudinous sea," &c.

Of Rubens he thus speaks :—

"It is curious, after hearing people expose themselves in maligning some of Turner's noble passages of light, to pass to some really ungrammatical and false picture of the old masters, in which we have colour given without light. Take, for instance, the landscape attributed to Rubens, No. 175 in the Dulwich Gallery. I never have spoken, and I never will speak, of Rubens but with the most reverential feeling. I look upon him, taken merely as an artist, as the master of masters, alone and incomparable, and I fully expect that the world will see another Titian and another Raffaele before it sees another Rubens. Whenever, therefore, I see anything attributed to him artistically wrong, or testifying a want of knowledge of nature, or of feeling for colour, I become instantly incredulous, and, if I ever advance anything affirmed to be his as such, it is not so much under the idea that it can be his as to show what a great name can impose upon the public. The landscape I speak

of has beyond a doubt high qualities in it: I can scarcely make up my mind whether to like it or not; but at any rate it is something which the public are in the habit of admiring and taking upon trust to any extent. Now the sudden streak and circle of yellow and crimson in the middle of the sky of that picture, being the occurrence of a fragment of a sunset colour in pure daylight, and in perfect isolation, while at the same time it is rather darker when translated into light and shade than brighter than the rest of the sky, is a case of such bold absurdity, come from whose pencil it may, that if every error which Turner has fallen into in the whole course of his life were concentrated into one, that one would not equal it; and, as our connoisseurs gaze upon this with never-ending approbation, we must not be surprised that the accurate perceptions which thus take delight in pure fiction should consistently be disgusted by Turner's fidelity and truth."

We now approach the illustrious names of G. Poussin and Claude, the reputed masters of the art of representing nature on canvass, and flinging round her beauties and illuminations not her own. When these names were pronounced, we have never been accustomed to listen except to the voice of praise and admiration; but we must now learn a different language.

"There is in the first room of the National Gallery a landscape attributed to Gaspar Poussin, called sometimes '*Aricia*,' sometimes *Le* or *La Riccia*, according to the fancy of catalogue printers. Whether it can be supposed to resemble the ancient *Aricia*, now *La Riccia*, close to Albano, I will not take upon me to determine, seeing that most of the towns of these old masters are quite as like one place as another; but at any rate it is a town on a hill, wooded with two and thirty bushes, of very uniform size, and possessing about the same number of leaves each. These bushes are all painted

in with one dull opaque brown, becoming very slightly greenish towards the lights, and discover in one place a bit of rock, which of course would in nature have been cool and grey beside the lustrous hues of foliage, and which, therefore, being moreover completely in shade, is consistently and scientifically painted of a very clear, pretty, and positive brick red, the only thing like colour in the picture. The foreground is a piece of road, which, in order to make allowance for its greater nearness, for its being completely in light, and, it may be presumed, for the

\* She is a slaver, throwing her slaves overboard to escape. The near sea is encumbered with corpses.

quantity of vegetation usually present on carriage roads, is given in a very cool-green grey, and the truthful colouring of the picture is completed by a number of dots in the sky on the right, with a stalk to them of a sober and similar brown. Not long ago I was slowly descending this very bit of carriage road, the first turn after you leave Albano, not a little impeded by the worthy successors of the antient prototypes of Veiento.\* It had been wild weather when I left Rome, and all across the Campagna the clouds were sweeping in sulphurous blue, with a clap of thunder or two, and breaking gleams of sun along the Claudian aqueduct, lighting up the infinity of its arches like the bridge of Chaos. But as I climbed the long slope of the Alban Mount the storm swept finally to the North, and the noble outline of the domes of Albano, and graceful darkness of its ilex grove, rose against pure streaks of alternate blue and amber, the upper sky gradually flushing through the last fragments of rain-cloud, in deep palpitating azure, half æther and half dew. The noonday sun came slanting down the rocky slopes of *La Riccia*, and its masses of entangled and tall foliage, whose autumnal tints were mixed with the wet verdure of a thousand evergreens, were penetrated with it, as with rain. I cannot call it colour—it was conflagration. Purple and crimson and scarlet, like the curtains of God's tabernacle, the rejoicing

trees sank into the valley in showers of light, every separate leaf quivering with buoyant and burning life—each, as it turned to reflect or to transmit the sun-beam, first a torch and then an emerald. Far up into the recesses of the valley the green vistas, arched like the hollows of mighty waves of some crystalline sea, with the arbutus flowers dashed along their flanks for foam, and silver flakes of orange spray tossed into the air around them, breaking over the grey walls of rock into a thousand separate stars, fading and kindling alternately as the weak wind lifted and let them fall. Every blade of grass burned like the golden floor of Heaven, opening in sudden gleams as the foliage broke and closed above it, as sheet-lightning opens in a cloud at sunset. The motionless masses of dark rock—dark though flushed with scarlet lichen—casting their quiet shadows across its restless radiance; the fountain underneath them, filling its marble hollow with blue mist and fitful sound; and over all, the multitudinous bars of amber and rose—the sacred clouds that have no darkness, and only exist to illumine, were seen in fathomless intervals, between the solemn and orb'd repose of the stone pines, passing to lose themselves in the last, white, blinding lustre of the measureless line where the Campagna melted into the blaze of the sea.'

After discussing the difficulty of representing *foliage* with truth and elegance, and showing the laws common to all forest trees as regards their branches, and the cause of the diminution of them, by throwing forth little twigs and sprays, and the degree of tapering which may be considered as continuous, the critic proceeds to observe:—

“And therefore we see at once that the stem of Gaspar Poussin's tall tree on the right of 'La Riccia' in the National Gallery is a painting of a carrot or a parsnip, not of the trunk of a tree; for, being so near that every individual leaf is visible, we should not have seen in nature one branch or stem actually tapering. We should have received an *impression* of graceful diminution, but we should have been able on examination to trace it joint by joint, fork by fork, into the thousand minor supports of the leaves. Gaspar Poussin's stem, on the contrary, only sends off four or five minor branches altogether, and both it and they taper violently, and without showing why or wherefore—without parting with a single

twig—without showing one vestige of roughness or excrescence, and leaving, therefore, their unfortunate leaves to hold on as best they may. The latter, however, are clever leaves, and support themselves as swarming bees do—hanging on by each other. But even this precious piece of work is a jest to the perpetration of the bough at the left-hand upper corner of the picture opposite to it—the 'View near Albano.' This is a fine example of the general system of bough drawing of the Italian School. It is a representation of an ornamental group of elephants' tusks, with feathers tied to the ends of them. Not the wildest imagination could ever conjure up in it the remotest resemblance to the bough of a tree. It might be the

\* “Cæcus adulator—  
Dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes,  
Blandaque devexæ jactaret basia rhedæ.”



claws of a witch—the talons of an eagle—the horns of a fiend; but it is a full assemblage of every conceivable falsehood which can be told respecting foliage—a piece of work so barbarous in every way that one glance at it might prove to the mind of any man of the slightest knowledge of or feeling for nature the complete charlatanism and trickery of the whole system of the old landscape painters; for I will depart for once from my usual plan of abstaining from all assertion of a thing's being beautiful or otherwise: I will say here at once that such drawing as this is as ugly as it is childish, and as painful as it is false; and that the man who could tolerate, much more who could deliberately set down, such a thing on his canvass, had neither eye nor feeling for one single attribute or excellence of God's works. He might have drawn the other stem in excusable ignorance, or under some false impression of being able to improve upon nature; but *this* is conclusive and unpardonable. Again,—take the stem of the chief tree in Claude's *Narcissus*; it is a very faithful portrait of a large boa-constrictor, with a handsome tail—the kind of trunk which young ladies at fashionable boarding-schools represent with nosegays at the top of them, by way of forest scenery. But let us refresh ourselves for a mo-

ment by looking at real art. We need not go to Turner; we will go to the man who, next to him, is unquestionably the greatest master of foliage in Europe—J. D. Harding. Take the trunk of the largest stone pine (Plate 25) in the 'Park and the Forest.' For the first nine or ten feet from the ground it does not lose one hair's-breadth of its diameter; but the shoot, broken off, just under the crossing part of the distant tree, is followed by an instant diminution of the trunk, perfectly appreciable both by the eye and the compasses. Again, the stem maintains undiminished thickness up to the two shoots on the left, from the loss of which it suffers again perceptibly. On the right, immediately above, is the stump of a very large bough, whose loss reduces the trunk suddenly to about two-thirds of what it was at the root. Diminished again, less considerably, by the minor branch close to this stump, it now retains its diameter up to the three branches broken off just under the head, where it once more loses in diameter, and finally branches into the multitude of head-boughs, of which not one will be found tapering in any part, but losing themselves gradually by division among their off-shoots and spray. Now this is nature and beauty too," &c.

Again he proceeds on the same subject:—

"But it is only by looking over the sketches of Claude in the British Museum that a complete and just idea is to be formed of his capacities of error; for the feeling and arrangement of many of them is that of an advanced age, so that we can scarcely set them down for what they resemble—the work of a boy of ten years old; and the drawing being seen, without any aids of tone or colour to set it off, shows in its naked falsehood. The windy landscape of Poussin, also opposite the *Dido* and *Æneas* in the National Gallery, presents us in the foreground tree with a piece of atrocity which, I think, to any person who candidly considers it, may save me all further trouble of demonstrating the errors of ancient art. I do not in the least suspect the picture—the tones of it, and much of the handling, are masterly. I believe it will, some time or another, if people ever begin to think with their own heads, and see with their own eyes, be the death-warrant of Gaspar's reputation, signed with his own hand. That foreground tree comprises every conceivable violation of truth which the human hand can commit, or head invent, in drawing a tree—except only that it is not drawn root uppermost. It has no bark

—no roughness nor character of stem; its boughs do not grow out of each other, but are stuck into each other: they ramify without diminishing, diminish without ramifying, are terminated by no complicated sprays, have their leaves tied to their ends like the heads of Dutch brooms, and finally and chiefly they are evidently not made of wood, but of some soft elastic substance which the wind can stretch out as it pleases, for there is not a vestige of an angle in any one of them. Now the fiercest wind that ever blew upon the earth could not take the angles out of the bough of a tree an inch thick. The whole bough bends together, retaining its elbows and angles and natural form, but affected throughout with curvature in each of its parts and joints; that part of it which was before perpendicular being bent aside, and that which was before sloping being bent into still greater inclination, the angle at which the two parts meet remains the same; or, if the strain be put in the opposite direction, the bough will break long before it loses its angle. You will find it difficult to bend the angles out of the youngest sapling, if they be marked, and absolutely impossible with a strong bough. You may break it,

but you will not destroy its angles. And if you watch a tree in the wildest storm, you will find that, though all its boughs are bending, none lose their character, but the utmost shoots and sapling spray.

Hence Gaspar Poussin, by his bad drawing, does not make his storm strong but his tree weak; he does not make his gust violent, but his boughs of Indian-rubber," &c.

After comparing the superior truth of Turner in his delineation of trees, and that of other modern artists, as Harding and Creswick, and showing how amid intricacy they have marked and preserved nature's unity and harmony of shade, the perfect repose and quiet resulting from the whole, he goes on to say,

"Now it is here that Hobbima and Both fail. They can paint oak leafage faithfully, but do not know where to stop, and by doing too much lose the truth of all,—lose the very truth of detail at which they aim, for all their minute work only gives two leaves to nature's twenty. They are evidently incapable of even thinking of a tree, much more of drawing it, except leaf by leaf; they have no notion or sense of simplicity, mass, or obscurity, and when they come to distance, where it is totally impossible that leaves should be

separately seen, yet being incapable of conceiving or rendering the grand and quiet forms of truth, they are reduced to paint their bushes with dots and touches expressive of leaves three feet broad each. Nevertheless there is a genuine aim in their works, and their failure is rather to be attributed to ignorance of art, than to such want of sense for nature as we find in Claude\* or Poussin; and when they come close home, we sometimes receive from them fine passages of mechanical truth," &c.

In one of his concluding chapters the author concentrates his remarks on the truth of his favourite artist Turner, whose works he has delighted to illustrate, and to whose genius he has laboured to raise a monument of glory, composed of the ruins of his predecessors, and of those false shrines which he considers to have been so unworthily frequented by worshippers.

"The difference in the accuracy of the lines of the *Torso* of the Vatican, (the Maestro of M. Angelo,) from those in one of M. Angelo's finest works, could perhaps scarcely be appreciated by any eye or feeling undisciplined by the most perfect and practical anatomical knowledge. It rests on points of such traceless and refined delicacy, that, though we feel them in the result, we cannot follow them in the details. Yet they are such and so great as to place the *Torso* alone in art, solitary and supreme, while the finest of M. Angelo's works, considered with respect to truth alone, are said to be only on a level with antiques of the second class, under the Apollo and the Venus, that is, two classes or grades below the *Torso*. But suppose the best sculptor in the world, possessing the most entire appreciation of the excellence of the *Torso*, were to sit down, pen in hand, to try and tell us wherein the peculiar truth of each line consisted? could any words that he could use make us feel the hair's-breadth of depth and distance on

which all depends? or end in anything more than bare assertions of the inferiority of this line to that, which, if we did not perceive for ourselves, no explanation could ever illustrate to us? He might as well endeavour to explain to us by words some taste or other subject of sense of which we had no experience. And so it is with all truths of the highest order; they are separated from those of average precision by points of extreme delicacy, which none but the cultivated eye can in the least feel, and to express which all words are absolutely meaningless and useless. Consequently, in all that I have been saying of the truth of artists, I have been able to point out only coarse, broad, and explicable matters; I have been perfectly unable to express (and indeed I have made no endeavour to express) the finely-drawn and distinguished truth in which all the real excellence of art consists. All those truths which I have been able to explain and demonstrate in Turner are such as any artist of ordinary powers of observation

\* The author owns that the foliage of Claude in his *middle* distances is the finest and truest parts of his pictures, and on the whole affords the best examples of good drawing to be found in ancient art, though he says that it is false in colour, and has not boughs enough amongst it.

ought to be capable of rendering. It is disgraceful to omit them ; but it is no very great credit to observe them. I have indeed proved that they have been neglected, and disgracefully so, by those men who are commonly considered the fathers of art ; but, in showing that they have been observed by Turner, I have only proved him to be *above* other men in knowledge of truth, I have not given any conception of his own positive rank as a painter of nature. But it stands to reason, that the men who, in broad, simple, and demonstrable matters are perpetually violating truth, will not be particularly accurate or careful in carrying out delicate and refined and undemonstrable matters ; and it stands equally to reason, that the man who, as far as argument or demonstration can go, is found invariably truthful, will, in all probability, be truthful to the last line, and shadow of a line. And such is, indeed, the case with every touch of this consummate artist ; the essential excellence—all that constitutes the real and exceeding value of his works, is beyond and above expression : it is a truth inherent in every line, and breathing in every hue, too delicate and exquisite to admit of any kind of proof, nor to be ascertained except by the highest of tests—the keen feeling attained by extended knowledge and long study. Two lines are laid on canvass ; one is right and another wrong. There is no difference between them appreciable by the compasses—none appreciable by the ordinary eye—none which can be pointed out, if it is not seen. One person feels it ; another does not ; but the feeling or sight of the one can by no words be communicated to the other : it would be unjust if it could, for that feeling and sight have been the reward of years of labour. And there is, indeed, nothing in Turner—not one dot nor line—whose meaning can be understood without knowledge ; because he never aims at sensual impressions, but at the deep final truth, which only meditation can discover, and only experience recognize. There is nothing done or omitted by him, which does not imply such a comparison of ends, such rejection of the least worthy, (as far as they are incompatible with the rest,) such careful selection and arrangement of all that can be united, as can only be enjoyed by minds capable of going through the same process, and discovering the reasons for the choice. And, as there is nothing in his works which can be enjoyed without knowledge, so there is nothing in them which knowledge will not enable us to enjoy. There is no test of our acquaint-

ance with Nature so absolute and unflinching as the degree of admiration we feel for Turner's painting. Precisely as we are shallow in our knowledge, vulgar in our feeling, and contracted in our views or principles, will the works of this artist be stumbling blocks or foolishness to us ; precisely in the degree in which we are familiar with Nature, constant in our observation of her, and enlarged in our understanding of her, will they expand before our eyes into glory and beauty. In every new insight which we obtain into the works of God, in every new idea which we receive from his creation, we shall find ourselves possessed of an interpretation and a guide to something in Turner's works which we had not before understood. We may range over Europe from shore to shore ; and from every rock that we tread upon, every sky that passes over our heads, every local form of vegetation or of soil, we shall receive fresh illustration of his principles—fresh confirmation of his facts. We shall feel, wherever we go, that he has been there before us—whatever we see, that he has seen and seized before us ; and we shall at last cease the investigation, with a well-grounded trust, that whatever we have been unable to account for, and what we still dislike in his works, has reason for it, and foundation like the rest ; and that, even where he has failed or erred, there is a beauty in the failure which none are able to equal, and a dignity in the error which none are worthy to reprove. There has been marked and constant progress in his mind ; he has not, like some few artists, been without childhood ; his course of study has been as evident as it has been swiftly progressive, and in different stages of the struggle, sometimes one order of truth, sometimes another, has been aimed at or omitted. But from the beginning to the present height of his career he has never sacrificed a greater truth to a less. As he advanced, the previous knowledge or attainment was absorbed in what succeeded, or abandoned only if incompatible, and never abandoned without a gain ; and his present works present the sum and perfection of his accumulated knowledge, delivered with the impatience and passion of one who feels too much, and knows too much, and has too little time to say it in, to pause for expression or ponder over his syllables. There is in them the obscurity, but the truth of prophecy ; the instinctive and burning language, which would express less if it uttered more, which is indistinct only by its fullness, and dark with its abundant meaning. He feels now, with long-trained vividness and keenness of

sense, too bitterly, the impotence of the hand, and the vainness of the colour to catch one shadow or one image of the glory which God has revealed to him. He has dwelt and communed with Nature all the days of his life; he knows her now

too well, he cannot palter over the material littlenesses of her outward form; he must give her soul, or he has done nothing, and he cannot do this with the flax, and the earth, and the oil," &c.

Now, the question will arise if, after all this novelty of remark, this ingenuity of reasoning, this profuse display of examples and illustrations, this elaborate richness of description and imagery, and this extended analysis of the ingredients of excellence in art, the author has proved his point, and established the superiority of the modern school of art over the ancient? The first objection that will naturally arise in the general mind will be, that, if he is right, not only the common and public taste has been in error, but even those who have written scientifically on the subject, our guides and teachers, have been as wanting in knowledge as ourselves. Many minute investigations have been made into the peculiar excellence and characteristic merits of the old painters, and detailed descriptions given of their works by Reynolds, and Fuseli, and Opie, and other learned professors of the art among our compatriots, not to speak of works of authority and excellence in other countries; yet the language of praise and admiration is almost the only one that has reached our ears. We have been directed to those illustrious artists as the very models of excellence, whom we may endeavour to imitate, but never hope to excel; and we certainly have few intimations given of those defects which are now for the first time so broadly and boldly laid before us. We naturally ask, has this author detected what escaped the practised eye of Reynolds, or eluded the vigilant and acute penetration of West and Fuseli? It may be so,—we respect authority, but never blindly follow it,—yet he who thus advances such startling opinions, and throws down at once the gauntlet of defiance, must be prepared to find the public mind slow to believe, and unwilling to abandon the guidance of those whom they have long looked up to with respect and confidence, and whose decisions have been confirmed by the consenting voice of time. Secondly, we should require an appeal to the respective works of the rival masters,—an actual comparison drawn from observation,—we should place the landscapes of Claude and Poussin beside those of Turner, so that the eye of the spectator might contemplate their respective merits. We should let his mind receive the full impressions they suggested, penetrate the principles on which they were composed, and apply the effects they produced to the objects which painting has in view; we should tell him to dismiss and forget the glowing descriptions and too partial comparisons he has read in this volume, and turn from the visionary splendour of the writer's page to the real colours and composition before him, and then practically form his own decision. We confess, that, to our minds, we should be prepared to believe that what has pleased so many and so long, has not pleased on insufficient grounds; nor should we be ready to admit at once the broad distinctive line drawn by our author between the works of M. Angelo, Raffaele, and the historical painters, and those of the later schools in the same country, because we think we could point out the different links of resemblance between theirs and other works that have one by one, in successive periods of time, by insensible changes, united one to the other, till we could find the *germs* of Poussin's manner and style in some of the slightest sketches of the Roman or Florentine school. We should not be unwilling to allow the great *genius* which Turner has displayed in his art,

and which gives him an undisputed pre-eminence over all his competitors; we should allow, and gladly, the magical effects of his pencil in the most difficult and daring compositions,—the skilfulness and success of his combinations,—the extent of his resources,—the astonishing brilliancy of his colouring,—his imaginative powers,—his creative thought; and we should not deny that in the power of seizing and describing some of the most awful and appalling scenes on which the human eye can gaze,—when nature herself seems gasping in the throes and convulsions of elemental wrath,—in the black and brooding tempest,—in the ocean maddened into fury, and the sky robed with thunder, and threatening ruin and destruction;—in such scenes the old masters must yield all attempt at competition; but we also believe that these were effects which they, for adequate reasons, considered it judicious not to represent, and which they avoided, not because they were unable to pourtray them, but because they considered them unsuitable to their design, and unfitted to the principles of their art. The mind is affected by the impressions made on it, as the landscape is by the shadows that pass across its bosom; if these impressions are too powerfully drawn, they are liable, after a certain time, to lose their attraction, and subsequently pass away in languor and indifference. Permanent pleasure is derived from the gentle impulse of soft and agreeable emotions rising without effort, and succeeding each other without distraction. We also should agree with the author of this work in his assertion that in his acquaintance with the different forms of nature, as the various strata of the earth and the shapes which they assume,—the varieties of clouds,—the peculiarities of foliage,—Turner excelled the masters of the Italian school—just as the poets of the present day surpass the ancients in their descriptions of the individual forms of natural objects. In this point the Seasons of Thomson are far more graphic and exact than the Georgics of Virgil, or the Eclogues of Theocritus; but it was not because the ancient poets had no eye to observe, or no power to describe, but because they adopted and maintained certain principles which did not admit this mere transcript of natural imagery into their works of imagination. Nature, and the forms of nature, when they appear in the descriptive passages of the ancient poets, do not come as seen in the transparent mirror of absolute truth, with every minute delineation that can realize the object; but as reflected back from the heart of man, accompanied and modified and changed by the associations and images lent to them from the mind, and which give them an impressive power and interest that is not their own. All art, whether poetic or pictorial, becomes more and more *descriptive* as it advances. Such is the fact; but the causes of this change and movement, though not difficult to investigate, lie beyond our present scope and purpose; and we must therefore hasten to conclude, by saying, that comparing the ancient masters to Turner, as the great leader and example of the moderns, the object they respectively have in view does not appear the same; the latter manifesting their great acquirements in their art, and their pictorial powers, by producing the most forcible impressions on the mind from different aspects of nature, and comprehending everything, from the greatest to the minutest object, that can lend them assistance; and thus, as it were, filling the mind of the spectator with great impressions, that he has *passively* to receive. The ancient painters appear to us rather to endeavour to act on the mind by calling out its own activity; by *suggesting some leading ideas* to be pursued by it into minuter investigations; by *awakening associations* connected with general forms and objects; by

avoiding all impressions too forcible and overwhelming, and such as would impair the calmness and serenity of the mind; and by imparting to it only such gentle emotions as may enable it to preserve unimpaired its powers of judgment and taste, and by its own suggestions fill up the outline which the artist only had sketched,—to multiply its beauty into a thousand new and unexpected forms, and, by the prevailing tone and general harmony of the whole, to give, as it were, the hint, the key-note to the impression which they desired to produce; and to this point. both in the treatment of the composition and in the tone and harmony of colour, their aim was directed; and, while the main purpose was in view, we allow that they sometimes neglected those particular forms and exact delineations, which has called forth such severe criticism in the present work.

## LETTER OF MATTHEW GUTHRIE, M.D. TO DR. GARTHSHORE.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 10.

THE inclosed letter was purchased several years ago together with other MSS. which had been in the possession of the late Charles Combe, M.D. It is addressed to Maxwell Garthshore, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c., and alludes to him as the occasional locum-tenens of Sir Joseph Banks. It alludes likewise to Dr. Garthshore's son, who was expected to rise to great distinction as a diplomatist; but a melancholy event overthrew all these hopes. He had married a Miss Chalie, a lady of large fortune, who was in daily expectation of being for the first time confined; but after an illness of only four hours she unexpectedly died, and Mr. Garthshore's powers of mind were so much shaken by this awful event that he never recovered, and in 1806 he died, almost, if not quite, an imbecile.

Of Dr. Guthrie, I have not been able to obtain much information. He was a native of Scotland, and appears to have practised originally as a surgeon, for in 1779 his name is inserted in the list of the members of the then Corporation or Commonalty of Surgeons, as "Matthew Guthrie, Petersburg;" but in some subsequent lists he is denominated "Matthew Guthrie, M.D. F.R.S., Petersburg," from which it is to be inferred, that he obtained his diploma of M.D. after he had started in life as a surgeon,—probably in the army or navy.

His election into the Royal Society was in April 1781, and he was admitted in June of the same year.

He was a man of a strong vigorous mind and active habits, and was held in great respect and estimation by

many persons of highly intellectual attainments.

His death is thus announced in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxvii. p. 979:

"August 7, 1807, at St. Petersburg, Matthew Guthrie, M.D. F.R.S.S. Lond. and Edinb. Physician to the Imperial Corps of noble Cadets in that city, and Counsellor of State. He was a native of Scotland, and went early in life into the medical service of Russia."

An engraved portrait of Dr. Guthrie has been published.

Yours, &c. *Ἰαπωνθρωπος.*

March 24th O. S. 1797.

*Imp. Corps of noble Land Cadets.*

Dr. Sir,

It is an age since I had the pleasure of hearing directly from my old and respectable friend and correspondent, although I occasionally hear of him indirectly, as a man of letters, who assembles the literati at his house, when Sir Joseph Banks is out of town. However, that sort of information is by no means sufficient to satisfy me; I would like to know what you are about, when not feeling the pulse of the sick, for your professional labours, like my own, jog on, I make no doubt, with that smooth monotony which accompanies the diurnal rounds of an old established practitioner. To show you the example, I shall tell you how my own leisure hours have been employed since we last exchanged a letter, and I am not sure if it is not owing to my having been so much absorbed for two or three years past in the inquiries to be mentioned below, that has made me so bad a correspondent during that period.

First of all I was employed for some time in concentrating the mineralogy of Russia in three tables, now hanging up in my collection, where, at first glance in a horizontal direction, every essential character and quality of a substance meets the eye, from its external form to its chemical analysis. One of them, viz. the first and second order of gems, was published in the — volume of Dr. Anderson's *Bee*, but in a form that loses its principal merit.

I next classed the sheep of this empire in a little work published by Dr. Anderson in a pamphlet of his own, at a time that the *ovismania* raged in Britain, not amongst the species of that gentle animal, but amongst the primates of Linnæus, or his *homo sapiens*, as he is so polite as to call our lordly race.

After amusing myself for a time with stones and quadrupeds, I had recourse to bipeds for a change, and published a work in French (of which I believe I had the honour of presenting you a copy) on Russian Antiquities,\* where I point out a striking analogy between the ancient Greeks and Russians in their heathen mythology, customs, &c. &c. If I am mistaken in your having received a copy of that little work, according to my intention, Mr. William Tooke will deliver one, on letting him know of the omission.

A late journey for health made by your acquaintance, Mrs. Guthrie, to the new dominions of Russia, acquired from the Turks at the peace of Kainardgi and Jassy, on the north shore of the Euxine, from the Dnieper to the Cuban rivers, joined to the knowledge I acquired on a similar journey many years ago, has furnished me with amusement for the last twelve months, by joining the ancient and middle-age history of every place she visited, to her own lively modern description of it. But what made this tour more interesting to me, is its being in some measure connected with my former inquiry; for in the conclusion of my Russian Antiquities I demonstrate that the ancestors of

the Russians were a pastoral nomade people, wandering with their herds in the grassy plains on the north shore of the Euxine, the very country now ceded to Russia, which Mrs. Guthrie has been viewing; and in the *introduction* to this new work † I show that the *very country* indicated above was anciently covered with Greek colonies, intimately connected with the pastoral nomades wandering in it, by ties of commerce, and even blood, from intermarriages, &c. So that as early as the time of Herodotus, native of the opposite coast of Asia Minor, (who shows a wonderful acquaintance with this north shore, which he visited, and his countrymen settled on it,) the Greek colonists had already adopted in some degree the dress, manners, and even language of the natives, and had in return communicated their language and religion to some of the hordes of *Scythians*, (the generic name of the ancients for all the nations wandering in those countries,) as the father of profane history expressly tells us.

The sketch just given seems to me a satisfactory answer to a question put to me by different men of letters, particularly the excentric Lord Montbody [Monboddø?]; viz. "Where and when could the Russians have had an opportunity of acquiring the mythology, customs, &c. &c. of the Greeks?" This question, I think, I have now answered in a clear, explicit manner, and shown that it probably was in a country which has now become for a second time a part of their own empire.

Please present my kind compliments to your son, my Petersburg acquaintance, as well as to Sir Joseph, and any other person who does me the honour of recollecting a Petersburg practitioner, who has lived more than a quarter of a century abroad.

Pray be so kind as to let me hear from you at your leisure, (your son will inclose your letter to my friend, Sir Charles Whitworth, whose secre-

† This Tour was published in London, 4to. 1802, 1804. Mrs. Martha Guthrie held the situation of Directress of the Imperial Convent for the education of the Female Nobility of Russia.

\* Published at St. Petersburg, 1793, 8vo.

tary is Mr. Dunant, my wife's son by a former marriage,) and tell me what your British literati are about, who are not occupied with political scribbling, which seems the rage of the day. Adieu! Dr. Sir, and believe me with much sincerity and attachment, your old correspondent and friend,

MATHEW GUTHRIE.

MR. URBAN,

MANY of the readers of the Gent. Magazine may not be aware that the dresses represented on our coate-cards are actually the same as those which prevailed about the time of Henry VII. or VIII. The lappets which fall on each side of the faces of the queens are, in fact, a rude representation of the dress of the females of that period (i. e. about the year 1500—1540). But the crown or coronet, as being placed at the *back of the head*, may be traced as late as the reign of Elizabeth or James.

The very curious satirical poem by Samuel Rowland, lately republished by the Percy Society, is extremely interesting, and strongly confirms the antiquity of the dresses of our coate-cards. The *knave of hearts* (1611) complains against the old-fashioned flat caps. These flat caps, having several cuts round the rim, may be compared with the old paintings and the tapestry of the date of 1500-40. One of the best specimens of the flat cap with several cuts or notches may be found in the portrait of the celebrated painter Mabuse.

So late as 1585, Stubbe, in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, mentions the flat caps as being "broad on the crowne, like the battlements of a house."

The cap of the *knave of hearts* in Rowland's poem has only a single cut on the rim, which may be compared with the unique fragment of the *Sqyr of Lowe degre* (see *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. plate 37, figs. 20 and 21).

The *knave of hearts* also complains against the striped stockings:

"My stockings, idiot-like, red, grene,  
and yalowe," &c.

These striped stockings may frequently be found in old wood-cuts, particularly in those in the *Triumph of Maximilian, 1517*.

In the goodly interlude of *Nature's* wherein *Pride* describes the dress he shall wear—

"Then shall hys hosen be stryped,  
With corselettes of fyne velvet, slyped  
Down to the hard kne;  
And fro the kne downward,  
Hys hosen shal be freschely gard  
Wyth colours ij or thre."

*Collier's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 302.

The pride of wearing the striped coloured hosen (although in a different part of the dress from the stockings) may be found in the *Persone's Tale* of Chaucer.

The word *knave*, which is now used as a term of reproach, had formerly very different meanings. Dr. Johnson gives us four, viz. 1. "A boy or man-child;" 2. "A servant. Both these are obsolete;" 3. "A petty rascal, a scoundrel;" 4. "A card with a soldier painted on it."

In Wiclif's New Testament (Apoc. xii.) a *knave-child* means a boy or man-child, and in that sense it is still current in Germany.

The word *knave* being used as a term of reproach may be traced as early as the reign of Queen Mary, as in the following quotation from the "Description des Royaulmes d'Angleterre, par Estienne Perlin," in 1558:

"Les gens de ceste nation hayent a mort les François, comme leur vielz enemis, et du tout nous appellent *France chenesue, France dogue*, qui est a dire maraultz François, chiens François, et autrement, nous appellent *or-son* villains, filz de putains."

The *knave of clubs* is represented in our present cards as holding an arrow (not a bill) "the hand-end upwards, and the feathers downe."

Estienne Perlin describes the procession of Queen Mary thus: "Derniere elle suyvoient les *archers* tant de premiere garde estoient habillés d'es-carlatte rouge, bendés de velours noir," &c.

That *knaves* means rogues may be found in two passages in the petitions of Troughton to the Privy Council (*Archæologia*, xxiii. p. 32 and 47).

"And I said he was a very *knave* that put my name into the boke, and asked the constable whose dedde hit was, and he poynted to the person, saying, Her he standethe that puts in y<sup>e</sup> name; wherfor I told y<sup>e</sup> persons



that he was a lewe mane, and bade hyme medle withe that he hade to do in." Yours, &c.

JOHN ADEY REPTON.

MR. URBAN,

WE are both, no doubt, obliged to your correspondent SIWARD for having drawn attention to certain errors as to dates, which, he says, I have committed in my description of the church at Swindon, published in your Magazine for July last. But they are mostly, I trust, pardonable; for if, in stating my opinion "that this edifice originally consisted only of the chancel, nave, and tower," I had said *a* chancel, nave, and tower, I should, probably, have escaped censure.

In his inference, however, (from its windows I presume,) that the chancel is of the 13th or 14th century, I must still differ with him, as to its north wall at least, which has the flat buttress, so decidedly characteristic of the 11th and 12th centuries.

With respect to the date of the south aisle, which I clearly ascribed to the 15th century, I may possibly be wrong, not having had such opportunities for investigating the minute architectural features of Swindon church as your correspondent seems to have had. But how, from its design and proportions, he ascertained that this aisle is of equal age with the chancel I do not know; and I doubt whether the character of its east window be more confirmatory of this his opinion, than the character of its doorway be of mine,—so little can we rely on the mere evidence of window-cases and doorways (often insertions in walls of other times,) for giving the true date of any structure, without studying the masonry of its main-walls and the ornamentations engaged in and forming part of their original construction.

As to the north aisle, which alone I meant to attribute to the 17th century, we are not informed what are the "circumstances" that prevent this ugly portion from becoming available for general improvement. But if these be no other than manorial rights, surely they might, some how or other, be got rid of.

The most interesting part of Swindon church being its tower, I must

again resist all attempts on its stability, which a large fissure in its western face (caused by the opening of a window through it, in the 15th century) proves to have already been impaired, and which would certainly be further endangered by the proposed vestry doorway through a wall not much more than nine feet wide, although from two to three feet thick. It appears to be imagined, because this tower has been already disfigured on one side by the addition of a porch, that the addition of a vestry on its opposite side, would give it a kind of uniformity, and perhaps support.

But "*non tali auxilio Turris eget;*" and now, strenuously protesting against any alteration of a building, so remarkable for its hexagonal form and the inequality of its sides and angles that I believe it to be unique, I here revoke my suggestion for surmounting it with "a short conical spire;" which, however, I never meant, as your correspondent strangely supposes, should be an hexagonal pyramid; but, simply, a right cone having its axis coincident with the centre of the tower; and this, I think, were the tower strong enough, would not produce an "unsightly effect."

And so, with all due acknowledgment of the gentlemanlike tone in which SIWARD has communicated his remarks on this occasion, I am his and your very humble servant,

PLANTAGENET.

#### MONUMENT TO BUTLER THE POET.

A MONUMENTAL tablet to the memory of the author of *Hudibras* has been recently erected in Strensham church, Worcestershire, by John Taylor, esq. on whose estate the poet drew his earliest breath. It is in the Gothic style, and bears the following inscription in illuminated characters:

"This tablet was erected to the memory of Samuel Butler, to transmit to future ages that near this spot was born a mind so celebrated. In Westminster Abbey, among the poets of England, his fame is recorded. Here, in his native village, in veneration of his talents and genius, this tribute to his memory has been erected by the possessor of the place of his birth—John Taylor, Strensham."

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for June, page 587, J. R. has the following remark on the subject of the Marian persecution: "The English reader will be surprised to learn, that a Spanish friar, Alphonso de Castro, Philip's confessor, was the first to procure even a temporary suspension of the Smithfield executions, defying the English bishops to exhibit scriptural authority 'to burn any one for conscience sake.'"

The English reader, Mr. Urban, may justly be surprised to read such a sentence, which tacitly implies that this remarkable fact had been suppressed by Protestant writers, and only become known through the pages of foreigners or Romanists. So far from this being the case, Romanists themselves are indebted for their knowledge of it to the honest candour of Foxe, the English Martyrologist. Nor is it buried in his copious narrative, but, on the contrary, has had its full share of publicity down to our own time. It may be found in Burnet, Heylin, Strype, Collier, Rapin, Neal, Watson, Southey, Short, Blanco White, Turner, Mackintosh, Soames, and Keightley, and, no doubt, in others, whom I cannot particularize. The *Biographia Britannica*, (art. Bradford) has also helped to make it known.

Your correspondent's words, that De Castro procured a suspension of the Smithfield executions are very positive, and might further imply that he interceded with the English authorities to that effect. This, however, is an inexact way of stating the circumstance, that he preached a sermon discouraging them. The expression, "a temporary suspension of the Smithfield executions," might be taken by cursory readers to mean, that not only did the fires cease to be kindled for a season, but that no trials for heresy took place, and that such persons as were then in prison obtained their release.

The original account by Foxe, to which we must recur, is thus given, after relating the condemnation of several persons, on the ninth of February, 1555, none of whom, however, were burned till five weeks after.

"In the meane time, what was the cause  
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that their execution was so long deferred after the condemnation, I have not precisely to say, unlesse peradventure the sermon of Alphonsus the Spanish Frier, and the king's confessor, did some good. For so I finde, that when these six persons aforesaid were cast upon Saturday the ninth of Februarie, upon Sunday following, which was the tenth of Februarie, the said Alphonsus, a Grey Frier, preached before the King, in which sermon he did earnestly invey against the bishops for burning of men, saying plainly, that they learned it not in scripture, to burn any for his conscience: but the contrarie, that they should live, and be converted, with many other things more to the same purport. But touching the lingering of these men's death, as I have it not certainly to affirm, so I let it passe." (Foxe, p. 1389, col. 2, ed. 1610.)\*

It is plain, from the account of Foxe, that the result attributed to the sermon is only conjectural, and ought not to find a place in history as an undoubted fact. Had any resolution being adopted in consequence, or any decided feeling prevailed, it is evident, from Foxe's language, that he would have recorded it. Dr. Lingard says:

"Many were at a loss to account for this discourse, whether it was the spontaneous effort of the friar, or had been suggested to him by the policy of Philip, or by the humanity of Cardinal Pole, or by the repugnance of the bishops—it made, however, a deep impression; the execution of the prisoners was suspended; and five weeks elapsed before the advocates of persecution could obtain permission to rekindle the fires of Smithfield." (Hist. vii. 265.)

The numerous reasons which are here suggested for the motive of the sermon, only show that the historian is at a loss what cause to assign. To the reader's mind they present a logical labyrinth, in which his opinion is bewildered; or, to use another comparison, they resemble those medals of Janus, which represent him with *four*

\* At page 1473, Foxe has preserved, from Bradford's papers, the false report of the substance of this sermon, in the words of a servant, who came to see Bradford in prison. "Well, sir, there goeth a talk of a friar that should preach before the King, and should tell *him* that he should be guilty of the innocent blood that hath been shed of late."

faces.\* Blanco White has styled the sentence, "a remarkable specimen of the art of weakening strong impressions by a crowd of new ones, vague, indefinite, and discordant." (Practical Evidence, note c. p. 228, 1st edit.)

And an intelligent Gallican treats the proceeding almost with contempt :

"Philippe, par un artifice digne de son caractère, essaya de faire retomber sur les évêques la noiceur de ces barbaries. Son confesseur espagnol prêcha un jour devant lui, et par ses ordres, qu'elles étaient contraires à l'évangile. On connaissait trop bien les principes des Espagnols pour s'y méprendre. Aussi la cour ne dissimula-t-elle pas long-temps." (Millot, Hist. d'Angleterre, i. 564.)

Where the cause is unknown, and the result conjectural, it is natural that different writers should come to various conclusions.

When it is said that the executions were suspended, it should be remembered, that they had only just begun. There had been but one in London, namely, that of Rogers, on Monday February the 4th, and three in the country, namely, those of Hooper, Saunders, and Taylor, who suffered severally at Gloucester, Coventry, and Aldham in Suffolk, Saunders on the eighth, and the two others on the ninth. Gardiner, probably unable to bear the appeals which the prisoners made to his former conduct and writings, had resigned his office; and Bonner, who sat in court on the eighth and ninth, might reasonably pause, before he finally committed to death the first persons he had sentenced.

The effect of the first persecutions was most discouraging. Noailles, the French Ambassador, and a zealous Romanist, says of Rogers, that "he died persisting in his opinion; at which the greatest part of the people took such pleasure, that they were not afraid to make him many acclamations, to strengthen his courage."†

\* "Des médailles qui sont à la bibliothèque du roi de France, le représentent avec quatre visages, que marquent les 4 saisons." (De Peller, Dict. art. JANUS.)

† "Il est mort persistant en son opinion. A quoy la plus grand part de ce peuple a prins tel plaisir, qu'ils n'ont eu crainte de lui faire plusieurs acclamations pour conforter son courage." Ambass. iv. 173, apud Soames, iv. 352.)

The sensation thus excited was enough to produce a pause in the metropolis, and accordingly we find that no more executions took place for the present in Smithfield. As Rogers suffered on the fourth, a week had elapsed when De Castro's sermon was preached on the tenth; yet not for want of a victim, as Bradford was under sentence in prison.

Nor was the intelligence from the country more encouraging. Hooper had suffered amid the prayers, the sobbings, and the groans of the spectators. Taylor was brought to the stake amid the lamentations and blessings of the people.\* Now Mary had thus expressed her views on the subject:—"Touching the punishment of heretics, we thinketh it ought to be done *without rashness*, not leaving in the mean time to do justice to such as for learning would seem to deceive the people; and the rest so to be used, that the people might well perceive them not to be condemned without just occasion, whereby they shall both understand the truth, and beware to do the like." (Soames, Hist. of Ref. iv. 341.) These directions indicate caution rather than haste, and suggest an interval between the first selection of victims and the next, as did actually occur, and as might indeed have occurred, had the sermon never been delivered.

If that sermon had the effect, or produced the impression attributed to it, we should expect to find the trials for heresy dropped, and some hopes held out to the prisoners.† Yet, on the 14th of February, Bishop Ferrar, whose trial had been adjourned on the 4th, was sent from London to take his trial at Carmarthen. On the 16th a conversation took place in prison between Bradford and Harpsfield, Archdeacon of London, which shews that no act of general clemency was understood to be intended.‡ On the

\* The account of Saunders's execution is brief and uncircumstantial.

† Dr. Lingard's reasonings on the suspension and resumption of the executions, are discussed by Mr. Soames in a note, p. 399, 400.

‡ After having said, at the beginning of the conference, "Death I looke daily for, yes, hourly," Bradford says at the end, "And now death draweth nie, and I by

17th Higbed and Causton, two Essex gentlemen, were brought from prison before Bishop Bonner, and, after several examinations on different days, were condemned on the 9th of March, and delivered to the Sheriffs, though not executed till a fortnight after. (Foxe, p. 1398.) On the 23rd or 24th, John Bland, parson of Adesham in Kent, was taken from his bail, and sent to Canterbury Castle. (p. 1513.) "About the last day of February," George Tankerfield was arrested in London, and brought to Newgate. (p. 1535.) Trials went on till March 16, when Tomkins, one of the persons condemned on February 9, was burned in Smithfield, and the rest in other places during the same month, except Hawkes, whose fate was delayed till June 16. If the intentions of the government are to be estimated by the trials, there was no suspension whatever.

Yet one act of clemency occurred during this time, which those who argue in favour of the alleged suspension might adduce, though I do not perceive that they have done so. We owe our knowledge of it to the integrity of Foxe, whose chronological arrangement of his materials places events in the most convenient light for reasoning from them. On the 18th of March, Queen Mary wrote a letter to Christiern III. of Denmark, acceding to his request for setting Bishop

Coverdale at liberty, and allowing him to leave the country. This royal intercession arose from Coverdale's having married a relation of the king's chaplain; yet it was not complied with without long evasion, and "through great suit made." (p. 1391.) The coincidence is not unimportant, but does not warrant a general inference. An act of diplomatic courtesy, long withheld and reluctantly granted, is but slender evidence of a spirit of clemency. The other prisoners felt no corresponding benefit; and on the same day that the letter was signed, Higbed and Causton underwent one of their examinations before Bonner. The bishop's language to Causton on another of those occasions (March 1.) is almost conclusive against the idea of any suspension. "I have hitherto respited you, that you should way [weigh] and consider with yourself your state and condition, and that you should, *while ye have time and space*, acknowledge the truth, and returne to the unities of the Catholic church."\* (P. 1399.)

That no effectual suspension had occurred we have the important testimony of Philip himself, before whom the sermon was preached. For, writing from England in July of the next year (1556) to his sister Juana, the governess of Spain, in complaint of Paul IV. he thus adverts to the subject: "After having destroyed the sects in England, brought this country under the influence of the church, *pursued and punished the heretics without ceasing*, and obtained a success which has always been constant, I see that his holiness evidently wishes to ruin my kingdom." (Llorente, Hist. of the Inquisition, c. xix. p. 181.) This is not the language of a person who had interfered with the persecution, by causing it to be preached against, as most writers consider to have been the case with the sermon, or who was conscious of any interval having occurred.

Mr. Soames considers that the respite afforded to the prisoners already condemned was to try whether their resolution would be shaken by the former

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your leave must now leave off, to prepare for him." Harpsfield, "If I could do you good I would be right glad, either in soule or body, for you are in a *perillous case both wayes*." B. "Sir, I thank you for your good will. My case is as it is. I thank God it was never so well with mee, for death to me shall be life." Crowell, "It were best for you to desire Maister Archdeacon that he would *make sute* for you, that you might *have a time to conferre*." H. "I will do the best I can, for I pitie his case." (Foxe, p. 1467.) Bradford kept notes of these conversations, which Foxe has printed. Harpsfield appears here in an amiable light, but what he said might have been said at any period of the persecution. About the beginning of April, Weston, dean of Westminster, obtained a respite for Bradford, but said plainly, "I am no prince, and therefore I cannot promise you life, except you will submit yourself to the definition of the church." p. 1473.

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\* Foxe says that he said this "as he did ever before;" it seems to have been his customary language.

executions. A circumstance which occurred at this time coincides with the supposition. On February 19, Bonner issued an admonition to all persons in his diocese to reconcile themselves to the church before the first Sunday after Easter, under pain of being proceeded against "according to the canons, as the cause shall require," (Foxe, p. 1392.) As Easter Sunday fell on April 14, the time allowed was until the 21st of that month. A simultaneous though not an equal extent of time may have been granted to the persons who were under sentence of death, to ascertain whether they would recant. Bonner's words addressed to Causton, quoted before, coincide with this conjecture.

It appears then, from considering the events of that period, that there was no cessation of the persecution; and that the suspension of the executions might be accounted for, even if De Castro's sermon had never been preached. How far other considerations were strengthened by De Castro's arguments, we cannot know for certainty; but it is possible that they were. If such was the case then, in the language of Foxe, "peradventure the sermon . . . did some good."

In connection with this subject, we may glance at the fate of the Spanish divines who were in England at that period, and the history of De Castro himself. Bishop Pilkington, in a sermon preached at Cambridge, July 30, 1560, on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, whose bones had been dug up and burned, as belonging to heretics, has this remarkable passage: "Much more notable was it that we had seen come to pass in these our days; that the Spaniards sent for into this realm of purpose to suppress the gospel, as soon as they were returned home replenished many parts of their country with the same truth of religion, to the which before they were utter enemies."\*

\* See Pilkington's Works, Parker Society's edition, p. 654. See the extract in Foxe and Strype, (Cranmer, p. 246,) and M<sup>c</sup>Crie's Reformation in Spain, p. 228. There is another passage on the subject in Pilkington, p. 242, but not so clearly worded. See Mosheim, vol. IV, p. 121; and Llorente, c. xxxi. for other particulars.

This may seem a sanguine, perhaps a false assertion, but it is fully confirmed by Illescas, a contemporary Spanish writer. It is precisely in this way that he accounts for the prisons and the scaffolds being crowded of late years with persons of learning, birth, and piety. "The cause of this and many other evils was the affection which our catholic princes cherished for Germany, England, and other countries without the pale of the church, which induced them to send learned men and preachers from Spain to these places, in the hopes that, by their sermons, they would be brought back to the path of truth. But, unhappily, this measure was productive of little good fruit; for of those who went abroad to give light to others, some returned home blind themselves; and being deceived, or puffed up with ambition, or a desire to be thought vastly learned and improved by their residence in foreign countries, they followed the example of the heretics with whom they had disputed." The admission is evident, that the divines who were sent to Romanize the German and English Protestants, imbibed the doctrines against which they were contending. This acknowledgment of Illescas is the more weighty, as his work was suppressed by the Inquisition on its first appearance.\* Besides the persons who became preachers, others may be presumed to have modified their former sentiments, and others to have persuaded themselves that they held the same doctrines as the Protestants in an orthodox sense.

Fully to illustrate the statements of Illescas and Pilkington by names and events is now become impossible, though something may be gleaned from the pages of Llorente, where the subject is connected with the Inquisition. The principal divines in England whose names appear in the Marian history, besides De Castro, were Villagarcia, Soto, and Carranza. Of these, Villagarcia was accused of Lutheranism in 1559, and sentenced never to teach or write on theology again.

\* *Historia Pontifical.* ii. 337, and M<sup>c</sup>Crie, p. 228. The author was obliged to re-write the work, and the first edition was placed in the Index of 1583, in case of any copies having got abroad.

(Llorente, p. 316.) Soto fell under the same suspicion in 1560, and, fortunately perhaps for himself, died at Trent in 1563, during the first forms of his trial, (p. 367.) Carranza (whom Sir James Mackintosh has confounded with De Castro) had to struggle through a tedious trial, and, after remaining in prison eighteen years, was finally sentenced by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1576, to be suspended for five years

from his office as Archbishop of Toledo. (p. 466.)\* De Castro never returned to Spain, but died at Brussels in 1558, just after his nomination to the archbishopric of Santiago in Galicia.† We are therefore left to conjecture what his fate might have been, and how far it would have resembled or differed from that of his eminent contemporaries.

CYDWELL.

(To be continued).

#### ON THE DAYS OF THE WEEK AND THE ANTE-HOMERIC YEAR.

SOME thirteen years ago there appeared in the Philological Museum, No. 1, an article on the names of the Days of the Week, written by a scholar, who signed himself J. C. H., the initials of Julius Charles Hare, as I learn from the Rheinesche Museum, t. III. p. 317. The object of the author was to show that of two explanations given by Dio Cassius, xxxvii. 18, to account for the fact why the days of the week were called after the sun and planets, the second is the most reasonable; and, further, that the origin of the custom is to be traced to the star-gazers of Chaldea,—the last of whom, I presume, appeared in the person of the German discoverer of the Georgium Sidus.

Of the two conclusions to which Mr. Hare has arrived, few persons will, perhaps, be disposed to contest the probability of the latter; for beyond that the modest writer does not profess to go; conceiving, as he observes in p. 53, the *ultima Thulé* of all investigations into the origin of words and things to be probability merely.

Now I do not hesitate to say, that I would not waste another midnight hour upon an inquiry connected with the literature of the past, unless I felt I could arrive at certainty, which is only another name for truth. But for my conviction of not the probability merely, but the absolute truth of the metrical and syntactical canons promulgated by a Bentley, a Dawes, and a Porson, and in the restorations likewise, of ancient authors, by a host of critics, from the revival of learning to the present period, I would say, as the despisers of classical literature are wont to do, that

*Strenua nos exercet inertia;*

and I would confess with Cobbett that the rulers of every nation are fit only for Bedlam, when they expend a farthing on the purchase of a Greek or Latin MS.

They, indeed, who are constantly promulgating opinions one day, to be repudiated the next, must of course be contented to arrive at probability merely; and they will stand only a small chance of obtaining even that moderate result. But they who have thought long and deeply upon a question, and have turned it over in their minds until they have seen every phase of it, and have found that each successive review only confirms their previous notions, will feel that they have attained the *ne plus ultra* of inquiry, Truth; and it is under the influence of such feelings that I now put pen to paper on an article, where it will, I trust, be said that I have not only hit the mark myself, but have led the learned, should any such peruse it, into a new track; where truths will start up at every step, if they will only look at things first and then at words, instead of neglecting both, as the Germans and their admirers are wont to do.

“What is the origin and meaning of the names we are in the habit of giving to the Days of the Week?” is the question propounded by Mr. Hare; and as nobody has answered it—for the dissertation, which he had prepared, but postponed to a future number of that journal, has never, I be-

\* Carranza drew up a list of two hundred suspected Spaniards, who had fled to Germany and Flanders. (p. 413.)

† The Dict. Historique of M. Beauvois has misprinted it 1568.

lieve, appeared, nor has the subject, as far as I know, been taken up by any other scholar—I will devote to it as many lines as a German would pages, and after all leave the question not only as obscure as ever, but overloaded with a mass of misplaced learning, which it would take one man's life to collect, and another to sift the wheat from the chaff.

Strange as the assertion will no doubt appear to Mr. Hare and his idol Ideler, whose "Handbuch der Chronologie" seems, as far as book-learning can go, to have exhausted the subject, all the facts on this question are contained, as the Iliad was said to be, in a nut-shell; an enigma, by-the-by, which I would recommend to a Welcker to solve, if I thought there was the least chance of his hitting upon the truth with greater success than he has met with in unfolding the trilogies, that never existed, of Æschylus.

The days of the week, we are told, are called respectively after the Sun, and Moon, and four deities, Tuis, Woden, Thor, and Freya in the Northern mythology, answering to Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, and Venus, worshipped by the Romans, to which is to be added Saturn, common to both systems.

Now, as the whole seven are at the same time the names of the sun and six planets, we may fairly assume as a fact, what has been handed down by tradition, that each day was supposed to be under the influence of, or in some way connected with, the planet after which it was named. This idea is confirmed in a very marked manner by finding, as observed by Mr. Hare, p. 69, that the same discrepancy, which exists in assigning Tuesday and Wednesday to Mars and Mercury, is found in the arrangements of the planets themselves; a fact that enables us to understand why in the Northern mythology Mercury was said by some to be the father, and by others the son of Woden, according, no doubt, as his day preceded or followed that of the other deity.

Of this connexion between the names of the days of the week, and of those of the planets, no trace is to be found antecedent to the time of Dio Cassius; and all we can learn from him is, that

the Romans followed the Egyptians in this respect; for, as to the two reasons which he has assigned for the origin of the custom, both will be rejected equally, as soon as the truth is brought to light.

The solution then of the riddle is to be found in the discovery of the fact, that in the country where the Sun was worshipped under the title of ΜΕΙΘΡΑΣ, it had been remarked that it performed its apparent annual revolution in 365 days; that each year brought with it four seasons marked by peculiar events; and that, as the moon completed her revolution in 28 days, the number 7 was the nearest integral common measure of the two periods of 365 and 28 days. Accordingly, to perpetuate the knowledge of these facts the word ΜΕΙΘΡΑΣ was formed, consisting of 7 letters; and, as each letter had a numerical value, their whole sum amounted to 365.

For	M = 40
	E = 5
	I = 10
	Θ = 9
	Ρ = 100
	Α = 1
	Σ = 200
	<hr/>
	365
	<hr/>

With regard to the letters taken, independent of their numerical value, in the first syllable ΜΕΙ lies hid a portion of ΜΕΙΣ, a word found once in Herodotus ii. 82; where he tells us that the Egyptians had defined to which of the gods each month and day belonged; but, as he uses in the oblique cases *μην-ος*, it is fair to infer that *μεις\** was the sacred and not demotic word. Be this, however, as it

\* The word *μεις* is found in a gloss omitted in the editions of Hesychius, but preserved in the solitary Ven. MS. collated by Schow; where after *Μειραξ παϊς* is written *Μυς' μην*, which Meineke on Cratin. *Δραπετις* p. 47, has properly corrected into *Μεις' μην*, and might have referred to Arcadius de Accent. p. 135, *μεις' ὁ μην*; and to Suidas, *Μεις' μην, Λιολικος*; nor is he aware that *μειραξ* is derived from *μειραξ*, just as *μην-ις* is from *μην* and for a similar reason too, but which it is unnecessary to detail at present.

may, it is evident that *μει*, if applied to the Moon, would mean a month; if to the Sun, it might mean a season; just as *ώρα* (*hora*) in Homer, and even to the time of Thucydides, signified a season; but in its Latin form *hora*, only the part of a day; while, strange to say, the German *jahr*, a corruption of *hora*, means, in its simple form, "a year," but in its compound one a season, as shewn by the English *wint-er*, a corruption of *wind-jahr*; and in like manner the word "annus" in

Latin means both "a year" and "a day," as remarked by Mr. Hare in p. 40, for, he might have added, it meant merely "a circle," as proved by "annulus," a ring.

Having thus shewn that, as the first syllable MEI is applicable to both the sun and moon, it meant originally merely a period of time, I proceed to prove that the second syllable ΟΡΑΣ is made up of letters, the initials respectively of four words descriptive of the four seasons; thus,

Θ	is the first letter of	Θ-ερος	— warmth	i. e. summer.
Ρ	—————	Ρ-οια	— pomegranate	— autumn.
Α	—————	Α-νεμος	— wind	— winter.
Σ	—————	Σ-πορος	— sowing	— spring.

With regard to the things thus taken as descriptive of the four seasons, the English language can exhibit similar phenomena in the case of winter; the Latin and Greek in the case of autumn; and the Greek and English in the case of spring. Thus winter is evidently a corruption of "wind-jahr;"† and, while the Romans had their Pomona, "apple-deity," who presided over the autumn, i. e. "increase time," the Greek described the same season of the year by *Οπωρα*, which means literally *σπονδρα*, the season of juice, especially of the grape. Hence we find in Hesychius, *Οπωρα* — το μετοπωρον κυριως η σταφυλη; who, perhaps, had in mind Eurip. *Fragm.* Inc. 143. = 96 Dind. *Θερος τε μηνος χειματος τε τεσσαρας, Φιλης δ' οπωρας δαπτυχους προς τ' ισους*, a passage the more remarkable as it shews that the four seasons were not equally divided; while, since the pomegranate was sacred to Ceres, who presided over the harvest, one can easily understand why the autumn should be

called by the name of a fruit which ripens at that time of the year. Lastly, as regards the word *σπορος*, "sowing," applied to the spring, it may be compared with *ποα*, literally "grass," as that season is described by Rhianus in the line *Χειματα τε ποιας τε δυω και εικοσι πασας*, and by Callimachus in the verse *Αιγυπτος προπαριουθεν επ' εννεα καρφερο ποιας*; and even to this day the word "grass" is used to designate the spring by cattle-breeders: who speak of a horse as being of a certain age last or next grass; and by a similar metaphor *αμυρος*, literally "the act of reaping," means, likewise, "the time of reaping," as shewn by Hesychius *Αμυρος θερισμος — καιρος*. Hence, too, we meet with *δεκασπορο χρονος* in Eurip. *Tro.* 20, "ten-sowing time," to signify a period of ten years, and *αρορον*, literally "ploughing," a single year, in Soph. *Trach.* 69.

It will, perhaps, be objected to this theory, that as Θ, the initial letter of *θερος*, summer, follows immediately the letters MEI, expressive of a period of time, the year would thus begin with the summer. And so the civil year did at Athens, and so does the academical year at our Universities; and so I suspect the agricultural year did in Egypt, dependent as works of husbandry were upon the rising of the Nile, which takes place in summer.

Granting it, however, to be not merely probable, but positively certain, that the letters, of which the word MEI-ΟΡΑΣ is composed, were selected for the purpose I have suggested, yet this proves nothing as to the connection

† As connected with the fact of "winter" being derived from "wind-jahr," it may be stated that (Lydus de Mensibus, iv. p. 58) Bekk. says that about the eighteenth of the kalends of February the *ανεμομαχια* "wind-contest" began, according to the *Ephemeris* of Varro; which seems to have been modelled on the *Ημεραι* of the Pseud-Hesiod, and was itself the model of the Christian *Ephemeris*, lately published from a Catalan MS. in the *Notices et Extraits des MSS.* t. xiv. p. 17—24.



which exists between the names of the planets and of the days of the week.

To this I reply that, since according to Herodotus ii. 82, each day had its own deity amongst the Egyptians, just as in the Roman Catholic calendar every day has its own saint, it will

not be difficult to discover in the letters ΜΕΙΘΡΑΣ the initials of four of the names of the deities, who presided respectively over each day, and after whom the planets were called.

Thus :

M	is the first letter of	Μηνη	—	Moon-day.
E	_____	Ερμης	—	Mercury-day.
I	may be the first letter of	Ισις		
Θ	is the first letter of	Θοθ	—	Jupiter-day.
P	_____	Ρεα	—	Rhea-day.
A	may be the first letter of	Αρου-ηρις		
Σ	_____	Σαρ-Αρις		

With regard to the three doubtful days and their corresponding deities and planets, it is a remarkable fact, as we learn from Pseud-Aristot. Περὶ Κοσμου, quoted by Mr. Hare, p. 71, that it was not decided what was the proper name of the planets Mercury, Mars, and Venus respectively; for they were called by some Apollo, Hercules, and Juno. For myself I cannot help thinking that, as there are three male deities, so there ought to be three female likewise and one destructive; and in that case it would be easy to consider I as the initial letter of Ισις. For it appears from Pausanias, ii. 34, that there was at Corinth a temple of Isis, in the αγορά of Mercury; and naturally so, for according to Plutarch, de Isid. ii. p. 355, F. where he is speaking of the five days which were added to complete the year, and were called respectively Osiris, Orus, Typho, Isis, and Nephthys, Isis is said to be the daughter of Mercury; from whence it would appear that the day over which she presided followed the day of Mercury; just as we find in Soph. Trach. 96, that the night which precedes a day is said to bring forth the sun of that day. In confirmation of my notion that Tues-day was sacred to Isis, it may be stated that a part of the word "Is-is" is still visible in Tu-is, the very Saxon deity from whom that day derived its name, but of whose attributes nothing is known for certain; at least if any reliance is to be placed on "Verstegan's Restitution," and Jamieson's "Hermes Scythicus;" and hence we may fairly conjecture that Tu-Is is in fact Two-Is; where "Tu" would be the mean

between the Latin "Duo" and the Northern "Two."

With regard to the letter Σ, it is probably the initial of Σαρ-Αρις, who will thus answer to the Κρονος of the Greeks and the Saturn of the Romans and Scandinavians. For Plutarch, ii. p. 361, E. identifies, on the authority of Archemachus of Eubæa, Sarapis with Pluto; who was only another form of Saturn, as shewn by the character of destroyer applied to both, and whose symbol was a scythe. If then Sarapis the destroyer, who must have been of no sex, because a destructive power cannot be a creative one, were the last deity of the week, the one preceding must have been a male deity; and if so, it was probably Αρουηρις; who, says Plutarch, ii. p. 355, E. was identified with the Apollo of the Greeks; and, as he was said to have been born of Isis and Osiris (the latter the same as Thoth) while his parents were still in the womb of Rhea, it is pretty clear that the fiction had reference to the days of the week, or rather to those of the creation, of which the days of the week were supposed to perpetuate the memorial, just as we find it is actually narrated in the Genesis of Moses.

The learned, if such there really be, in the lost language of Egypt, will probably smile when I express my belief that the word Αρου-ηρις is merely a Greek compound, and means "Spring-ploughing," from Αρ-ου "to plough," and ηρι "in the spring." At least a deity so called would properly precede Σαρ-Αρις, who, it appears from Plutarch, ii. p. 375, F. was the power that presided over the wind;

and as the rites of Sarapis were celebrated at Rome on May 6, with all the joyousness of May-day doings in the time of our forefathers, it is easy to see the origin of the English saying,

March winds, April showers,  
Bring forth May flowers.

Of course I am aware that, as it never rains in Egypt,\* the allusion to April showers seems to destroy at once the idea just started. But the similar phenomenon of flowers springing up after fertilising floods is to be seen there; nor need we wonder at finding the deity, who presided over the wind, thus following the one who presided over spring-ploughing, when we know that the ploughing preceded the overflowing of the Nile, which is always accompanied by the Etesian, i.e. yearly wind.

Nor am I ignorant that by the proposed arrangement the Egyptian deities, corresponding to the Sun and Saturn of the Scandinavian mythology, are made to change places. But the passages quoted by Mr. Hare in p. 69, from Macrobius, Cicero, and Plato are sufficient to shew a similar discrepancy in the arrangement of the planets. And were the fact otherwise, yet, as the planetary week was introduced into the national calendar after Constantine had embraced Christianity, the alteration was made designedly, in order that the Christian week might begin with the day on which, according to Justin Martyr, Apolog. i. 67, the Resurrection took place; and which, as being sacred to the sun, became a type of the light which the religion of Christ was destined to shed; and ought not to commence, as formerly, with Saturday, the Sabbath of the Antichristian Jews, and which was sacred to Sarapis and Saturn, both of whom were the types of the prince of darkness. But, be the motives what they might, the fact of the alteration being made by Constantine is distinctly stated by Nicephorus in his praise of that prince, as Politianus was the first to notice in his Miscellan. cap. viii. in Gruter's Fax Artium, i. p. 19.

If then the theory I have started be not a probability merely but the real

truth, Mr. Hare's must fall to the ground; when, misled perhaps by Herodotus, who says that the Greeks got from the Babylonians their knowledge of dividing the day into twelve hours, Mr. Hare comes to the conclusion that the planetary week is to be traced not to Egypt but Chaldea; and with a similar want of success has he tried his critical powers upon two passages of Euripides and Æschylus; where, from his putting more faith in the absurdities of Hermann than in the learning, taste, and acuteness of Valckenaer, he has fallen into errors he would otherwise have avoided. This, however, may perhaps form the subject of another article. At present I will confine myself to two fresh proofs of words, descriptive of a year, being formed of letters, whose value as numerals makes up the number of days in the year.

Thus in the case of the word *ενιαυτος*, if we omit the noun-ending *ος*, there will remain *ενιαυτ*. Now, since *αυτ-ος* is one of the words originally written with the digamma, thus, *αFτ-ος*, and is still pronounced by the modern Greeks as if it were written *ατος*, it is fair to infer that *ενιαυτ-ος* was pronounced originally *ενιαφτος*, and written with the digamma *ενιαFτ-ος*. Again, as F was in the old Greek, as it still is in the Latin, alphabet the sixth letter, its numerical value was 6; and this is shewn by the fact that, when it was lost as a letter, its place as a numeral was supplied by *ς*; while a fraction was represented by writing the letter expressing the denominator at the side of the one indicating the numerator, and thus  $\frac{1}{5}$  would be expressed by  $\alpha | F$ .

This being premised, it will be seen that the numerals in *ενιαFτ* are equal to  $365 \frac{1}{5}$ , for

$\epsilon$	=	5
$\nu$	=	50
$\iota$	=	10
$\alpha   F$	=	$\frac{1}{5}$
$\tau$	=	300
		365 $\frac{1}{5}$

Now as the word *ενιαFτ-ος* is found in Homer, it is evident that, antecedent to the time when he is said to have flourished, not only was it known

\* It does rain sometimes in Egypt. *Ed. GEN. MAG. VOL. XX.*

what is the exact number of days and hours in the year, but the knowledge of the fact was perpetuated in a way so as never to be lost; at least if persons would only look at things and not merely at words; and, instead of reading a great deal and thinking a little, choose rather to think a great deal and to read a little. For, by following the clue furnished by *ενιαφ-ος*, a friend discovered that *ερος*, another Greek word for a year, and which was originally written *Feros*, as shewn by the Elean Inscription, and, previous to the discovery of that curious document, by the Latin word *vetus*, contains, after throwing off the noun-ending *ος*, three letters *F, ε, τ*, whose numerical values are respectively 6, 5, 300, still making 365, but in an inverted order; from whence it may be inferred that, though the letters were taken correctly, they were designedly arranged incorrectly, no doubt with the view of misleading those who might attempt, Theseus-like, without the aid of Ariadne's thread, to enter the labyrinth of the mystery.

It will be confessed, however, that, despite all the endeavours of the inventor of the secret to conceal the principle on which the words were formed, it has been my lot to discover it; and, by following the clue furnished by *ΕΝΙΑΦ-ος* and *FET-ος*, I can explain why the month answering to February, which, says Plutarch, l. p. 72 A. Numa intercalated, was called *MEP-KH-ΔΙΝΟΣ* by the priests, who, as stated in l. p. 735 E. alone knew how to reconcile the solar with the lunar year. For, since the latter period is less than the former by a month of 29 days, it is evident that by *MEP-KH-ΔΙΝΟΣ* was meant,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MEP} &= \begin{cases} \text{a portion of time, the} \\ \text{root of MEP-ος.} \end{cases} \\ \text{K} &= 20 \\ \text{H} &= 8 \\ \text{ΔΙΝΟΣ} &= \text{a revolution.} \end{aligned}$$

Hence *MEP-KH-ΔΙΝΟΣ* meant a revolution of 28 portions of time. But as the more exact period is 29 days, the word would have been *MEP-KΘ-ΔΙΝΟΣ*, had it been possible according to the genius of the language to pronounce *Θ* before *Δ*; while, strange to say, since in every leap year the intercalated month consists of 30 days,

the word would be also *MEP-KI-ΔΙΝΟΣ*, where *K* would = 20 and *I* = 10; and hence we can understand why in the two passages of Plutarch the same word is written with both *H* and *I*; and as Dio Cassius testifies in xliii. 26, that the months were 30 days long at Alexandria, it is probable that *MEP-KI-ΔΙΝΟΣ* was the Egyptian word carried to Italy by Pythagoras, and adopted by Numa.

With regard to *MEP*, it is still seen in the English sum-mer, *i. e.* "sun-part" of time, and the Greek *H-MEP-A*, which probably meant originally the eighth part of a day—for *H* is "eight" and *MEP* is "a portion" of time; which, when the day was divided into watches of 3 hours long, was fixed upon as one period; since in 3 hours the sun seems to describe an arc subtending an angle of 45°.

Nor is it less strange to find with respect to *ΔΙΝΟΣ*, that, while a part of the word is seen in the Saxon *ODIN*, a deity called *ΔΙΝΟΣ* is said in Aristoph. Nub. 379, to have displaced Jupiter; a fiction evidently founded on the fact, that when Meton promulgated his Cycle, and Anaxagoras his Cosmogony, both of whom are ridiculed by the comic poet for their respective theories, it was stated that *ΔΙΝΟΣ*, literally a "revolution," was anterior to the existence and superior to the power of Jupiter.

Thus then have I arrived, I frust, at the truth respecting the origin and meaning of various words connected with, and descriptive of, different periods of time; and it only remains for me to add in confirmation of my theory respecting *MEI*, that, according to Plutarch, l. p. 72, the Egyptian year was originally of one month, but afterwards of four, or rather, as I suspect, four seasons, as shewn by the four letters *Θ, Ρ, Λ, Σ*.

On reading over this article to a friend, I was referred by him to the Celtic Druids and Anacalypsis of Godfrey Higgins; who has remarked, I find, that the letters *ΜΙΘΡΑΣ* make up the number 365; but he conceives that the more correct form is *ΜΙΘΡΑΣ*, which make up only 360.

I find too from an article in the Monthly Magazine for July 1838, p. 56, that Martorelli in his "Dissertatio de Regia Theca Calamaria," Neapol.

1756, refers to Andrew Rivet's *Dissertat. de Origin. Sabbat. ss. 5*, who, he says, has quoted from an unedited author the passage following.—Οἱ περὶ Ζωροαστρῆν καὶ Ὑστασπῆν Χαλδαῖοι καὶ Λιγυπτῖοι ἀπ' ἀριθμοῦ τῶν πλανητῶν ἐν ἑβδομαδί ταῖς ἡμέραις ἀνελάβον: which is taken from the identical work of Planudes, to which Baptista Egnatius refers in his *Racemationes*, ss. 21, (in Gruter, *Fax Art. I. p. 345.*) a fact apparently not known to Mr. Hare; who has, however, correctly remarked, that Planudes probably obtained his information from Lydus de *Mens. II. 3—11.*

I take this opportunity of stating that the article in the *Monthly Magazine* is merely a literal translation from the work of Martorelli; which Mr. E. H. Barker used to prize as a mine of recondite learning, and of which perhaps the only copy in England was in his possession; but what became of it after his death, I have never been able to learn.

Camden Town. GEORGE BURGESS.

P. S. If *μην*, the Greek word for a month, were once written, as it was pronounced by the Dorians, *μαν*, it would denote a period of 91 days, the nearest integral number representing

a quarter of the year. For  $\mu = 40$ ,  $\alpha = 1$ , and  $\nu = 50$ ; together  $40 + 1 + 50 = 91$ .

N.B. After the preceding was in type I turned to Censorinus de *Die Natali*, § 19, and found in the notes of Haver-camp mention made of various ancient authors who speak of the year as consisting of 365 days; and that Varro, Pliny, Diodor. Sic., Macrobius, Proclus, and Suid. in *Ἡλιος*, say that the Egyptians reckoned days as years; while Godfrey Higgins was the first, I believe, to remark, that the word ΝΕΙΑΟΣ makes up the number 365: for  $N = 50$ ;  $E = 5$ ;  $I = 10$ ;  $\Lambda = 30$ ;  $O = 70$ ; and  $\Sigma = 200$ ; in all 365. Nor is this to be wondered at. For, as the rising of the Nile takes place annually about the rising of the dog-star, it was only natural that the name of the river should indicate a number equal to the days of the year. I have likewise stumbled upon the well-known passage in Tacit. *Germ. § 2*, "*Celebrant carminibus antiquis.—Tuiskonem Deum terra editum et filium Mannum, originem gentis Conditoremque.*" But unless I am egregiously mistaken Tacitus wrote "*Tuiscam nomine Deam Terra editam.*" for thus Tuisca would be, like Juno the daughter of Rhea, another name for earth.

## ON THE PROPORTIONS OF CHURCHES IN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

(With a Plate.)

IN this church-building age it were well if any, even the least, improvement could be suggested, which would unite all possible sitting space with that symmetry and beauty which should never be disregarded in a structure dedicated to the Giver of all Good. Perhaps the suggestion of such improvement by one who has no technical skill in architecture, or personal knowledge of any architect, might be received with more indulgence than if it came from one of the profession; for a mere amateur can have no object in view but the supposed amelioration of those sacred and beautiful edifices.

To explain my proposed plan, I must remark that there is a singular difference in the general rule by which specimens of the Gothic and Grecian

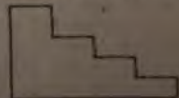
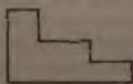
styles\* are respectively estimated. In judging a Grecian building it has been usual to look at it as a whole, at the general proportion, the contour, the grouping; whereas, in criticising a Gothic church, it is usual to regard it principally, if not entirely, by the details. Thus in viewing such buildings as St. Martin's in the Fields, St. George's Hanover Square, or any of the modern churches built on the same plan, the chief attention would be given to the relative size of the parts, the due proportion of height to breadth, the precise dimensions of the portico, and the figure formed by the whole. But when a critic views a Gothic church his attention appears to be at

\* These terms are used only in the popular sense.

once occupied by the parts, the date and consistency of style, the character of the doors, windows, and pillars, the richness and propriety of the various ornaments; and if these be approved you would seldom hear any remark respecting the figure and proportions of the whole. The propriety and richness of the details would almost ensure the critic's encomiums, even when the general figure of the building and the proportion of its divisions are deformity itself: the tower, perhaps, meanly slender, or clumsily broad, the body thick and heavy, or elongated like a high wall. In short, it appears as if the Gothic style were considered as almost exempted from the criterion, which is the *sine quâ non* in Grecian art. Now it would be difficult, I think, Sir, to assign an adequate reason for the disregard of that important requisite *proportion of the whole* in the one style, which we so highly estimate in the other. It is true that the simplicity in the form of a Grecian church makes a deviation from the just proportion more conspicuous; but, although there is a greater latitude for variety of contour in the Gothic style, there must be in all the forms adopted one just standard of proportion, from which every deviation is a real detriment, whether it be regarded or not. It is, probably, this want of attention to contour in our old churches (for it is not disregarded in new erections) which has caused what appears to me to be a great defect, in most of them. I will now endeavour to explain what I mean by this charge, and, as I have never heard any one make the same complaint, I must defend the singularity of my judgment by an appeal to some general principles of the beautiful in form.

Officiating many years since in a church, which I generally approached from the due south, the long side of the building was often strongly marked against the sky, exhibiting (as most churches do) this step-like figure on the horizon. It struck me that this figure was a singular deviation from all that we in general deem symmetrical in art. It appears to be in absolute repugnance to that partiality which we always manifest for the ir-

regularly pyramidal in any single group, and a building consisting of parts forms a group. Nay, so natural is this partiality that we require something of this contour (divested of course of all apparent artifice) even in objects which are moveable. What painter designing a single group, whether of people or cattle, would not dispose them in this figure well concealed? And if in moveable objects, subject to all variety of positions, we love this arrangement, can it be questioned but that it is more indispensable to the real beauty of a group that is stationary? In applying this principle to our churches the widest scope should of course be allowed for the great difference in the various classes of those buildings. In the highest class, the cathedral, this principle is exhibited triumphantly. In our glorious Gothic cathedrals, and in the two noblest Grecian buildings in the world, St. Peter's and St. Paul's churches, the irregularly pyramidal is seen in absolute perfection. Now it is by no means desirable that churches of inferior character should resemble little cathedrals. There would not only be an exceeding poverty of design in such limitation of form, but the effect (when sometimes seen) is bad just in proportion to the diminutive size of the building. But this figure being thus monopolized by the aristocracy among the churches, it follows that we have no resource in the construction of the rest, but to deviate from this figure as little as we can, and this is all the novelty that my proposed principle can claim, and not even that, for many churches are built according to the plan I would recommend. All I contend for is that it should be *universal*. I would in no case have a chancel lower than the body or nave of the church. Let us again view the unsightly figure made by this depression of the height of the chancel. The height and the weight are all on one side. It is as if a painter were to delineate a family group according to their stature. In a few old churches (as East Ham, in Essex,) there is a second chancel, and another step in the contour, thus. A person must have a



W  
E  
L  
C  
O  
M  
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A  
G  
A  
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N



A VILLAGE CHURCH WITH THE USUAL LOW CHANCEL.



A TOWN CHURCH WITH THE USUAL LOW CHANCEL.



A VILLAGE CHURCH WITH ONE KIND OF EQUAL CHANCEL.



A TOWN CHURCH WITH AN EQUAL CHANCEL.





strong taste for the irregular who could view this as the figure of a group without displeasure.

It is extremely difficult to account for the general acquiescence in less objectionable examples of the step-like form. Is it that from associating this figure from infancy with the sacred and beautiful in these edifices, we unconsciously decide that this is the true, proper, and beautiful figure for a church,—that it ought not, nay could not with consistency, have been built in any other form? I can imagine no other reason for the complacency with which it is regarded. If so this may be called an acquired or artificial taste, received on trust and in absolute contradiction to the principles of the picturesque, manifested in judging almost every other work of art. The motive for the depression of the chancel appears to be inexplicable; for it by no means follows that, because there were to be three divisions in the early churches, in imitation of the Roman basilica, (converted into Christian temples,) there must be a decline in the height of the chancel. Nothing in the requisites of the interior could have suggested such a decline. On the contrary, it might have been expected that that which was esteemed (especially at that early period) the most sacred part of the edifice, the locality of the altar, would rather have risen under the eye when the congregation turned in peculiar reverence to the most holy place. How frequently,

on the contrary, do we find a fine roof of wood richly carved terminate with the nave, and succeeded by a low white-washed ceiling over the chancel, not from economical motives, for there is generally in that lower building more ornament and expense displayed than in any other part of the church. Would then the elevation of the chancel *above* the nave be desirable? It is true it would present a much better balanced outline externally than even the equal height which is advocated; but in all instances in which I have seen it, and there are many in the kingdom, the effect is peculiarly heavy and displeasing, and in the interior the roof, however beautiful, would be partially hidden from the body of the church.

But in rejecting the pyramidal figure as pre-occupied, and that of the elevated chancel as heavy, and the depressed chancel as step-like and unbalanced, there is no other alternative but the equal height of the nave and chancel; and, however awkward and unsightly this would appear, and does appear, in churches with a long chancel or chantry attached to the nave, yet, in churches of a proper proportion, this has a noble effect, as in Blithborough church, Suffolk, which, if it had a more dignified tower, would be a perfect model of a second or third class church. The beauty of the equal chancel is there very favourably exhibited, as shewn in the annexed representation.



But, supposing that there is no existing specimen of such an equal height that would not be deemed somewhat

too long, yet it should be remembered that, under present circumstances, there is no fear that any chancel should

be built which contains a greater space than that which propriety and decency require to surround the precincts of the altar, all possible room being appropriated to the increasing population. A chancel of such a moderate size, attached to the roof of the nave, need never present a whole of undue length; for, if much room were required, a side aisle or aisles would certainly be added.

What I would propose then is, that, in every instance, instead of the old depressed chancel, or the modern shed at the east end, the chancel should be of the same height, and under the same roof as the nave, distinguished from it by the following internal and external divisions: In the interior a more rich and massy rib of the roof, where it is of wood, meeting some corresponding projections from the side-walls, would form the frame of the chancel without obstructing the view, or a light arch, where the roof is plain, projecting as little as possible from the sides, or a light screen, or side ornaments only, would mark the commencement of the chancel. If the church had aisles, which terminate with the nave, then a fine effect would be produced, I think, both in the interior and exterior, by carrying the side windows of the chancel (if any) as high as the east window at the end: this would strongly distinguish the chancel from the nave; but it is not indispensable to the plan. The east window should, of course, form an object worthy of its conspicuous station. In the larger churches a rich bay window (Gothic of course, for I am not speaking of any Grecian church) has a noble effect, and, with the other distinctions of the chancel, would form in the interior that which seems so much wanted in that portion of the usual buildings,—a bold and beautiful climax.

Viewed from without, a chancel projecting beyond the aisles might be distinguished further by a little more ornament or weight in the parapet than in that of the nave, by a light spiral campanile or cross just above the arch which separates the chancel from the nave; in which decorations variety might be displayed according to the character of each of these edifices.

I have nothing more to add to a plan (which, as I have said, involves no other novelty than the entire rejection of all decrease of height in the chancel) but to exhibit, by the following outlines, the effect of these arrangements compared with the usual forms. These examples are for the most part imaginary, but they are such as appeared to explain the proposed alteration in three classes of churches, distinct from each other.

I have only to add, Sir, that if any of your Correspondents would be so obliging as to suggest a cause for the almost universal custom of depressing the chancel, or shew that it is not a defect in point of symmetry or beauty, or suggest another mode of counteracting the deformity, if acknowledged, I shall be the first to offer him my sincere thanks.

Yours, &c. G. C.

*Reply to the questions proposed by G. C.*

IN the records of church-building, from the earliest ages of Christianity to the present time, no reason whatever seems, during any period, to have been assigned *why* the height of the chancel should be inferior to that of the nave.

At first, Pagan temples were, in some instances, converted into Christian churches; and so also, perhaps, more frequently, were the basilicæ, or halls of justice. Many new churches were likewise built, sometimes after the models of the temples, but, for the most part, on the plan of the basilicæ.

The noblest temples of antiquity had no appendages corresponding in form with our chancels; and if the roofs of these, being usually lower than those of the naves, have been copied from any ancient examples, they must have been erected during the rapid decline of architecture. There is no express authority for such a construction, and, as it is contrary to that of our cathedrals, so likewise should the practice be abandoned in all future parochial churches and chapels.

The habit in question may have arisen, without due consideration, in these north-western parts of Europe. If so, we still come to the same conclusion.

Chancels, like ours, are unusual

beyond the Alps; for there the most frequent plan of the sanctuary, as in the early ages, is the *apsis*, in which form was the tribune of the basilica.

Although the tribune was the most important part of the basilica, it may not have been rigidly required to be equal in height with the body of the hall, especially if the usual Italian mode of roofing a semi-circular building be considered.

Vastly more important is the most holy part of a Christian church; and, whatever may have been the practice of the early times of Christianity, or however the height of the sanctuary, with reference to that of the nave, may have been thought immaterial (and it seems to be so considered by the Church of Rome at the present day), we are by no means bound to follow them in this particular. The height is certainly more becoming when equal than when it is depressed.

It has been said that, in several of the Suffolk churches, the chancel is of equal height with the nave. If the saying be true, they differ in this respect from the churches in general of England and Wales.

The parish church of Camberwell having been of late destroyed by fire, one set of designs for rebuilding it was *professedly* drawn after the manner of some of the handsomest churches in Suffolk. The chancel, of moderate and well-proportioned length, was a continuation of the nave in height and width, but it had no extension of the aisles attached to the latter. Outwardly, the eastern termination of the aisles marked the commencement of the chancel, the side-windows of which, though not equal in height to those of the aisles and clerestory of the nave, taken together, were yet loftier than the windows of the former. Inwardly, where the nave and its aisles terminated, the entrance of the chancel was marked by a graceful and lofty arch. Its floor was on an ascent of two easy steps, and the communion table was to have been placed on an elevation of four similar steps above this portion of the church. A large and appropriate window adorned the eastern wall.

A square tower was at the west-end of the nave, to which it was equal in width; a handsome porch projected

from the second division of the south front, counting from the west, and a northern door was opposite to it.

In point of style, this design accorded with that of the earliest part of the fifteenth century; and, as well as every other by the same architect, (Mr. R. C. Carpenter,) may be ranked among the very best adoptions, in these days, of the purest English models.

SAXON.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 28.

IT is rather singular that only one copy of the first edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* has hitherto been discovered. The second edition, as mentioned by Mr. Allie, (in your Sept. Magazine, p. 261,) is in the British Museum, 12mo., but without any illustrations. The following is a copy of the title-page: "The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to come: delivered under the Similitude of a Dream, wherein is discovered the manner of his setting out, his dangerous journey, and safe arrival at the desired country. By John Bunyan. The Second Edition with Additions. 'I have used similitudes.' Hosea xii. 10. Licensed and Entred according to Order. London: Printed for Nath. Ponder, at the Peacock in the Poultry, near Cornhil, 1678." It commences on the third page with the Author's Apology for his Book. "When at first I took my pen in hand," &c. This Apology occupies nine pages. Then immediately follows the Progress, "As I walk'd," &c. 276 pages; and it terminates, "Then I saw that there was a way to hell, even from the gates of heaven, as well as from the City of Destruction. So I awoke and found it was a dream." The second part, viz. the Progress of his Wife and Children, is not in this book. The third part, consisting of 155 pages, is inserted, but it is deemed spurious. At the end is an Account of Bunyan's Life and Actions, with his Elegy, printed in 1692, 44 pages.

Some conjecture has arisen as to what source Bunyan was indebted for the idea of publishing his singular romance.

It appears that William de Guilleville, a monk of Chanliz, composed in French metre, in 1310, the *Pilgrimage of Human Life*; then followed his

Pilgrimage of the Soul, and the Pilgrimage of Jesus Christ, which latter bears the date of 1358. This work was called "*Le Romant des trois Pélerinaiges*," and was, probably, the parent of the following books:—

Bishop Simon Patrick's Parable of the Pilgrim's Journey to Jerusalem, written to a Friend; published in London, 1665, 4to. And,

Richard Bernard's "*Isle of Man*, or the Legal Proceedings in Man-shire against Sin, wherein, by way of a continued allegory, the chief Malefactors disturbing both Church and Commonwealth are detected and attacked, with their arraignment and judicial trial according to the laws of England." The first edition is dated May 28, 1627. In 1683 it had gone through 16 editions in 12mo., and contained 218 pages.

The late Dr. Southey, in his 8vo. edition of the Pilgrim's Progress in 1830, remarks, that the "*Isle of Man*" was a cheap and popular book in Bunyan's time, and, for its wit, spirit, and merit, as well as for the traits of the times with which it abounds, no doubt had a considerable effect upon the style of Bunyan's invention. And referring to the "*Pilgrimage of Human Life*," he says, "There is an occasional resemblance in the details, but the coincidences are such as the subject would naturally lead to, and the Pilgrim's Progress might have been exactly what it is, whether Bunyan had ever seen this book or not." This supposition, however, has been controverted by a celebrated writer, who is decidedly of opinion that Bunyan's work emanated from the romance of Guilleville, and not from Bernard's *Isle of Man*.

I have in my possession an illuminated MS. vellum copy (358 pages) of the French metrical romance of the Three Pilgrimages, by Guilleville, but nearly one half of the Pilgrimage of Human Life is lost. This, however, possibly might be supplied from an ancient printed copy of the whole in French metre which is now in the British Museum.

I am not aware that the Pilgrimages of *Human Life* and *Jesus Christ* have ever been translated into English. In my imperfect copy of the former the principal speakers are the Pilgrim,

Gluttony, Grace of God, Luxury, Our Lady, Youth, Tribulation, Mercy, Prayer, Infirmary, Death, &c. The *Pilgrimage of Jesus Christ* contains a regular narrative of Christ from his birth to his crucifixion, interspersed with dialogues, in which the speakers are the Pilgrim, King, Justice, Angels, Gabriel, Holy Ghost, Satan, Disciples, &c. &c.

Among the Cecil MSS. at Hatfield House, belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, is "*Y<sup>e</sup> Dreme of y<sup>e</sup> Pilgrimage of y<sup>e</sup> Soule*, translated out of Frensch into Englisch, w<sup>th</sup> som addition, y<sup>e</sup> yer of our Lord M<sup>l</sup>iiiij<sup>e</sup> and brittene." (1413.) This is a folio MS. on vellum, adorned with many humourously designed illuminations. Lydgate also translated it, and a MS. copy of his version is described in the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, art. 568.

The late Mr. Hone, in his "*Ancient Mysteries described*," says the Pilgrimage of the Soul was printed by Caxton in 1483, and that he had a French MS. from which Caxton's work was translated, with 56 coloured drawings interspersed, three of which are sections of hell, divided into compartments, conformably to the print by Wierix. Dr. Dibdin remarks that the work from which Caxton's is a translation was a prose composition of Gallôpes from the original French rhyme of Guilleville.

Caxton's book in the Brit. Mus. details the numerous singular incidents which are presumed to befall the soul in its progress after separation from the body, viz. its trial before St. Michael the Provost, and final sentence to Purgatory; a description of the pains of hell, and its inhabitants; the soul's release from Purgatory, and ascension to heaven, with a description thereof, &c. The work is comprised in 110 leaves, in which are fourteen poems. Some of the characters are, the Pilgrim, Cherubim, the Judge, Conscience, Guardian Angel, the Soul, the Body, Pride, the King, Virgin Mary, &c. &c.

There is also a copy in St. John's College, Oxford, of 106 leaves. Mr. Heber had an imperfect copy. See *Bibl. R. Smith*, 275, No. 90; *West*, No. 1874; *Rateliffe*, 1220; *Edwards's Catalogue*, 1790, No. 1324; and *MS. Bibl. Monro*, No. 3394, by W. de

Stanton, in the year 1416, with drawings in water colours. There are also other ancient copies still existing in the public libraries in France.

On the whole, as there appears little doubt that the works of Patrick, Bernard, and Bunyan, owe their origin to the Pilgrimages of W. de Guilleville, it remains to be considered whether a reprint of the French metre of the *Pilgrimage of Human Life*, with a literal English translation at the bottom of each page, is not a desideratum, and which might be readily accomplished by one of our literary societies.

Yours, &c. W. READER.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 26.

MANY of our antiquaries have doubted whether Philemon Holland's translation of Camden's "Britannia" was countenanced by Camden himself. The editor of "Original Letters of Eminent Men of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries," recently published by the Camden Society, has given substantial evidence that Camden's own maps accompanied Holland's translation, and that the work was published by Camden's bookseller.

The question, however, is placed entirely at rest by the following letter from Philemon Holland himself to Camden, preserved in the Museum in one of the Cottonian Manuscripts; whence it will be clearly seen that Camden took the pains to revise the sheets of Holland's translation as they gradually issued from the press, and that Holland consulted Camden upon every difficult passage.

Yours, &c. B. M.

[MS. Cotton. Jul. C. v. fol. 58.]

1609. My very good freind, M<sup>r</sup> Camden, It appeareth, now that my Translation of your Britannia is under the presse, that you have taken paines in perusing the written sheets, and that they mean to use you still in that kind. I must confesse now that I mistook in the 2 pag. the latter verse of the twain, as touching the true sense, for finding it without any comma, and knowing ther were many British Hands more, I made

comparison between our Britanny and all other British Isles; so that you have done me a pleasure in altering my latter verse. The printer should have done well to have printed your verse true, which I suppose went in this number,

[And, seek through Hands all, none may with British Isles compare.]

Let me I pray you be further beholden unto you in the copie new sent up: and namely in some few places here under noted, wherein I am not satisfied.

Pag. 181, lin. 46, Canonici,] whether a secular priest or regular? because to Canonicus els wher is added regularis, as pag. 349. I have in Colleges termed them secular, and in Monasteries regular. As you meet with such places beside, I pray correct them to your own sense.

239, lin. 2, DOMINVS AVGVSTINVS,] S<sup>r</sup> Austen or Lord Augustin, and so in DOMINVS HEVBERTVS in another place.

280, lin. 42, for Leckhamsted] I find written in my Latin copie over head [Thornton], by whose hand I know not, but it hath made me to doubt therof. And in truth that Latin copie which I followed in perusing my Translation, differeth from that which I went by in my Translation, but especially in that passage of Th'Earles of Richmond; which did put me to a new labour.

293, lin. 45, Lugubri Barbarorum divortio. I doubt that I misse the true sense.

335, 12, Infra Bannā Leucam. What I should call it properly I wote not. Yet in Leuca Brionij, yow interprete Leuca in the margin [The Lowy]. But what is Banna?

363, 3, Urbs est non exigua.] I suspect [non] because it followeth [nec sua frequentis celebranda.]

419, 20, Πυρογενή, και βρόμιον οὐ βρόμιον. 1. Spicigenam Bromon, haud Bromium,] I stick here, because of the comma and copulature in the Greek, but not in your Latin. May it please yow to supply that place with your English.

222. In the epitaphicall inscription of HENRY FITZ-ALAN,] I do not well conceive the author's meaning in the words, Sui generis ab Alani filio cognominatus,] nor in [MORINIS,] whether is ment PONTHEAU or PICARDIE generally taken? Nor yet in DOMUS REGIÆ PRÆFECTUS,] whether it be not the same that after ward SENescallus.

What els where shall occurre, let me intreat you to certify. Bold I am and

overbold. But your candor and love approved promiseth me thus much and more to. And so commending your selfe, your good studies and endeavors to God's blessing, I take my leave for this time. Coventry, 25 August, 1609.

Your loving and affectionate  
freind,

PH. HOLLAND.

MR. URBAN,

WERE it not that I have always highly esteemed your correspondent E. I. C. for his writings' sake, although I may not in every instance have agreed with him, I should scarcely have noticed the letter he has lately addressed to you. As far as it relates to my communication in the Magazine for June, it is illogical, inconclusive, and inaccurate. He appears to have written it either after too slight a perusal of my letter, or at a subsequent period merely from memory. He has, unintentionally, I imagine, misquoted me, misrepresented my obvious meaning, and has shewn a want of sufficient acquaintance with a part of the subject on which he has offered a decided opinion. I am able to defend what I have written, because I know every word of it to be true. I am not timid, as you well know; but being firmly attached to the Church of England, from a well-founded conviction, I feel no inclination to go beyond “the mind of the Church,” either to say less or more. This mind I have had more opportunities of studying than E. I. C. is aware of; and there is much that I trust may be satisfactorily proved to him, although he may not hitherto have been prepared to receive it. You are aware that I do not indulge at any time in unsubstantial fancies. I entertain the greatest respect for the zealous exertions of the Cambridge Camden Society. They have seen it expedient more than once candidly to use the pruning knife themselves; and therefore it may be supposed that the remarks of a well-wisher, rather than of an adversary, will have been favourably accepted.

Yours, &c. SAXON.

P.S. Since my communication was printed, a very judicious book on the subject has been published by the Bishop of Down and Connor. His Lordship's sentiments on “the mind

of the Church” perfectly agree with my own, and they are well deserving the serious attention of all persons who are interested in church architecture.

MR. URBAN,

SEVERAL eminent Biblical scholars (among whom I may particularly mention Dr. Pye Smith) unite in praising the works of the late Dr. Tittman, Lutheran Pastor, and superintendent at Dresden, especially his “*Meletemata Sacra*,” a commentary on St. John's Gospel, published at Leipzig in 1816, (8vo. pp. xxxiv. 724.) Without professing to dissent from their general praise, I offer the following remarks, in order to carry out an argument which the learned writer has imperfectly expressed.

On John, i. 29, *ἴδε ὁ ἀgnος τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ αἶψα τὴν ἀμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου*, he says, “Quando Christus Dominus appellatur *agnus*, *ferens peccata mundi*, manifesté intelligitur is, qui suscepturus esset in se peccata, sic, ut pœnas peccatorum lueret.” He then notices an objection, by whom raised he does not say, and to which he replies in only general terms. “Nec obstat, quod objicent nonnulli, appellari Dominum hoc loco *agnum*, *agnos* vero inter victimas piaculares non fuisse sufficit enim, *agnos* tamen fuisse; inter sacrificia; nec profecto improbabile est Ioannem nomine *agni* data opera usum fuisse loco *animalis* *cujusque*.” (P. 81.) He has too readily conceded that the lamb was not reckoned among piacular animals, probably having in his mind “the blood of bulls and goats,” as spoken of in the epistle to the Hebrews, c. x. v. 4, and on this same enumeration the objection itself appears to be founded.

It had escaped the objectors and the apologist, that the lamb, though not originally directed, in the case of the sin-offering, was nevertheless supposed in certain cases, and therefore allowed. Thus at Leviticus, iv. 32, it is said, “and if he bring a lamb (כֶּבֶד) for a sin-offering;” a permission probably given to suit the circumstances of the party, as the only *unblemished* animal he could provide might be a lamb. Further, at Lev. v. 6, 7, xiv. 12, 13, 24, 25, the lamb is designated as a sin-offering, or tres-

pass-offering.\* And in the second, fifth, and sixth of those places (or chap. v. 7, xiv. 24, 25,) the Hebrew term is *זֶבֶחַ*, the same as is used in Isaiah 53, 10, for "an offering for sin," which the LXX render by *περι ἁμαρτίας*, a piacular idiom answering to *θυσία περι ἁμαρτίας*. (See Stuart on the Hebrews, x. 6.) Perhaps it should be observed, that no stress can be laid on the sex of the animal, as though it is female at Lev. iv. 32, it is male at Lev. xiv. 12.

We may conclude, then, that LAMB is the fittest *general* term, as including the ideas of all sacrifices, whether piacular or paschal. To have said, with verbal precision, "the goat, the bullock, and the lamb of the world," would have been uselessly redundant; but St. Paul, when arguing closely on the imperfection of the Legal Sacrifices, confines his allusion to those which were specially offered on the great day of atonement, (Heb. ix. and x. Lev. xvi. 14, 15,) namely, the bullock and the goat. In the one case, too, it should be observed, Jesus is spoken of as an offering; in the other as a priest.

2. In a sermon of Lightfoot's preached before the House of Commons, March 29, 1643, from the text of Luke i. 17, and entitled, "Elias Redivivus," is a passage of singular beauty, superior to almost all, if not to all, of his other writings, in point of style.

"A deadlier hate could not be betwixt man and man than was of the Jew towards the Gentile . . . and yet when true religion cometh in and seizeth both the Jew and Gentile, the hate is forgotten, the feud is gone, and the deadly enemies are the nearest friends. Much like as it is reported concerning Cairo in Egypt, that if the plague rage never so much over-night that they die by thousands, yet, if the river Nilus come flowing in the next day, the mortality is ceased, and there dieth not one: even so it is with religion: be there never so much bitterness and heart-burning betwixt man and man, never so much contention and contestation betwixt neighbour and neighbour;

if the power of religion do but once flow in and seize them both, the plague is ceased, the malignity gone." (Works, Pitman's edition, vol. vi. p. 155.)

The sermon whence this passage is taken will not be found in the folio edition of his works; and if such passages occurred in the discourses which were omitted, the selection which was partly made by Bonnell could not have been a judicious one. Had this sentence been penned by Jeremy Taylor, it would have been regarded as one of his happiest thoughts. Whether it is physically correct in the effect it attributes to the inundation of the Nile, I cannot say, or from what source he is likely to have derived it. But who will not regret, after reading it, that he gave so much attention to Rabbinical literature, and so little to his own language.

There is a passage at the end of Fuller's answer to Heylin written in the spirit which Lightfoot commends.

"Let we therefore tender to you an expedient, in tendency to our neutral agreement. You know full well, sir, how in heraldry *two lioncels rampant endorsed* are said to be the emblem of two valiant men, keeping appointment and meeting in the field, but either forbidden [to] fight by their prince, or departing on terms of equality agreed between themselves. Whereupon turning back to back, neither conquerors nor conquered, they depart the field several ways (their stout stomachs not suffering them both to go the same way), lest it be accounted an injury one to precede the other. In like manner, I know you disdain to allow me your equal in this controversy between us; and I will not allow you my superior. To prevent future trouble let it be a drawn battle, and let both of us 'abound in our own sense,' severally persuaded of the truth of what we have written. Thus parting and going out back to back here (to cut off all contest about precedence), I hope we shall meet in Heaven face to face hereafter." (Appeal of Injured Innocence, ad finem.)

Mr. John Nichols, Fuller's latest editor, says, "I do not recollect to have read a letter in any language equal to this."

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

\* LXX. Lev. v. 6, ἁμναδα, xiv. 12, ἁμνον.



## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*A Satire upon Wolsey and the Romish Clergy. By William Roy.*  
Sine anno vel loco, pp. 144.

(Continued from p. 384.)

*W.*—Hath the Cardinall eny gay mansion?

*J.*—Grett palaces, without comparison,  
Most glorious of outwarde sight,  
And within decked poynt-device,  
More lyke unto a paradice  
Then an erthly habitacion.

*W.*—He commeth then of some noble stocke?

*J.*—His father coulde snatche a bullocke—  
A butcher by his occupacion.

Jeffery goes on to speak rather coarsely of the Cardinal's ill life, and of his natural children, and of his extortions.

Many a goode lady's joynter  
He engrosseth up in his cofer,  
Of the which some here to name,  
I reckon the Countes of Darby,\*  
With the Countes of Salisbury,  
Also the Duchess of Buckyngame.

Jeffery then proceeds to speak of the Bishops.

*W.*—What are the bishops divines?

*J.*—Ye, they can well skylle of wyne,  
Better than of devinite

Lawears they are of experience,  
And in cases agaynst conscience

They are parfeyt by practyse.

To forge excommunicacions

For tythes and decimacions,

Is their continuall exeroyse.

As for preacheinge they take no care,

They wolde se a course at an hare

Rather then to make a sermon,

To folowe the chase of wylde dere,

Passyng the tyme with joly chere,

Amonge theym all is common.

To playe at the cardes and dyce,

Some of theym are nothyng ayce,

Both at hasard and mom-chaunce.†

They dryncke in gage golden bolles

The bloude of poure simple soules,

Perishshyng for lacke of sustenaunce;

Their hongery cures they never teache,

Nor will soffre none wother to preache,

Bot soche as can lye and flatter,

Biddyng the beades after this rate—

“Ye shall praye for the goode estate

Of my lorde my master.”

From the Bishops he goes to the secular priests.

Fortune with prestes runneth on wheles,

So that some have after their heles

A scoare of yemen, taule and stoute,

Whom forto mayntayne ydely

They have benefices very many,

In the country there aboute.

I speake of the possessioners,‡

All tho' the mendicant orders

Are nothing lesse abhominable,

Whose lyyng is without laude,

Norrished in rapyne and fraude,

\* Anne, daughter of Lord Hastings, became a widow in 1521. See Collins, Art. Earl of Derby. Margaret Countess of Salisbury, beheaded 1541, widow of Edward Duke of Buckingham, v. Herbert, Hist. p. 98.

† “Mom-chaunce,” a game of hazard with dice, v. Warton's History of English Poetry, iii. 155, where this game is introduced at a banquet given by Wolsey at Whitehall.

‡ Possessors of monastic benefices.

Grounded on lesynges detestable.  
They are the Devil's messengers,  
And of Antichrist the members;  
Example of all perversitè.

They are ydols of flattery,  
And apostels of hypocrysy,  
Replenished with enormitè, &c.

Jeffery then returns to the subject of the Mass, and how much the priests will miss it, and what advantage it brought them.

Marchantes, passyng viages on farre,  
And soudiars, goyng forthe to warre,  
By the Masse are ofte preserved;  
Masse bryngeth synners to grace,  
And fendes awaye it doth chace.  
Above all thynges preferred;

Masse solemnisseth marriage,  
And kepeth people from damage,  
Causyng also wedder to be fayer;  
Masse maketh tame thynges of wylde,  
And helpeth wemen to be with chyilde,  
Thorowe assistance of the sayr, &c.

Wat. asks how the Nobles, who are wise and sage, are so beguiled; to which Jeff. answers, that they begin to see the delusion, and therefore the bishops have ordered

That no laye man do rede or loke  
In any frutfull Englysshe boke,  
Wholy Scripture concernyng.  
Their frantyke foly is so pevisse,  
That they contempne in Englysshe

To hear the Newe Testament.  
But as for tales of Robyn Hode,  
With wother jestes nether honest nor  
goode,  
They have none impediment, &c.

The conversation is now broken off by the necessity of preparing their master's dinner; but Wat. asks Jeff. first to sing him a song.

"First synge a balett,—go to,  
And then will we to diner."

Jeffery's song is, like the Dialogue, a declamation against "the spirituality," their pride and worldliness; and so ends the first part. The second begins thus:

Jeff.—O Lorde God! what goode dayes  
Thes monkes have, in abbayes,  
And do nether swett nor swyncke;  
Thei lyve in welthiness and ease,  
Havyng what soever they please,  
With delicate meate and dryncke;

Wherwith they force their bellies so full,  
That to all goodnes they are dull,  
Makyng mery with Gill and Joan;  
They sitt slepyng in a corner,  
Or momblyng their Pater Noster,  
Their mynde nothyng ther upon.

As Jeffery abused the religious orders for their inordinate wealth spent on themselves, Wat. observes that that does not apply to the *Friars*, for they have no possessions.

Jeff.—Fryers! nowe they are worst of all,  
Ruffian wretches, and rascall,  
Lodes men of all knavishness;  
Though they be no possessioners,  
Yett are they intollerabill beggers,  
Lyvyng on rasyn and disceyte;  
Worshippfull matrons to begyle,  
Honorable virgins to defyle,

Continually they do wayte.  
Of honesty they have no regarde,  
To displease God they are not afraide  
For the valoure of a pyne;  
Of whoredom they are the very baudes,  
Fraudulent inventors of frauds,  
Provocacion unto synne.

But Wat. answers, that

—Yf it were not for the fryers  
There wold not be in seven yeares  
A sermon in the poure country,

And as for their lyvyng, truly  
They begge people's almes purly,  
Takyng soche thynges as they geve, &c.

Jeffery owns they are not all bad, but that their preaching is not Scripture, but old wives' tales, and that

The devyll with theym is familiare,  
Always, both at bed and at borde.

Then he attacks the " Observants " or " Observantines."

Nay I tell thè it is their gyse,  
To have two faces in a hoode.

And when Wat. points to their self-denying life,

*Jeff.*—Fyrst, they have befe and mutten,  
Of the chefe that maye be gotten,  
With bred and dryncke of the best ;  
And that, moreover, so largely,  
That to force and stuffe their belly  
They take more than they can dejest.  
Whither that it be flesshe or fysshe,  
Or els they will not be content ;  
To eate bred that is browne or stale,  
Eyther to dryncke thynne byere or ale,  
They count it not convenient, &c.

They give almes, but howe ?  
When they have eaten ynowe,  
Their gredy paunches repleunishynge,  
Then gadder they up their levettes,  
Nor the best morsels, but gobbettes,  
Which unto poure people they deale,  
&c.

*Wat.*—Reputest thou it hipocrisy,  
That they use to go so holyly  
In cutt shoes without eny hose ?

*Jeff.*—Be it hipocrisy or no ;  
To mangill their good shoes so,  
Me thynketh it but foolishnes.  
*W.*—They cutt but the upper ledder.  
*J.*—No ! for it is moche easier

Than to cutt the soles doubtles, &c.  
Ye ; but they fynde soche a remedy,  
That they fele lytell grevaunce,  
For in coventes where as they are,  
Thycke mantels of fryse they weare,  
With sockes to kepe their fete warme ;  
Then have they fyre at their pleasure,  
And to sit therby at their leysure,  
No man sayinge theym eny harme ;  
And when they walke their stacions,  
They seeke gentilmen's habitacions,  
Where as they fare deliciously.  
For be there never so grett prease,  
They are set up at the hy dease,  
Taken lyke lordes honorably ;  
They have also, to washe their fete,  
Water made hott with erbes swete,  
And a good fyer in their chamber.  
Then have they bred, ale, and wyne,  
With a ryche bed of downe fyne,  
Decked after the best manner.  
And, peradventure, the goode father  
Hath in his sleve a bladder,  
Full of gynger, nutmegges, and graynes ;  
Which, to make the drincke mightye,  
He putteth therein a quantité,  
To comfort and warme his veynes," &c.

After some further account of the misdoings of these reverend gentlemen,

*Jeff.*—Shall I tell thè howe they do ?  
*W.*—Now, for our Lordes sake, go to,  
To tell the cast of this wholly men.  
*Jeff.*—Fyrst, it is their custom ever,  
To go two and two together,  
Excepte a grett impediment ;  
And so to my lady's chamber,  
Formost pricketh in the elder,  
Which of theym is most aunceunt.  
As sone as my lady he dothe se  
With a countenance of gravité,  
He saluteth her noblenes ;  
My lady then, of his comynge  
Affectuously rejoyssynge,  
Welcometh hym with gladnesse.  
The father then, with his glosynge style,  
After that he hath preached awhyle,  
With babbylinge adulation,  
My lady, with many a good morowe,  
Begynneth her tale to folowe,  
Speakinge after this fashion :—  
" O father ! ye do grett penaunce  
To wyne eternal inheritaunce  
Thorw prayer, fast, and watchynge ;  
Ye use forto sweare no othes,  
Lyinge evermore in your clothes,  
Neither shetes nor shurtes werynge :

Ambicion ye sett asyde,  
Flying worldly pomp and pryde,  
Whiche with us is dayly in ure. [use]  
Happy are ye, and fortunate,  
To live in so parfet a state,  
Where to be saved ye are sure.  
Yf it were not for your wholinesse,  
This worlde, full of viciousnesse,  
Had been destroyed longe or this.  
Howe be it, ye do pacify  
The rigoure of God Almighty  
Towards us that live amiss."  
The father then, with wordes of comforte,  
Begynneth my ladye to exhorte,  
Sayinge thus—" O goode madame,  
Your ladyshippe needeth not to care ;  
For we praye dayly for youre welfare,  
Or els we were gretly to blame.  
Wholy S. Frances ! do your mede,  
Many a pouer fryer ye do fede  
Of youre bounteous charité :  
Wherfore ye were made sister  
In the last general chapter  
Of oure whole confraternité ;  
By means wherof, ye are partetaker  
Of oure watchynge, fast, and prayer.  
Remembrynge you in oure *memento*.

There is no daye that cometh to passe,  
But ye have parte of many a masse,  
Preservynge you from carfull wo.  
Wholy S. Frauncis, also, hymselfe,  
Which is above the Apostles twelve,  
Nexste unto Christ in authoritè,  
Shalbe your perpetual defence  
Against syckeness and pestilence  
Souckerynge you in adversitè."  
And, for a sure approbacion,  
He bryngeth forth a narracion,  
*De libro conformitatum,*  
Howe St. Fraunci, their advoury,  
Once in the year entreth purgatory,  
When that his fest-daye doth come ;  
And from thens he taketh oute  
Those which to hym are devoute,  
Or to his order charitable.  
Thus my lady, not very wyse,  
Is brought into foles' paradise,  
Thorowe their wordes disceavable.

\* \* \*  
W.—They will not, for all Englonde,  
Handill money with their bare honde,  
As I have had informacion.

Jeffery then proceeds to mention the internal dissensions of the orders, till Wat. says,

Nowe, by the fayth of my body,  
The Observauntes are not so holy  
As they do outwardly seme,

Which Jeffery confirms by instances of their disobedience to the temporal powers, &c.

They have in maner the ryches  
Of every loude and nacion ;  
Namly, in Englonde region  
They excede in possession  
And lordly dominacion.  
The *black order* † hath more alone  
Then all the nobles every chone,  
As touchynge their patrimony ;  
Thou woldest sorely marvell  
To se their fare and aparell,  
In all poyntes superduously ;  
There be monkes of soche statlynes,  
That scant will soffer at their messe  
A lorde of bludde with theym to sitt ;  
Whose prowde service to beholde,  
In plate of silver and golde,  
It passeth a man's witt.

Jeffery persists in enumerating fresh and worse vices of the monastic orders, and mentions their want of chastity, and also of almsgiving or charity.

Hospitall abbayes thou fyndest but feawe,  
All though some of theym, for a sheawe,  
To blyndfelde the peoples syght,  
Paraventure, will not denaye,  
Yf a gentle man came that waye,  
To geve hym lodgyng for a nyght ;

Jeff.—Yett, in golde cupps to dryncke,  
And to touch women, I thyncke,

No gret parell they do advertè ;  
And though some of theym never dare  
Touche eny coyne with hondes bare,

Yett they touch it with their hertt,  
And have also, withouten lesynge,  
Money in wother men's kepyng,

Redy at theyr commaundment,  
Which, by the wrytynge of a bill,  
In whatsoever uses they will,

Dayly is bestowed and spent.  
In eny covent where they be,  
Very feawe of them thou shalt se,

But have a frende temporally ;  
To whom for every tryfill wayne,  
That commeth once into their brayne,

Yf by wrytynge they signify,  
Though it cost a noble or twayne,  
By and by, they shall it attayne,

Not foarsynge \* what is layde out ;  
Which truly, if they should purchase  
With labour and swett of their face,

They wolde wotherwyse take aboute,  
&c.

Knyghtes and squyres honorable  
Are fayne to serve at their table,

As unto dukes excellent ;  
Divers of them have the degree,  
Of worthy erles in dignitè,

And are lordes of the Parlement.

W.—They descende of famous progeny ?

Jeff.—Ye ; beggers sonnes most com-  
monly,

Their fathers scant worth a groate ;  
Commyng fyrst to the abbey gate

A beggyng, with a scalled pate,  
Havyng neither goode shurt, nor coate,

Which as sone as he is ones clad,  
For a gentilman he is had,  
Though he be but a starcke knave, &c.

\* Not caring, v. Ritson's Met. Rom. i. 33.

† The Benedictines.

He then rebukes their disobedience to episcopal authority, giving Saint Edmundsbury as an instance; also the oppression of their tenants.

All husbandemen they have undone,  
Destroying the londē miserably.

*W.*—To prove that, it wer very harde.

*J.*—Take nede how farmers go backwarde,  
And thou shalt se it with thyne ey.

For the londes welth pryncipally  
Stondeth in exercyse of husbandry,

By encrease of catell and tillinge,  
Which as longe as it doth prosper,

The realme goeth backwarde never,  
In stabill felicitē perseverynge;

The abbeyes then, full of covetyse,  
Whom possessions could not suffyse,

Ever more and more encroachinge;  
After they had spoyled gentill men,

They undermynded husbände mien,  
In this manner them robberyge.

Wheare a farme for xx<sup>li</sup> was sett,  
Under xxx they wolde not it lett,

Raysynge it up on so hye a some;  
That many a goodē husholder

Constrayned to geve his farme over,  
To extreme beggary did come.

*W.*—I have hearde saye of mynē elders,  
That in Englonde many fermers

Kept gaye houtholdes in tymes passed.

*J.*—Ye, that they did with liberalitē,  
Sheawyng to poure people charitē;

But now, all together is dashed.

Of ryche farme-places and halles

Thou seist nothyng but bare walles,  
The rofes fallen to the grownde;

Wat. then asks Jeffery, if these monks are so covetous and so fraudulent as he describes them, to what uses are they profitable;

Are they, like wolves, ravenous?

*Jeff.*—A grett deale more outrageous,

Farre exceedyng their rapacitē,

For, though they be cruell of mynde,

Yett they leave their skynnes behynde

As a mendes for their crueltē.

But this mischevous mounckry,

Though they robbe every country

Whyls they be here alyve,

Yet can they not be so pleased,

But after that they be deceased,

Least any by them shuld thryve,

They carry into their sepulture

Their daily clothynge and vesture,

Buried in their churlysshe habyte.

*W.*—Have they on their cotes also?

*J.*—Ye, by my trothe, ever redy to go

To the devill withoute respyte.

*W.*—There is some mystery pondered

That they use so to be buried

In their habyte and clothynge.

To tournē fayre houses into pasture,  
They do their diligent cure,

The commen-well to confownde.

*W.*—Howe have the abbeyes their pay-  
ment?

*J.*—A newe waye they do invent,  
Lettyng a dosen farmes under one,

Which one or too ryche francklynges,  
Occupyng a dosen mens lvynges,

Take all in their owne hondes alone.

*W.*—The woth in paynyng their rent  
By lcklyhod, were negligent;

And wolde not do their duty.

*J.*—They payde their duty and more,  
But their farmes are heythed so sore

That they are brought into beggery.

*W.*—Have the francklynges therby no  
gayne? [*payne*]

*J.*—Yes! but fyrst they have muche  
Yer they can gett it substantially.

Payyng more for the entryng in  
Then they shall be able to wynne

A goodē whyle after—certainly

For to gett the abbottes consent,

Under the seale of the covent,

It is a thyng very costly;

Where of the charges to recover,

Lest they shulde theymselves encover,

And be brought into decaye.

Pouer cilly shepperdes they gett

Whome into their farmes they sett;  
Lyvyng on mylcke, whyg,\* and whey.

*J.*—No doubt it is a mystery

By conjectours, manifestly

Their wretched lye betokenyngē,

For as in this lyfe they denyde

Their Christen neighbours to ayde,

Lyvyng here uncheritably.

So by their death and latter ende,

In their buriall they pretende

Not to be of Christes company.

*W.*—To whom then do they perlayne?

*J.*—To the devill, their soverayne,

Which hath them all in his boude;

*W.*—Beware thou be not to bolde,

For thy lyfe were bought and solde,

Yf thou spake this in Englonde.

*J.*—They maye well bothe ban and cours,

But they cannot do much wors

Then they dyd to Hun the marchaunt.<sup>†</sup>

*W.*—Did they eny greivance to hym?

*J.*—Out of this lyfe they did hym trymme

Because he was Goudes servaunte.

(To be continued.)

\* Whyg is Scotch for "whey."

† See Andrewes' Hist. vol. ii. p. 224, where the deplorable end of Richard Hunne, in 1514, is narrated from Fox and Burnet. See also Collins's Eccl. Hist. vol. ii. p. 4. Somers' Tracts, vol. i. 45. Harl. Miscell. ii. 541.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Sir Robert Peel and his Era, &c.* 1843.

A CLEVER and rapid sketch of the chief political and social events which have taken place since Sir R. Peel entered on public life; as the Bank Restoration, Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, Corn and Currency, &c. The last chapter (IX.), is called, "a Night in the House of Commons," in which the persons and talents of the principal members are described rather broadly, and with no very precise outline, but, on the whole, not incorrectly, and in an amusing manner; indeed, the personal sketches form the most interesting part of the work. The author's remedies for our present state of national infirmity reaches no further than a corn trade free, and a currency tied up; a sliding scale for Europe, and a fixed duty for America.

"The teachings of history," says the author, "cannot surely be in vain. *deficient harvests are the root of our disasters*; a vicious currency produces an unnatural prosperity from our abundance, and an unnatural adversity from our scarcity; vicious legislation aggravates our evils, and the aid which fictitious capital and the spirit of speculation give, during periods of prosperity, to the rapid multiplication of a naturally rapidly increasing population, aggravates during periods of disasters ten fold the misery which ensues; and add to all this, that other nations are commencing to run a race of rivalry with us in the production of manufactures, which must, even under the most favourable circumstances, diminish profits and affect wages."

As regards the sketches drawn in a Night in the House of Commons, we were rather startled in finding the Duke of Wellington called, "a tall, sharp-featured man;" and do not recognize the likeness in all the portraits, and perhaps not in that of Sir Robert Peel. We will give one or two of them.

"O'Connell. — Then arose Daniel O'Connell, perhaps the most remarkable of all the remarkable men who ever advocated the Catholic claims. Grattan, Curran, and Plunket were Protestants: some of the unhappy men whose lives were forfeited to the laws which they had violated, were remarkable more for their mistaken enthusiasm, than for any qualities of judg-  
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ment or prudence. The Roman Catholics had hitherto felt that their advocates had been rather *with* them than *of* them. But here appeared a man, a Roman Catholic, a barrister; not a feeble, attenuated creature, nothing to remind them of the physical deficiencies of a Grattan or Curran, but a brawny, broad-shouldered Irishman, with a broad, laughing, grinning face, more Irish than the Irish themselves, a rich provincial brogue, a ready and racy vocabulary, familiar with the moral and mental constitution of his Roman Catholic countrymen, and ever ready to incorporate himself with their feelings by coarse or droll joke, vigorous vituperation, or rough but deep-toned eloquence. All the qualities of the demagogue he had in full, unfinching impudence, audacious assertion, restless motion and reckless power; but above the qualities of the demagogue there are other and higher qualities—untiring energy, soaring ambition, exquisite tact, and instinctive sagacity. Such was the man whom his warm-hearted countrymen ultimately hailed as the Irish Liberator, he whom they considered as having achieved their full freedom," &c.

And now for the great pillar of the realm.

"Sir Robert Peel is not a Fox, or a Burke, or a Canning; his understanding, though not very copacious, is excellent; and, though rather slow to appreciate and acknowledge principles, he is not capable of doggedly persevering in a course against which his intellect protests. His eloquence is therefore a reflection on his character. His mind is not deep-toned, his oratory is not electric, he clothes no principles in burning words, emits no living thunders, imprints no ineffaceable recollections. Yet he is really an admirable and accomplished public speaker—as such, unrivalled in the present House. The habits of his mind enable him to arrange his topics with great art, and to present them with exceeding clearness. In the language of Milton, 'his words, like so many nimble and airy servitors, trip about him at command, and in well-ordered files, as he would wish, fall aptly into their places.' His voice, though neither sonorous nor capable of varied expression, is managed with much skill, and so rendered subservient to the speaker's purposes as to make him, if not a powerful, at least, a delightful and exceedingly interesting talker. Sir Robert Peel knows that he is a capital speaker, and, like a good singer,

has no objection to a display. His tact and prudence restrain him from being unnecessarily intrusive: yet, if he could, he would reserve all the ministerial talking to himself. He enjoys the importance of having to make a speech of some four hours in length, on introducing some new measure, with the House crowded with listening Members, the strangers' gallery crammed, and the public impatient: and very likely his enjoyment of such a sensation as this compensates, in some degree, for any mortification arising from his having to propose a measure which he formerly opposed. Next to this, he greatly enjoys having to reply to opponents who may have laid themselves open to fair retort, or even to a dexterous quibble, or ingenious rhetorical perversion. Let some blundering speaker make some awkward admission, or obvious exaggeration,—let some philosopher wander out of the ordinary track, and draw arguments for annual parliaments from the annual revolution of the earth,—then Sir R. Peel treasures them all up, gives them a ludicrous turn, and, with his face all wreathed with smiles, turns round to enjoy the bursting laughter and the lingering cheer which echoes behind him. His enjoyment of this kind has betrayed him into that habit of rhetorical evasion which has too much characterized his parliamentary speeches, and procured for him the reputation of being the greatest master of plausibilities in the House of Commons. He is shaking off this habit, and therefore taking sincerer and higher ground. Cool, cautious, and collected, he can, nevertheless, be put in a passion. He can also simulate emotion tolerably well, either of sympathy or indignation; but his fictitious and real passion are very different things. His general habits are those of great courtesy, and though occasionally manifesting what Lord Castlereagh would call, 'an ignorant impatience of being harassed,' he submits, with much patience, to much badgering, in the shape of questions asked, or deputations waiting upon him," &c.

We will add another sketch or two of the *Minor Pinks*.

"Who is that man with the spectacles, poking about like an old woman? You mean Bowring, I suppose,—Doctor Puritan Utility. That man is a remarkable example of very considerable ability being wholly insufficient to prevent an individual from becoming a monstrous bore. He is, I am told, kindly and unassuming in private life; and his great philological powers, his travels, his statistics, his Benthamism, and advocacy of commercial freedom, are known to all. Yet, as a speaker in the House, he is lackadaisical,

lachrymose, and tedious. His pathos is invariably bathos; and when he does sink into the pathetic, his sing-song intonation makes it excessively ludicrous."

"I see Hume in his seat. Isn't he a bore? Why, Joe is permitted, in consideration of his long services, to have the run of the kitchen. He offends nobody, and, on the whole, is rather a general favourite than otherwise. Unquestionably, whatever may be thought of his school of politics, he has done the State some service by his long-continued exertions in favour of retrenchment; to which may be added what he has done for commercial reform, as, for instance, by his celebrated Import Duties Committee, confessedly the immediate foundation of the New Tariff. But Hume will never get over that peculiar style of oratory, which Canning characterized as 'the tattle of the holl.' Not long ago he censured the '*piccadillies*' of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and announced that, wherever there was any thing delicate, there was sure to be something wrong."

"Ferrand! Has not that man been traduced? It has been his own fault. He had a very fine chance of making a reputation: his magnificent voice,—his extraordinary volubility,—the confidence reposed in him by the working classes, and all that,—might have given him a capital chance. But his head was turned by the applause he received; and the want of judgment he exhibited, in adopting any vague rumour, and propagating acquired exaggeration, got him into so many scrapes, involving honour and veracity, that the more prudent of the party found it necessary that he should be cut. But Ferrand is very far from being a broken-down man; he has but to avoid his errors of injudiciousness, and he may yet make a respectable hand in the house. But I have heard many people say that there was much truth in his accusations against the manufacturers, of making and vending worthless goods, and thereby destroying our foreign markets? Not a doubt of it; but his error was not so much in the matter, as in the mode and manner of his accusations. We would be all indignant if our Folletts, our Pollocks, and our Wildes, in the law, were accused of the practices which Warren has so vividly described in his delineations of the firm of Gammon, Snap, and Co.; but the existence of the Folletts and Pollocks does not disprove that of the Gemmons and the Snaps. Ferrand is now making his way out of the House—that young man with a pugilistic air and attitude, and who looks as if he would instantly doff his jacket, should you venture to insult him," &c.

*Anglican Church Architecture, with some remarks upon Ecclesiastical Furniture.* By James Barr, Architect, 2d ed. Oxford.

THE little work which we reviewed some time since has swelled into a larger volume, and, as there was great room for amendment in the first edition, we are happy to see the author has availed himself of the opportunity of a second, to render his work more complete and of greater utility.

After some introductory remarks on architecture in general, the author proceeds to particular observations on the various parts of a church, which are classed under different heads, each treating of some one constituent part of the edifice. All that is necessary to be said upon this part of the work is, that the author's suggestions are in accordance with the views now so generally entertained by the various societies for the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture; and its best recommendation is, that it inculcates right principles. Each portion of the church is illustrated with a wood engraving of some good original example of the subject treated upon, not forgetting the picturesque lich gate, which we are pleased to find sharing the regard of our church restorers. The division relating to "Ecclesiastical Furniture" is illustrated in a similar style, and truly we do hope to see a greater share of attention paid to this important branch of church arrangement. Why is any church without its lectern of brass or wood, and its open seats? but why should we ask this, when, with shame we speak it, a great number of churches are actually destitute of a font; a reproach, however, we trust shortly to be removed, and that the time is not distant when the absence of a font in a chapel will betoken that it does not possess the power of administering the Sacrament of Baptism. One division of the work, entitled, "Anglican Church Architecture," treats of the various styles prevalent in this country, being a brief history of Ecclesiastical Architecture, very prettily illustrated, and highly useful to learners.

An Appendix, containing various matters of great interest, concludes the work. It gives, in the first place, ex-

tracts from a number of authors whose authority is valuable upon church matters. In the second place, Canons of the Anglican Church, respecting furniture and adorning of churches; and lastly, symbols used by the early Christians, and emblems of the Saints whose festivals are retained in the calendar of the English church.

This last portion will still admit of greater amplification, and, indeed, would in itself make a separate volume of much interest. One interesting feature is an engraving of a clog almanack preserved in the Bodleian library. It is divided into monthly portions, and it is pleasing to see even in this rude work that many of the symbols are perfectly intelligible. It is remarkable that all the festivals of the Blessed Virgin are indicated by a heart. This primitive calendar is illustrated by a series of notes, and by engravings of saints, and their attributes, with various religious devices copied from an Oxford Prayer Book, published in 1772.

We cannot close our account of this little volume without a strong recommendation in its favour, not only on account of its utility to the inquirer into the history and details of Gothic architecture, and church antiquities, but for the sound and correct church principles which it conveys.

*Suggestions for the Improvement of our Towns and Houses.* By T. J. Maslen, Esq. many years a Lieutenant in the Army.

THE suggestions of this worthy veteran, for so we judge him to be from the slight piece of autobiography given in his preface, may be characterised as the result of the experience of a man of great observation, who having made architecture and building a study, and possessing an extensive sphere of action, has made good use of the opportunities before him. The results of his experience and travel in distant parts of the globe are given in this work, which is well worthy the attention of every person who has the power of directing improvements, and who possesses sufficient moral honesty to do so without making or contemplating a job; and, although we think the enthusiasm of the writer has led him into the formation of plans so extensive as to be almost impracticable, we



should have been sorry if they had not been published. If they should not be carried out, it will only be on the score of the immense outlay which they would require. The most extensive of the plans are dictated by a good and generous feeling for the improvement and welfare of mankind, and there is so much good sense shewn in the grandest of the author's suggestions, that it is only a matter of regret that the want of means should be urged as a bar to their entire completion.

The improvement of the metropolis should lead the way to all others, and it forms, in consequence, the first subject treated of by the author. His plans, we regret to add, are more desirable than practicable. He proposes a basin in Southwark to relieve the banks of the Thames from buildings—a boulevard round London connecting a series of parks, with the view of stopping "the spreading pestilence of house building and house crowding,"—a *palais royal*,—a series of arcades for foot passengers,—a multitude of new streets, with the removal of butchers' markets, and particularly the chief nuisance of Smithfield, an improvement which would necessarily lead to the construction of abattoirs. The details of all of these improvements are well worthy of the highest attention; they shew the author has made himself well acquainted with the minutest circumstances connected with his subject, and that his observations are not mere hasty and crude remarks, and, if his suggestions cannot be carried into effect, it will be entirely owing to the great and increasing value of house property in those neighbourhoods which would become the theatre of his improvements, forbidding anything beyond the indulgence of a wish that they may in time be carried into execution.

The objections raised to the projected plan of embanking the Thames, by contracting the current, are worthy of attention in the highest quarters; and the suggestion that in lieu of such embankment a grand flight of steps on the shore should be constructed, is a proposal which, for its practicability and beauty, ought to be partially at least, if not entirely, carried into effect, and a view obtained, by such means, of the water, which is shut

out from the city most imperviously by lines of warehouses and other erections, which, in the first instance, must have been encroachments on the great highway of ancient times.

We reprobate equally with our author the plan of building docks upon the great natural barrier to the flood which the Isle of Dogs constitutes, and, as no one can calculate the mischief which might follow such a measure, in case the river should work its way through this bar, we trust it will never be attempted; but we cannot help saying that we rather smiled at the idea of a fort being erected there to protect the metropolis, however desirable it might be to supersede the old Tower of London. To the utility of this fort we really are blind, and sorry should we be to see a "foreign force with a fleet of steamers" within the Thames, much less so near London as Blackwall, as there would then be no necessity for the enemy to encounter the batteries of the Isle of Dogs when he could land out of the reach of its guns; to say nothing of the Arsenal, which could derive no protection from fortifications on the Isle of Dogs. But so far as the abandonment of the Tower of London is concerned, we heartily concur with everything which Mr. Maslen has written upon it, and but for its length we would have printed the entire section, Odious in the eyes of the populace. "from its abhorred use as a prison for state offenders," and utterly useless as a place of defence either against domestic or foreign foes, and, moreover, a fruitful theme for denouncement by every demagogue, the existence of the Tower in the metropolis must ever be regarded as mischievous rather than beneficial: but clear out the storehouses and modern buildings, restore the ramparts, let it appear in its original state as one of the noblest examples of ancient fortification in the land, fill it with armour and warlike implements, and freely open the collections and the building like Hampton Court to the public, and we venture to predict that a more interesting and instructive place of public amusement would not exist in the world. According to Mr. Maslen's suggestions, "No cannon larger than a three-pounder should be

in the bastions, and these should be brass, and only kept there for firing salutes on rejoicings. The ramparts and walls should be open and free to the public, who should enjoy the liberty of promenading entirely round the Tower thereon. (Why are they now debarred from so doing?) Sentinels in ancient dress or armour, armed with the ancient spear, should alone be the guards of the ramparts."—"Our veterans from Chelsea would cheerfully perform the duty." We trust the suggestions for this desirable improvement will receive the attention of Parliament, and the time will not be far distant when this highly interesting relic of feudal times will become, in the words of our author, "a very popular and favourable resort of the citizens of London, and visitors, instead of being an object of jealousy, and a fort that seemed held only to overawe a London populace."

After the metropolis, Mr. Maslen proceeds to the improvement of several important provincial towns (Birmingham is not among the number). His idea of making York a second metropolis with an university is pleasing, though in detail somewhat romantic; but we like not his proposal for the destruction of the city walls on the score of utility.

The deplorable condition of Leeds is such, that we could wish to see Mr. Maslen appointed with dictatorial power to remove the filth of the town, and give to the pent-up inhabitants the blessings of light, fresh air, and cleanliness.

Halifax, Manchester, Colchester, and Hull are the other towns selected by the author, and he clearly shews that a vast field for improvement exists in all these towns, even greater than might be suggested by a casual consideration of the subject.

The hints for the erection of new towns in Australia will have their value in the eyes of settlers; and the series of observations upon the improvement of private dwelling-houses are exceedingly valuable. They have this advantage, that they may be easily carried into execution. The grander plans of the author, from their vastness, and the expense they would entail, are impracticable; but chimneys and fire-places, cellars and

sewers, are within the compass of the means of every builder. We admire the grandeur of the designs for the improvement of towns, while we are not sanguine enough to look for their accomplishment; but we can anticipate that the minor branch of his improvements, which relate to domestic comforts, may be carried into effect, and we trust the author will have the pleasure of witnessing the good effects of his publication in the increasing comforts, of the dwellings of the industrious classes; and we take our leave, by expressing our earnest hope, that he will realise his anticipated satisfaction, of "having been useful to his fellow creatures by his suggestions."

*A History of the Convocation of the Church of England; being an Account of the proceedings of Anglican Ecclesiastical Councils from the earliest period. By the Rev. Thomas Lathbury, M.A. Fcp. 8vo, pp. xvi, 415.*

IT is rather surprising that we have no earlier work of this kind, which brings the subject within the compass of the majority of readers, and at the same time directs the minority in their researches. It is possible that Mr. Lathbury may enlarge in future editions, nor do we think we are disparaging his work by saying so; for the labour of condensing must have been almost as great as that of collecting. We would gladly see it expanded, and the subject occasionally further elucidated; but, in any case, the author has made an addition of no small value to the ecclesiastical department of our libraries.

We are sorry that the first particular remark which we have to make is not one of accordance. Mr. Lathbury states, that "a Convention of the clergy and nobles was assembled by Aurelius Ambrosius, about the year 491, at the erection of *Stone Henge*, in memory of the nobility slain by Hengist the Saxon." (p. 16) The names of Spelman and Hody, which he quotes as authorities, serve to dignify this theory, but the question will not thus be determined. Our Conybeares and Deans, we very much fear, will treat the statement as apocryphal.

To go into all the questions which grow out of the subject is not in our power consistently with our limits. A full review of this volume would amount to another volume. The subject embraces not merely ecclesiastical history, in the common sense of the term, but many archæological points, which incidentally occur. The following passage, however, is so important, as not only to warrant, but even to demand transcribing.

"A.D. 1342. This year a synod of the province of Canterbury was held at London, by which a large body of constitutions was sanctioned. By the *fourth*, lands are made liable for the repair of churches. It is clear, therefore, that the present possessors of lands cannot complain, inasmuch as they neither inherited nor purchased that portion which goes to the church in the shape of church-rates." (p. 93.)

In the Constitutions of 1360 (York), we find disputes about tithes, the farmers compelling the clergy to remove the tenth sheaves by inconvenient roads, which, with other molestations, was then prohibited. (p. 94.)

In the convocation of 1530, the body of a person who had in his will committed his body to God, *through Christ*, without the intercession of any saint, was ordered to be disinterred and burned. (p. 108) This person, we may add, was William Tracy, esq. of Toddington, in Gloucestershire, a comment upon whose will is to be found in the writings of Tyndall the Martyr. Strype's account (Annals, i. p. 507) differs slightly from that of Mr. Lathbury. It appears that the *burning* of the body took place without a writ for the purpose, on which account, Parker, chancellor of Worcester, was fined. At p. 125, we learn, that by statute of Henry II. c. i. the clergy are protected from arrest during the meeting of convocation, like the members of parliament.

It is not quite clear at p. 151, whether the word *some* relates to books or persons.

In the convocation of 1558, which consisted of *Marian* divines, the articles prepared by Harpsfield "were quite in agreement with the doctrines of Rome. It was declared, that, after the words of consecration, the natural body of Christ is really present in

the sacrament: that the substance of bread and wine does not remain." (p. 156) Unfortunately for this opinion, St. Paul distinctly speaks of *eating the bread*, and repeats the expression thrice in consecutive sentences. (1 Cor. xi. 26-28.) This, it should be remembered, was the last Romish convocation in England, as the Elizabethan changes took place immediately after.

In the petition presented to the convocation of 1563, one request was, "that kneeling at the sacrament be left to the discretion of the ordinary." (p. 166.) This article, if it had been granted, would have introduced great confusion, as it would have exposed every ordinary to obloquy, with one party or other, and thus have done considerable harm, taking that view of it only.

Among the valuable dissertations which Mr. Lathbury has introduced, is one at p. 175-179, on the disputed clause in the twentieth article, which he considers genuine. At p. 180, it is mentioned, that by the canons of 1571, Foxe's Martyrology "was authorized as a public work . . . . It is evident, that though they (the convocation) might not feel called upon to decide upon every fact, they regarded it as a true history of the church, or they would not have sanctioned it by such a solemn decision." (p. 180) At p. 187, we learn, that in 1585 Bullinger's *Decades* was enjoined for clerical study. We must not pass over the remarks on the admonition prefixed to the second book of Homilies, concerning the change of Lessons. (p. 170-173.) Mr. Lathbury says, that the practice founded on that admonition "is altogether indefensible:" and again, that "the admonition is of no authority, and cannot honestly be pleaded by any one." (p. 391) This language is too strong; he thinks that the admonition refers to King Edward's Liturgies, where there were no proper lessons for Sundays, and the terms of it are rather in accordance with that opinion. But the book itself was published in 1563, three years after the publication of the Elizabethan Liturgy, in which proper lessons are appointed. Of course, the force of an injunction or a permission rests on the time of its

publication, not of its presumed composition. What would be said in our courts of justice to the plea that an act of parliament, passed in any reign, referred only to things that occurred in a previous one, and was therefore null and void? To say that the Act of Uniformity makes the case clearer, (p. 171,) is irrelevant. The Homilies are recognized in the Articles (which are statute laws to the church) as much as ever, and the admonition, unless formally repealed, is still part of the book. The admonition obliges none; it is only suggestive, and therefore such as do not wish to make use of it should leave those unmolested who think of it otherwise.

At p. 195, Mr. Lathbury, observing that the canons of 1634 direct the Litany to be read (as a service by itself) on Wednesdays and Fridays, considers that such a course is not authorized by the last review of 1661, which appoints it to be said after morning prayer. Whether the rubric means that morning prayer should always precede it, may admit of a doubt. That morning prayer should not be used without it, is plain. The intention of the canon is clear; how far that intention is modified is a question; but the practice of college chapels seems to be guided by the canon.

It has escaped Mr. Lathbury, with respect to the prayer before sermon, (p. 202,) that in 1660 (the bishops,) in their answers to the objections of the Presbyterians, (previous to the Savoy Conference,) said, that "custom allowed the use of extempore prayer before the sermon." (See Short's Church History, ii. 227, par. 662.) This is a remarkable expression of opinion, and amounts to an overture to the Presbyterians to conform on that ground. It shews, too, that as the canonical prayer was enjoined in 1604, and this statement was made in 1660, the lapse of a generation is sufficient time to plead for the existence of a custom in some respects. And this is the more remarkable, as the nature of *custom* in the church is at this moment a question of no trifling interest.

It has been doubted whether the canons of 1640 are not still in force. Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, (p. 7,) supposes that they are; Dr.

Short considers him mistaken; and Mr. Lathbury confirms the latter opinion, by the words of the 13th of Charles II. which virtually repeals them by name.

At p. 391, the question of candlesticks remaining on the high altar is discussed. Mr. Lathbury considers, that by the injunctions of Edward VI. *lighted candles*, and not *unlighted ones*, are permitted. (See Injunction 3. in Fuller, b. vii. s. 1.) In the visitation articles issued in the second or third year of that reign, those parts which mention *candles upon the altar*, are directed to be omitted, and the clergy are to avoid "setting any light upon the Lord's board at any time." Mr. Lathbury distinctly says, "we have no altar in our churches . . . the church has not given her sanction to its adoption in any sense." Hence he argues, that, along with the altars, the lights have been removed also. Nor are these the opinions of a *low-churchman*, to use a phrase which, however intelligible, is disagreeable as a party term. We may add, that the canons which enjoin the several articles of service to be provided by the church-wardens say nothing about candlesticks, which is strong evidence of their being obsolete, or at least disused, in 1604.

The variety of points on which we have touched will serve to shew how much further this notice might have been extended if we had not thought fit to refrain. It cannot be expected that we should profess to agree with Mr. Lathbury upon every point; but a mass of information may be gained from his book. We should indeed have preferred it in a larger octavo size, to match with other volumes, but that is a subordinate matter. An index would have increased the value of the book, particularly as all points discussed do not occur at the place where they would first be looked for, but their consideration is directed by circumstances.

1. *Register of Parliamentary Contested Elections; containing the result of upwards of 4000 Elections; the numbers Registered and Polled, and in many instances the Plumpers and Split Votes; the Colours used by the Candidates; the contested Elections for*

*Speaker since 1694; the Gains and Losses of each party since the General Election of 1837; and a Complete List of the present House of Commons. Second Edition, greatly enlarged, containing the Uncontested Elections since 1830. By H. S. Smith, 1 vol. 12mo. 5s.*

2. *The Parliaments of England from 1714 to the present time. By the same Compiler. Nos. I—III. Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, and Cornwall. 12mo. 6d. each.*

MR. SMITH began the first of these two publications about three years ago, with the design of confining his attention to *contested* Parliamentary Elections; but the success which has subsequently attended his labours in that case; and perhaps that love of the subject which such labours usually engender, has induced him to apply himself to the more comprehensive work which forms the second publication. The general features of detail indicated above\* are common to both works; and the following statement of an election for the city of Bedford may serve as a specimen:—

1841. Capt. Fred. Polhill T .	430
Henry Stuart . T	*5 421
W. H. Whitbread W .	*349 413

SPLIT VOTES.

Polhill and Stuart .	393
Polhill and Whitbread .	37
Stuart and Whitbread .	22
873 reg. 209 voted.	

COLOURS.

Tory—Purple and Crimson.  
Whig—Orange and Blue.

Mr. Smith had already made some progress in the collection of materials for his new work, before he discovered the existence of an old work of similar design, by Mr. Browne Willis; and it is a singular coincidence that this work ends just where Mr. Smith's begins, namely, in 1714, the first Parliament of George the First. In reference to the labour of such an undertaking, Mr. Willis, in his preface, speaks thus:

"It is not easy to conceive the vast expenses, pains, and trouble attending searches of this nature; and I wish I could as well continue to support that expense as I have been hitherto free in giving my time and labour to the public.

But, as I am now no longer able to go through these charges, I shall only intimate, that, if this collection meets with encouragement, and is attended with any emolument answerable to my past labours, I shall be tempted (notwithstanding my decline of life, loaded with incumbrances of many kinds), and become ambitious to reassume my first undertaking with zeal and cheerfulness. And were these difficulties removed, if I should live to finish the whole of this work, I shall have the satisfaction of having carried it on, and leaving materials for a person hereafter, better qualified to complete it, and offer it to the world in its due perfection."

This work was originally published in 1716, at 25s. but has become so rare that it is now marked in Catalogues at six guineas.

Researches of this nature, which cost "pains and trouble" a century ago, we may be assured cost no less now; for, if references have become so far more abundant as to ensure greater completeness and accuracy, yet the labour of finding them out has increased just in proportion. OF Mr. Smith's persevering zeal in the prosecution of inquiry after authentic information we are enabled to speak from experience; and we know that his correspondence with Members of Parliament, official persons, and public institutions has been very extensive. As to the utility of such researches, no publisher of a newspaper, or other record of passing events,—no member of a reading-room, or of any political club, can entertain a doubt; the work will form a permanent depository of collected information, which, without such means of reference, might be sought for scattered in a hundred various directions. Indeed, in a country like ours, where politics form the standing dish of interest in every-day conversation, and where parliamentary elections form the one matter of all-absorbing interest, as often as they occur, it is hardly too much to expect that a work of this kind would recommend itself to every individual, whether voter or candidate, past, present, or expectant. The very fluctuations which have occurred in political party opinion, as indicated by the succession of returns given in the present work, are matters of curiosity in themselves. Take Abingdon, for instance, in the first No. before us of the *Parliaments*

of England:—In six contests, between 1747 and 1806, Tories were returned in opposition to Whigs; in three contests, between 1807 and 1830, Whigs were returned in opposition to Tories, and the Whig Member was re-elected without opposition in 1831; yet, in the only contest which has taken place since, for the first Reformed Parliament of 1832, a Tory candidate succeeded against two Whigs, and has been returned without opposition in the three subsequent elections. All these changes are distinctly marked down in the record before us, and the inhabitant of any place three hundred miles from Abingdon might feel an interest in observing their progress; but, in the lapse of a few years, how many inhabitants of Abingdon itself, without such a refresher to the memory, would have been able to give any account of them?

It is the more necessary to distinguish the two works at the head of this notice, because we understand that a portion of the first edition of the *Register of Contested Elections* has passed from under the control of the compiler, or of his present publishers, and might be taken instead of either the second edition of that work, or of the more extended work, the *Parliaments of England*.

*Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum; Lexicon Anglo-Latinum Principes. Edited for the Camden Society, by Albert Way, Esq. Director of the Society of Antiquaries.*

THERE are probably few readers to whom the title of the present volume, in the unexplained form under which it will be generally quoted, will be intelligible, since it savours of a base latinity which will be hermetically sealed to the classical student. If the antiquary searches his Du Cange or Hoffman, or any other of those lexicographic counsellors to whom he is habituated to refer in cases of difficulty, they will furnish him with little insight on the point. Had the author of this work called it a Promptuarium, the nature of its contents might have been at once apparent. It means how-

ever the same thing, being a store-house or depository of the English and Latin language, originally compiled for the sake of teaching little ones the latter, but at the present day more useful in explaining to them their mother tongue.

Very little is known of the personal history of its author. That he was one of the Friars preachers of King's Lynn, and composed his dictionary about the middle of the fifteenth century; that he apologises for using the Norfolk dialect, and that he made use of the labours of John de Janua, John de Garlondia, Alexander Neccham, and a few other less celebrated vocabularies, comprises all that has hitherto been learnt respecting him. His book was undoubtedly held in high repute in his own time, as may be inferred from the existence of four manuscripts still remaining, and from no less than six editions having passed through the respective presses of Pynson, Julian Notary, and Wynkyn de Worde. The groundwork of the present edition is the Harleian Manuscript 221, which is certainly the fullest and most correct of any that exists. This the editor has most carefully collated with the other three, giving the various readings and elucidations to the text which these respective copies furnish. The laborious duty Mr. Way has undertaken can only be properly appreciated by those who have been engaged in similar tasks. But in what an admirable manner he has executed his arduous and complicated toil the most desultory will perceive by glancing at any single page. We give two or three extracts merely as a specimen of the style of illustration, informing our readers that the same description of comment runs throughout the work.

“COKNAY (cokeney, κ.) *Carifotus, cucunellus, fotus, c. r. delicus, et sunt nomina derisorie ficta, et inventa (lauticius, carenutus, coconellus, κ. lucimellus, p.)*—‘A coknay, ambro, mammotrophus, delicus. Versus, Delicius qui deliciis a matre nutritur.’ CATH. ANG. The term coknay appears in the Promptorium to imply simply a child spoiled by too much indulgence; thus likewise in the Medulla, ‘Mammotrophus, qui diu sugit. Mammotrophus mammam longo qui tempore servat, Kokenay dicatur, noster sic sermo nota-

ture.' There can be little doubt that the word is to be traced to the imaginary region 'ihote Cokaygne,' described in the curious poem given by Hicckes, Gramm. A. Sax. p. 231, and apparently translated from the French. Compare 'le Fabliau de Coquaigne.' Fabl. Barbazan et Méon. iv. 175. Palsgrave gives the verb 'To bring up lyke a cocknaye, *mignotter*;' and Elyot renders '*delicias facere*, to play the cockney.' '*Dodsliner*, to bring vp wantonly, as a cockney.' Hollyband's *Treasurie*. See also Baret's *Alvearie*. Chaucer uses the word as a term of contempt, and it occasionally signifies a little cook, *coquinator*. See further in Douce's *Illustrations*, King Lear; and Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, Notes on Shrove Tuesday."

"GRAWNGE, or gronge, *Grangia*.—The primary meaning of the word *grangia*, in French *grange*, or *grance*, seems to have been a repository for grain, or, according to Ducange, a threshing floor; and thence it implied the farming establishment generally, with its various buildings and appliances, as it is accurately defined by Lyndwood, in his annotations on the Constit. of Abp. Mepham, Provinc. lib. ii. tit. i. Spelman cites a MS. in which the name Thomas Atelape, that is, at the lathe, or barn, is said to be in French, *Thomas de la Graunge*. The term has even the more extended sense of a hamlet; that is, probably, the assemblage of dwellings occupied by the dependants of the farm, which, doubtless, forming a nucleus, gave rise to the greater number of villages in ancient times. Palsgrave gives 'graunge, or a lytell thorpe, *hameau*. Graunge, *petit village*.' Huloet makes the following distinctions: 'Graunge, or manour place without the walls of a citie, *suburbanum*. Graunge, or little thorpe, *viculus*. Graunge, where husbandry is exercised, *colonia*.'"

"HASTLERE, bat rostythe mete (or roostare, *infra*). *Assator*, *assarius*, KYLW. *assaria*, *assarius*.—The enumeration of the Household of Henry II. in the Constit. domus Regis, Liber niger Seacc. Hearne, i. 348, comprises '*De magna coquind—host*' (*ostlarius*?) *hastalarie*, his three men, and the '*hastalarius*.' The latter seems to be the same as the '*hastator*,' named in the ordinance for the household of Louis XI. 1261, called in French *Assateur*. See Ducange. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex, among the household servants named in his will, 1361, as '*potager*, *ferour*, *barber*, *ewer*,' &c. mentions '*Will. de Barton*, *hastiler*.' Royal Wills, p. 52. In the *Liber cure cocorum*, the author thus states the intention of his treatise.

'Fyrst to 3ou I wylle schawe  
bo poyntes of cure al by rawe;  
Of potage, hastery, and bakun mete,  
And petecure I nylle forjete.'

Sloane MS. 1926, f. 47.

The chapter '*de cibis assatis*, of rostyth mete,' comprises a singular dish, termed '*hasteletes* on fysshie day,' consisting of figs, raisins, dates, and almonds, transfixed on a '*broche* of irne,' and roasted; f. 26, b. Compare *Forme of Cury*, p. 8. Among the domestic officers of the Earl of Northumberland, 1511, was a '*yoman cooke* for the mouth, who doith bouerly attend in the kitching at the haistry for roisting of meat.' Ant. Rep. iv. 244. Bp. Percy states that in Shropshire the fireplace is called *haister*; and, according to Mr. Hartshorne, an *hastener*, or *hasteler*, is a kind of screen lined with tin, used for reflecting the heat in roasting. See *Salopia* Ant. The derivation is evidently from *hasta*. '*Haste*, a spit or broach.' CORR. Compare ROOSTARE, or *hastelere*, hereafter."

To illustrate an obscure author is at all times a work of difficulty, but to annotate upon and explain a mediæval glossary, whilst it involves the utmost care, calls forth also every variety of useful reading and recondite research. The nature of the *Promptorium* is in itself so multifarious, so many subjects are handled connected with art, architecture, costume, domestic life, ecclesiology, &c.—and we may go on enumerating others in alphabetical order, till scarcely a single head is omitted, that, were we to attempt an analysis of what the work treats of, we should sooner do so by stating what it does not. We can therefore only refer our readers to its pages; and, differently from the common practice, we should direct their attention to the notes rather than the text. The latter is only intelligible through the medium of a barbarous latinity, but the former will richly reward them by such a varied mass of learning, of general information, curious knowledge, and amusement, that we have seldom, in fact never, seen the like brought together before. If the editor complete his undertaking in the same ardent spirit with which he has given the first half to the world,—and from the present example we have most abundant assurance to think he will, health permitting,—he will do much to increase the reputation of the Society to which

he has devoted his toil, and entail a great benefit upon the cause of antiquarian learning and English literature.

*The Psalms of Britain, &c.* By John Holland, 2 vols.

THIS collection contains specimens of upwards of one hundred and fifty authors who have translated either the whole or part of the Book of Psalms into English verse: together with short biographical notices of them. It has been compiled with great diligence and investigation; and the names of some authors have been brought to light which were previously, we should think, unknown even to those who were familiarly acquainted with our old poetry. The greater portion, as might be supposed, is taken from printed volumes; but some names, the very first for instance, have been brought from manuscript collections. The notices of the authors are on the whole satisfactory and sufficient; and the labours of Mr. Holland may be considered supplementary to those of Ellis and Southey, which will scarcely be reckoned complete without them. The author who occurs first in the list is Thomas Brampton, date 1414, who gave a version of the Seven Penitential Psalms, which is found in the Cottonian Collection, Brit. Mus. (Sloan. No. 1853, 4 D.) The MS. is said to be very beautifully written, and the translation was made at the time when the Anglo-Saxon features were strongly marked in the countenance of its offspring—the modern English.

There is a wonderful equality of merit in the different attempts, and very few can be called successful. We always preferred the version of George Sandys to any other, and now, having read the whole in the present volume, we still adhere to our old opinion; though some parts by Milton are of a "higher mood." As this book is not much known, we will add a specimen from it, mentioning that it has commendatory verses by Lord Falkland, Dr. Henry King, G. Sidney Godolphin, T. Carew, Waller, &c. The dedication runs thus.

"To the best of Men, and most excellent of Princes, Charles by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and

Ireland; Lord of the four seas; of Virginia, the vast territories adjoining, and dispersed islands of the Western Ocean; the zealous defender of the Christian faith; George Sandys, the humblest of his servants, presents and consecrates these his Paraphrases upon the Divine Poems, to receive their life and estimation from his favour.

The Muse, who from your influence took  
her birth, [earth,  
First wandred thro' the many-peopled  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Fetched from Engaddi spice, from Jery  
balme, [ &c.  
And bound her brows with Idumean palm."

We will now give as a specimen the 60th Psalm.

Cast off and scattered in thine ire,  
Lord, on our woes with pity look!  
The land's inforced foundations shook,  
Whose yawning ruptures sighs expire;  
Oh! cure the breaches thou has rent,  
And make her firmly permanent.

Our soules thou hast with sorrow fed,  
And mad'st us drink of deadly wine;  
Yet now thy ensigns giv'est to thine,  
Even when bent with trembling dread,  
That we thy banner may display,  
Whilst truth to conquest makes our way.

Oh! hear us, who thy aide implore!  
Lord! with thy own right hand defend,  
To thy beloved succour send;  
God by his sanctity thus swore,  
I Succoth's valley will divide,  
In Shechem's spoils be magnified.

Mine Gilead is, Manasseh mine;  
Ephraim my strength, in battell bold;  
Thou, Judah, shalt my sceptre hold;  
I will triumph on Palestine;  
Base servitude shall Moab waste,  
O'er Edom I my shoe will cast.

Who will our forward troops direct  
To Rabbah, strongly fortified;  
Or into sandy Edom guide?  
Lord, wilt not thou, that did'st reject,  
Nor would'st before our armies goe,  
Now leade our host against the foe?

O then when dangers most affright,  
Do thou our troubled soules sustain,  
For loe! the helpe of man is vaine;  
Through thee we valiantly shall fight,  
Our flying foes thou shalt tread downe,  
And thine with wreaths of conquest crowne.

Of this version, Walter Harte says, (v. Poems, The Ascetic,) "The grandeur of scriptural sublimity or simplicity admits of few or no embellishments; G. Sandys, in the reign of Charles the First, seems only to



have known this secret." See also Brydges' *Restituta*, vol. iii. p. 81, 188. Of one author a curious account is given, (v. vol. ii. 172,) Simon Brown, a Dissenter, born at Shepton Mallet about 1660, minister at Portsmouth, and afterwards at Old Jewry Meeting, London, where he exercised his functions for seven years, with great reputation. In 1723 he was afflicted by the death of his wife and his son, and fell into melancholy. He never joined in any act of worship public or private; he imagined "that God, by a singular instance of divine power, had in a gradual manner annihilated in him the thinking substance, and utterly divested him of consciousness; and, though he retained the human shape and the faculty of speaking in a manner that appeared to others rational, he had all the while no more notion of what he said than a parrot; he looked on himself as no longer a moral agent, a subject of reward or punishment." He continued so till his death, in 1732. In one of his latest works, on the subject of Natural and Revealed Religion, he prefixed a very singular dedication to Queen Caroline, in which he gravely states, "That he was once a man, and of some little name, but no worth, as his present unparalleled case makes but too manifest: for, by the immediate hand of an avenging God, his very thinking substance has for more than seven years been continually wasting away, till it is wholly perished out of him." His friends suppressed this dedication, but it was preserved, and afterwards published in the *Adventurer*, No. 88.

*Extracts from the Municipal Records of the City of York, during the Reigns of Edward IV. Edward V. and Richard III. By Robert Davies, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. viii. 304.*

IT is remarkable how small and partial have been the contributions afforded to historical investigations by the archives of our ancient cities. Whilst our ancestors were exceedingly fond of chronicling the events of their time, and many private books were compiled with that object, it may be presumed that the official registers were not less precise and circumstantial; they would naturally be more

authentic; and the money accounts, and other incidental records, would also necessarily be stored with information. From some cause or other, but few of these have seen the light. Whilst we believe this is partly owing to the jealousy of their guardians, actuated by groundless fears of improper disclosures, or the prejudices of party spirit; whilst it may partly have arisen from an ignorance of what actually existed in municipal archives, or from the deficiency of persons willing or competent to make the investigation, we believe that in fact such records are in themselves rare, at least amounting to any considerable antiquity. The accidents of time, of fire, and of damp, and of insufficient places of deposit, not to calculate those of civil war or violent political disturbances, have combined to destroy and obliterate much that the historian and antiquary would gladly have perused, to verify the uncertain and partial statements of contemporary writers, and to judge the grand actors of the past out of their mouths and deeds.

It was only last month, however, that we had occasion to remark that the records of the city of Salisbury had been found to be unusually productive in documents illustrative of some of the darkest periods of our medieval history; and we have now the pleasure to find that similar researches in the ancient metropolis of the north of England have met with the like success. It is true that the information afforded from this source has not been wholly unknown, for Dr. Drake in the last century published extracts from them in his laborious though not very accurate *History of York*; and the use which has been made of those extracts by our subsequent national historians, at once shows their importance amid the general scarcity of materials, and the value of the more complete view of their contents afforded by the present publication.

"The extracts which form the text of the volume have been taken from the accounts of the city chamberlains in the 2nd, 15th, and 18th years of Edward IV. (which are the only compotuses of that reign now remaining among the city muniments), and the books containing the minutes of the city council from the

20th year of Edward IV. when the existing series commences, to the close of the reign of Richard III. From these records the Editor has selected such portions as he thought were best calculated either to throw light upon the condition of the city, and the manners, customs, language, and domestic habits and circumstances of its inhabitants, during the period to which they relate, or to assist in the elucidation of historical events which occurred at an era in our national annals remarkable for the uncertainty and obscurity in which it is involved.\*

The accuracy and intelligence with which the Editor has arranged and illustrated these documents cannot be too highly praised. He has consulted whatever has previously appeared relative to the same period, and has brought together, both from published and unpublished sources, many incidental notices of the leading men and events, which throw a collected and accumulated light at once upon his own text and the general history of the times. This remark particularly applies to Richard of York, Duke of Gloucester, and afterwards King Richard the Third, who was President of the North during the reign of his brother, and always cultivated the good graces of the citizens of York. Mr. Davies shows that Richard's connection with the county commenced when in his nineteenth year, on his obtaining a grant of the castles and manors of Middleham and Sheriff Hutton, after the Earl of Warwick had been slain in the battle of Barnet in 1471. He afterwards acquired, at various times, the castles of Scarborough, Skipton, Richmond, and Helmsley. Middleham was selected for his favourite residence, or, as he emphatically termed it, his home. There his only son was born, in 1473, and lived for nearly the whole of his life. When Richard came to the throne, the York corporation rode to Middleham

"with a present to my lord the Prince, that is to say, with . . . penyworth of payn mayn, ij barrell ferres of wyn, one rede, anodir white, vj signetes, vj heronswys, and ij dusen rabettes." (p. 158.)

The King visited York shortly after, and gave audience to the citizens in the chapter-house of the cathedral church, where, having graciously remembered, and "opynyly rehersed,"

the various good services they had rendered him, as "furst in the yorney made to Dunfreys, and seth then in the yorney made the same yere to Edynburgh, and in the yorney late made to London to the coronacion of his good grace," he voluntarily granted them several remittances of toll, and immunities, in relief of "the dekey and the grete poverté of the said cité."

This work, therefore, will contribute materially to fix with exactitude the occurrences in the personal history of Richard III. and to fix the "historic doubts," if such still exist, as to his character.\*

In an Appendix Mr. Davies has arranged an historical memoir upon the celebration of the Festival of Corpus Christi at York during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries; at which city the religious pageantry was in its day as famous, and as much frequented, as that of Chester or Coventry, or any other celebrated scene of the performance of dramatic mysteries.

Only one play of the York series is known to exist, which was published in Mr. Croft's "*Excerpta Antiqua*;" but the various other documents connected with the mode of their performance, which Mr. Davies has collected, and derived in great measure from original sources, will be highly acceptable to all who are interested in this branch of our national antiquities.

*Lord Mayor's Pageants; being Collections towards a History of these annual celebrations, with specimens of the descriptive Pamphlets published by the City Poets. Part I. History of Lord Mayor's Pageants. By Frederick W. Fairholt, Esq. (Publications of the Percy Society, No. XXXVIII.)*

THIS volume is one which must have cost a much larger amount of labour than that which has usually been bestowed upon the works of the

\* We are glad to perceive that the Camden Society has placed upon its list of intended publications the valuable Harleian MS. 633, being the register of the Privy Seal of Richard III. of the contents of which Mr. Davies has given several interesting specimens in the present volume.

Percy Society by their editors, and the members are proportionately more deeply indebted to its author, for to that designation he is entitled. It is, in fact, an historical digest upon a prominent feature in our popular antiquities, accompanied by a critical review, with extracts, of a long series of semi-dramatic compositions, some half dozen of which are to be printed entire as a correspondent volume.

It is now eighteen years ago since many pages of this Magazine were occupied by a bibliographical list of these same Lord Mayor's pageants, in which the catalogue originally given in the *Biographica Dramatica* was materially amplified and corrected by the co-operation of Mr. Haslewood with the late Mr. Nichols and his grandson. Subsequently, in 1831, Mr. John Gough Nichols reprinted the same list in a distinct publication entitled "*London Pageants*," considerably corrected and enlarged. It there forms almost thirty octavo pages. In the "*Progresses, &c. of King James the First*" are reprinted (with many other old tracts describing solemnities and festivities of a similar character,) no less than seven of these city pageants, which there occupy altogether eighty-nine quarto pages. We think it but just to apprise the members of the Percy Society of these circumstances, because Mr. Fairholt sets out with stating that the subject of his work "has never been fully treated on," and that "brief and meagre notices are all that the public are possessed of, such as the few pages devoted by Hone to the subject, in his volume on *Ancient Mysteries*." Instead of this we ought to have found in Mr. Fairholt's preface acknowledgments of the materials he had derived, as well from Mr. Nichols's work, as from Herbert's *History of the City Companies*, and from Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*; of all of which we find in the course of his compilation that he has largely availed himself.

So confident, indeed, does Mr. Fairholt seem to have been of the originality of his line of literary inquiry, that he apparently has not pursued his researches to the *Progresses, &c. of King James the First*, as he mentions only that the pageant of 1614 has been reprinted in that work, un-

noticing the reprints of the six other pageants.

To Malcolm, as he admits in p. 14, our author is indebted for "the first detailed account of a regular Lord Mayor's Show." This is in 1566; but in our Magazine for Oct. 1833, p. 316, will be found a communication from Mr. J. G. Nichols, containing a detailed account of the civic pageantry on the same occasion at a somewhat earlier date, viz. during the reign of Queen Mary, derived from the journal of a London citizen, preserved in the Cottonian Manuscripts, and which Mr. Nichols is now editing entire, at the expense of the Camden Society. In our Number for Nov. 1841 will be found a list of all the nobility, &c. guests at the Lord Mayor's feast in 1529.

These references will show Mr. Fairholt that the field of his inquiries is not so entirely untrodden as he imagines. We have no wish, however, to undervalue his own contributions to the subject, which are evidently the fruit of persevering research; and, without entering into minute criticisms, we will only further remark, that he has perhaps given too much credit to Mr. Gifford's suggestion that Anthony Munday was the author of several "*London Pageants*," now unknown, before the year 1611. Munday, very probably, may have managed the pageantry during that period, with or without the garnish of a little poetry; but Mr. Fairholt has not been aware of the fact, which is stated in a side-note to the list of mayors in Stowe's *Survey*, that the pageantry itself had been at a low ebb for some years before 1610, when it was revived "by order of the King;" the meaning of which apparently is, that the King had then a visitor from Germany, Christian Prince of Anhalt, to contribute to whose entertainment in London the civic pageants were "extraordinary," as is stated by Howes, in his continuation of Stowe's *Chronicle* (or, *Progr. of K. James*, ii. 370.)

*The History of the Parish of Grittleton, in Wilts.* By the Rev. J. E. Jackson. *With an Introductory Essay* by John Britton, F.S.A. 1843.

THIS volume is elegant in its illustrations by the pencil, and contains

much information extending beyond the locality which it describes. The division of the contents of the volume is as follows: First, we meet with the History of the Parish of Grittleton, with all the topographical information that could be discovered, as to its extent, soil, population, &c. followed by an account of the ancient proprietors, the Gore family, and its descent through others, the Whites and Houltons, to the present Joseph Neeld, esq. Then succeeds a description of the old Manor House in its former state, and of the alterations and

improvements made by the present owner. This is followed by an account of the rectors of the parish, from the year 1269 to the present time; and of the church, which is of Norman architecture, with a tower of later date. This history, which is drawn up with sufficient fullness to satisfy the antiquary, and with such variety of information as will please the general reader, is followed by an interesting Essay on Topographical Literature, by Mr. John Britton; who may be truly called *φιλότητος*, from his various and valuable researches in art.\* We are



\* SONNET TO JOHN BRITTON, (THE ANTIQUARY,) ON ATTAINING HIS SEVENTIETH YEAR—7TH JULY, 1841.

BRITTON! I do rejoice that thou has gained  
 Fulness of years; the Past doth honour thee  
 As thou the Past hath honoured; thou shalt be  
 For a long age in memory retained  
 With those stone-deeds whose glories have remained,  
 And hallowed are by "hoar antiquitie,"  
 As is the storm-enduring Druid tree,  
 Or echoing aisle, with storied-windows stained:  
 Antient of days, but aye a boy in heart,  
 Still hoping on with sympathies unspent,  
 Example to the Apathist thou art:  
 Would that thy frame might fitly represent  
 Thy spirit's freshness, then should ill's depart,  
 And the grey tyrant, Time, for once, relent.

Richmond, August, 1841.

JOSEPH ELLIS, JUN.

To this testimony to the merits of Mr. Britton we are happy to have to add that he has lately received from the King of Prussia a splendid "Gold Medal of Merit,"

satisfied of the justice of one remark in it, "that it is almost beyond the powers and talents of any one individual to compose a complete county history."

"The perseverance (he observes), labour, and fastidious discrimination required for perfecting such a task are rarely to be found in any one individual. The author who reasonably expects to be paid for his labours, cannot afford either the time or the expenses which are required, and the wealthy country gentleman has usually other and more seductive demands on his attention. A resident clergyman or private gentleman may accomplish with completeness and minuteness a history of his own parish; as White, in the History of Selborne; Cullum, in the History of Hawsted; Whitaker, in the History of Whalley; Gage, in the History of Hengrave, and a few others; but that of a whole county, and particularly such as Wiltshire, is more than ought to be attempted or could ever be adequately executed by any one person. No such work ever has been accomplished, though I am aware that Kent, Gloucestershire, Essex, Cheshire, Worcestershire, and a few other counties, have their respective histories."

Again, Mr. Britton well observes,

"Topography, which is as much a science as geography, or any other department of literature, may be properly termed local history, it being strictly confined to special objects, in connexion with the description of particular districts or places. Though thus comparatively of limited scope and powers, it is evident, from what has been already produced by men of learning and talent, that it is susceptible of varied and commanding interest, and may be made eminently conducive to the public welfare. The matter and the manner of this species of writing constitute its excellence or defect. By furnishing full, vivid, and authentic accounts of all the essential features of a parish, district, or place,—of its natural products both beneath and on the surface of the earth,—the artificial objects which

are truly indigenous,—with such biographical anecdotes of eminent and remarkable persons, and notices of the phenomena which belong to the place; the Topographer will have fulfilled his duty as to matter; but he must also, to be successfully useful and attractive, narrate and illustrate the whole in a manner calculated to attract the uninitiated student, and to please and satisfy the veteran critic. This will test both the taste and abilities of the writer. In the *History of Kiddington*, by the Rev. Thomas Warton; of *Selborne*, by Rev. Gilbert White; of *Whalley* and of *Craven*, by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker; of *South Yorkshire* and of *Hallamshire*, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter; of *Northamptonshire*, by George Baker; and of *Ashridge*, by the Rev. H. J. Todd, we have truly valuable specimens of what has been accomplished by the talents of their respective authors, and at the same time have full evidence of the capabilities of Topography."

Mr. Britton's opinion is supported by that of the historian of English poetry. "Histories of counties," says Warton, in his Preface to his *History of Kiddington*, "have been condemned as the dullest of compilations. They are commonly supposed to contain only materials of a circumscribed and particular nature, and consequently to be incapable of acquiring any large share of public attention. But histories of counties, if properly written, become works of entertainment, of importance, and universality. They may be made the vehicles of much general intelligence, and of such as is interesting to every reader of liberal curiosity. *What is local is often national*. There are, indeed, many topographers who think nothing tedious or superfluous, and it must be confessed that books of this kind are too frequently encumbered with the pedantries of heraldry, fantastic pedigrees, catalogues of incumbents, and ostentatious epitaphs of obscure individuals; but, in the hands of

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as a compliment for his numerous literary works on Antiquities and the Fine Arts; but principally in acknowledgment for his "*Dictionary of the Architecture and Archeology of the Middle Ages*." The designs on the Obverse and Reverse are peculiarly beautiful. On the former, by C. PFEFFER, is a medallion portrait of the Monarch in matted or dull gold, on a brightly polished ground, surrounded by eight compartments; four of which have emblematical representations of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Fame, alternating with representations of the Greek honey-suckle and lotus. The Reverse, by LACHMAN, is adorned with an elevation, in bold relief, of a building in imitation of a Greek temple, in antis, which is the Museum at Berlin.

a judicious and sensible examiner, they are the histories of ancient manners, arts, and customs," &c.

After this essay, we find a brief descriptive catalogue of the works of the Record Commission, beginning with Domesday Book, in 2 vols. folio, 1826, which is well described as "the primary source of information for the antiquary, the historian, and the topographer," and extending through a very accurate and copious list to the Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England, edited by Sir H. Nicolas, in 7 vols. 8vo. from 1834 to 1837. This is followed by an account of the MSS. relating to Wiltshire in the British Museum, and those of the printed works on the same county. Mr. Britton has concluded his volume with "A Glossary of Terms in Domesday Book, chiefly derived from the Introduction by Sir Henry Ellis," very useful to all in their researches in ancient records and books of early history; and by a second, called "A Glossary to Ancient Records relative to General, County, Parochial, and Manorial History," which has been compiled by him with much care and industry from Cowel, Spelman, Kennet, &c. for the use of those persons who have not ready access to a large and expensive library.

It will be perceived that this work extends in its interest and in its usefulness far beyond the local history of the parish it describes; it forms the first of a series of publications which the Council of the Wiltshire Topographical Society intends to print, and we consider the commencement to be very auspicious of its future progress. It is announced that the histories of three other parishes in the same county are preparing for speedy publication.

*Laudes Diurnæ. The Psalter and Canticles set and pointed to Gregorian tones, by Richard Redhead, Organist of Margaret Chapel, St. Marylebone. With a preface on Antiphonal Chanting, by the Rev. Frederick Oakley, M.A. Prebendary of Lichfield, and Minister of Margaret Chapel, London. The Hymns of the Church, with Versicles, &c. as set to Music by Thomas Falles; by S. Pearsall, of Lichfield Cathedral.* WE rejoice to find that more care is beginning to be bestowed upon

ecclesiastical music, and more especially on the psalms and canticles appointed to be sung in churches. In works of this kind more attention has generally been until now directed to the rhyming psalms and hymns, which have in the course of the last two centuries, without authority, been introduced into the Prayer Book, and introduced into parts of the Church services, in which they are inappropriate, or cause interruption, where the unity of the service requires that there should be none. So general, indeed, though not universal, has this practice become, that the recommendation of the Bishop of London to omit one where it is evidently discordant with the spirit of the liturgy, has been called by a strange inversion of terms an innovation.

The first of the volumes here noticed contains the canticles and psalms, with a proper chant for each; every verse is marked synoptically with the music, so as to enable any one to see at a glance to what note each word is to be sung: this arrangement,

"To the best of the writer's belief, is singular, with the exception only of a work which has been published under the title of *Cantica Vespera*, which, as it originally suggested the idea of the present work, would also have superseded its necessity, but for the circumstance of its being unsuited to the Anglican service."

The other is a little work which was originally drawn up by the Rector of Elford, for the use of those members of his flock who desired to join in such parts of the service as were chanted in their parish church; it has been now republished under the superintendence of Mr. Pearsall: a species of synoptical arrangement is used here also, which consists in marking the words with the divisions of the bars, and numbering them according to the notes. The preface in the former work, on the History of Antiphonal Chanting, is very interesting. Mr. Oakley traces its origin to the time of Moses, and shows the probability that the Temple service was performed in that manner; indeed many of the psalms seem to point out by their construction that such was the original intention of the writer. He then follows its history through the earlier ages of the Christian

Church to the time of St. Gregory the Great, who, he says,

"Did not introduce the antiphonal chant into Western Christendom, or even into the Roman Church, but did only gather up the fragments of an earlier antiquity, and give shape and method to sacred strains, which in the West may be directly traced up to St. Ambrose, and St. Damasus, three centuries before him—and through them into the Oriental Church, and so to their springs in the very age of the apostles themselves."

The Gregorian chants were introduced into England by St. Augustin, and so carefully was their purity guarded among the Saxons, that the abolition of them and the substitution

of other harmonies was made a matter of grave charge against Thurstin, the Norman abbot of Glastonbury. Since that time, through the whole of Europe, they seem to have been very much corrupted, until the 16th century, when Palestrina arose, and with him a new and brighter era in the annals of ecclesiastical music. Since then the Gregorian tones have been in this country almost entirely superseded by the psalm chants of later composers.

Both of these works will, we hope, perform their part in contributing to the restoration of the psalms and canticles to their proper place as the authorised musical portion of the Church service.

*The Apostles' Creed, considered in relation to the Wants of the Religious Sense and Errors of the Day.* By the Rev. T. Griffith, A.M.—The object of this Treatise shall be given in the author's words. "It has been my object to treat the several articles of the Christian faith, first, with reference to the practical needs and experiences of the religious sense, exhibiting their bearing and importance in relation to the grand essential work of the spiritual life; and secondly, with reference to the manifold exaggerations and perversions to which a zeal for an ecclesiastical formalism on the one hand, and a disorganizing spiritualism on the other, expose us. Hence the extent on which I have dwelt on the topics of the Holy Catholic Church and the Communion of Saints, and generally on the entire work of the Holy Ghost, as the viceregent of Christ, 'by whom the whole body of the Church is governed and sanctified;' while other fundamental points, such as the Personality of God, the Deity of Christ, the evidence of his Resurrection, the assurance of our own continued being and blessedness after death, and the nature and grounds of that belief to which the articles of our Creed are entitled, have received an attention proportioned to my deep conviction of their momentousness." The author adds, that the particular object of his work will account for its not pretending to a full theological statement of the various topics it touches on, because it has been subordinated to what appeared to be demanded by the circumstances of the age and the necessities of a reflecting mind. We have perused the work with pleasure; for there is in it sound scholar-

ship, a correct, and often elegant, exposition of doctrinal points, and a truly pious and devout spirit. It is divided into four main parts:—1. God the Father; 2. God the Son; 3. God the Holy Ghost; 4. Belief of the Truth; and each of these parts is divided into separate chapters. The work may be read with advantage, whether for the promotion of practical holiness, or the inculcation of the great truths of the Gospel, with the grounds on which they are founded, and the authority from which they proceed.

*The Rose of Arragon.* By J. Sheridan Knowles.—The merit of this play is to be found in the general vigour and spirit that pervades it; the main defect, that its most impressive scenes and situations are purposely written for certain theatrical effects; as, for instance, the scene in which the injured Olivia returns to warn and save her enemy the king: a second drawback is to be found in the reader being more interested in the events than in the persons engaged in them. Scarcely any of the characters are attractive, either engaging affection, or commanding admiration; but the play is the production of a man of talent.

*A Popular History of British India, &c.* By W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D.—This useful compilation contains a view of British India, from the first and original settlement to the termination of the Afghan War; it therefore includes an account of the administration of the Governors-General, and their various policy and success. The great features in the earlier parts of the history of our achievements

in war are to be found united to the names of Clive and Wellesley; the later are connected with the Burmese and Afghan wars. Yet it is curious that in this work the names of the three most accomplished statesmen and men of talent, who have appeared in India in late days, are scarcely more than mentioned; we allude to those of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Stamford Raffles, and Sir John Malcolm; to these we should perhaps add that of Sir David Ochterlony. We hope that this work may be so well received by the public as soon to call forth a new edition, and that some biographical memoir of these persons, as well as of others who may have deserved as well of their country by civil or military services, may appear. We think that in a new edition the work may be judiciously divided into two volumes, and that a few well chosen selections from the text of Orme's History (a work deserving of a wider circulation), and of Mill, would be acceptable. In such a case, also, the account of some of the principal transactions might be given with more fulness. But, on the whole, the work is very respectably, though, it appears to us, somewhat rapidly, executed.

*Letters to my Children on Church Subjects.* By the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A. 12mo.—Mr. Bennett exhibits a singular clearness of style, which is always strong and forcible, and occasionally eloquent, and his sentiments and opinions are always sound and orthodox. His present work is written more particularly for the young, and is intended to instruct them in the nature of the Church and her

ordinances. It appears to be the author's intention to follow up this volume by another, treating of the moral and doctrinal duties of Christianity. The work, when so completed, will form an admirable manual for the use of the young Churchman.

*Marmaduke Wyvil; or, the Maid's Revenge.* By H. W. Herbert, Esq. Author of "Oliver Cromwell," 8vo, 3 vols.—This is a clever and well-written tale, abounding with interest and adventure, and possessing an interest which is well sustained throughout. Perhaps the reader is supped rather too full with horrors. We cannot help thinking that the termination of the story, as regards some of the innocent characters, is of too tragic a nature; the character of Alice, the heroine, is also somewhat out of keeping. It is scarcely probable that so amiable a person—we have seldom met with a more beautiful delineation of female excellence—should have persevered in her attachment to so heartless a wretch as Wyvil, when she was well aware of his baseness. The author also does not do justice to the character of the martyred Charles; indeed, although it is true that he exposes the faults of the Puritans, we must own we should have preferred that of the two heroes of the tale the Cavalier should have been described as the best. The contrary of this, however, is the case: Wyvil, the Cavalier, is one of the basest villains whom it is possible to imagine, whilst Chaloner, the Roundhead general, has almost every virtue attributed to him.

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SURTEES SOCIETY.

At the ninth Anniversary Meeting held at Durham on the 28th Sept. Earl Fitz-William was elected President of this Society for the next three years, William Greenwell, esq. M.A. of Durham, and John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. of London, Treasurers, and the Rev. James Raine, M.A. Secretary. Six new members were elected. "The Correspondence of Robert Bowes, of Aske, Esquire, the Ambassador of Queen Elizabeth to the Court of Scotland," extending from 1577 to 1583, is now ready for delivery as one of the works of the Society for the subscription of 1842; and will be followed by a Survey of Durham Cathedral, drawn up in 1593, by one who remembered it before the Dissolution. A coeval MS. of this interesting narrative has been found, differing materially from the copy printed by Davies of Kidwelly. "The Epistolary Correspondence and other Papers of Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, in the time of Elizabeth and James, with an unpublished memoir of that prelate and his immediate descendants, by Dr. Andrew C. Ducarel," has been for some time in the press, and will be completed with all possible despatch for the subscribers of 1843.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The following subjects are announced for the Prizes of the ensuing years:

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English Essay—The principles and objects of human Punishments.

Latin Essay—Literarum humaniorum utilitas.

*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize*.—English verse—"The Battle of the Nile."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The bye-laws of the college, passed at a general meeting of the proprietors in May 1842, contain a regulation for the gradual admission of *alumni* of the college to a participation in its government. With this view, the Council are authorised

to constitute students of the college, who have graduated with honours at the University of London, members of the corporate body, by conferring on them for life such shares as, in consequence of forfeiture, or of being ceded for the purpose by proprietors, they shall have the power of disposing of. The members to be so constituted are to be styled "FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE," and to enjoy the privileges possessed by other proprietors, especially the right of taking part in the election of the council, and eligibility to be themselves members of that body. Not more than one-third of the shares to be so disposed of in any one year are to be conferred on graduates in medicine, nor more than two-thirds among graduates in arts and law. This law has lately been acted upon for the first time by the council, by the appointment of three Fellows, one for each faculty. The gentlemen who have received this distinction are John Richard Quain, of the Inner Temple, Bachelor of Laws; John Taylor, Keppel-street, Doctor of Medicine; Jacob Waley, of Lincoln's-Inn, Master of Arts.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The Vice-Chancellor's prizes for the best Greek ode, and best English poem on "The Last of the Hoenstoffsens," have been both awarded to Thomas Holland Langley, son of the Rev. John Langley, Wallingford, Berks.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The Queen has granted a new charter to this body, under the title of "The Royal College of Surgeons of England," by which a new body is created in the college—viz. Fellows, to consist of those who practise Surgery alone. Members will be admitted into the fellowship by examination, but not until the age of 25, instead of 21, at which age members are at present admitted. The Council to be elected by the Fellows from such of their own body who do not practise midwifery or pharmacy, and will retain their places in the Council only for a limited time. The Examiners will be elected by the Council from the Fellows. The order of members will remain as heretofore.

The Rev. Mr. Wix, chaplain of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has instituted an annual prize to be awarded to the writer of the best essay on Natural Theology. This year the palm has been awarded to Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Cambridge.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN GREECE.

Mr. George Finlay has communicated to the Athenæum an account of the progress of Archæological Research in Greece since the establishment of the German government. One object of his statement is to call the attention of the friends of Greek art in England to the importance of lending some aid towards furthering these researches, which, it will be seen from the following summary, have not been without important results both to art and literature.

The artists and antiquaries at Athens, says Mr. Finlay, have had quite as great difficulties to encounter from the supineness and illiberality of the Greek government as the mercantile and agricultural classes; yet I venture to refer to the essays of Professor Ross, on various questions of Greek topography,—to the splendid work on the Temple of Victory Apteros in the Acropolis of Athens, which he published in conjunction with the architects Hausen and Schaubert,—to the learned travels of Professor Ulrichs, in Bœotia and Phocis,—to the dissertation of the late General Gordon on the pass of Thermopylæ, with his map,—to the large Greek map of the Hellenic kingdom, by the engineer Aldenhoven, and to the extensive collection of unedited inscriptions, by Messrs. Rangavé and Pittakis, published periodically, under the title of the "Archæological Journal,"—to these works I refer as proofs of the services which the inhabitants of modern Athens have already rendered to the cause of ancient art and literature. I may mention as a proof of my own anxiety to aid the exertions of abler men and better scholars, a map of the northern part of Attica, and an essay printed at Athens in English, on the topography of Diacria and Oropia, as they have been adopted as authority for laying down that district in the new Topographisch-historischer Atlas of Greece and its colonies, by Kiepert.

There have been various efforts at different times to excite the attention of King Otho's government to the importance of forming a society for the purpose of pursuing a regular system of excavation. The first attempt was made by four strangers residing at Athens, as soon as it was known that the son of a monarch so devoted to the cultivation of ancient art as

King Louis of Bavaria was elected sovereign of Greece. The beautiful Choric Monument of Lysicrates, vulgarly called the Lantern of Demosthenes, was chosen, and the whole of this interesting building was laid open to public view, its basement having been previously concealed by an accumulation of earth to the depth of 12 to 15 feet. The intention of the excavators was to inculcate, by a practical illustration, the necessity of an excavation round most of the ancient buildings, in order to display, as far as possible, the peculiarities of their original sites. This excavation led to nothing further at the time, as the excavators were not allowed to extend their researches, and it excited the jealousy of the royal government, which has permitted the little square formed round the monument of Lysicrates to be ruined, and almost filled with rubbish, for the purpose, as it is maliciously asserted, of clearing it out again, and making such improvements as will give a specious claim to say the excavation is a government work.

Some time after this first attempt, a second was made, and the foundation of an Archæological Society was laid. Most of the Greeks of wealth at Athens subscribed, and it was determined to make a considerable excavation in the Acropolis, in order to greet King Otho on his first arrival at his future capital with matter to excite his enthusiasm. As Count Armanseperg, Mr. Maurer, and General Heideck, the members of the regency, were also to visit Athens for the first time in his Majesty's company, it was expected that they would all join the Society as patrons and subscribers. Very liberal subscriptions were collected among the Greeks and Philhellenes; Mr. Gropius, the patriarch of Attic Archæologists, was requested to select the ground to be examined, and Mr. Pittakis, the present conservator of antiquities in Greece, undertook to direct the operations of the workmen in person. The success of the undertaking was most encouraging, as might have been anticipated, under such able superintendence. Five portions of the frieze of the Parthenon were discovered, four of which are in an exquisite state of preservation; one belongs to the assembly of the gods at the east end, and the others to the festal procession on the north side of the temple. Several other fragments of minor interest were also found.

but all the exertions of this Society met with no encouragement from the Regency, —indeed, quite the contrary. The government, however, was not allowed to rest, and at length Professor Ross was charged to make excavations in the Acropolis of Athens, in order to continue the researches commenced by the advice of Mr. Gropius. The results of these excavations were also of the greatest importance to the history of ancient art. The beautiful temple of Victory, at the entrance of the Acropolis, was found to have been thrown down without its materials having been destroyed, and almost every stone of the building, with the exception of the portion of the frieze in the British Museum, was discovered. The restoration of this elegant little treasure of Grecian art was almost completed when Professor Ross was removed from his office of conservator of antiquities, and Mr. Pittakis appointed in his place. From that day to this, the temple remains incomplete, in consequence of the jealousy which, in Greece, invariably induces every new official to adopt a totally opposite line of conduct from that pursued by his predecessor. One of the most valuable discoveries was an exquisite figure of a winged Victory tying on her sandal to fly forth in attendance on the armies of the republic, which formed the last in a series of winged figures disposed in front of the temple, as a substitute for a balustrade. Many portions of the other figures have likewise been found; but all is left huddled together in a dusty magazine, or exposed carelessly in the ruined temple.

As soon as the Bavarian Regency awoke from its lethargy, it was seized with a fever for excavation. But as the object of this activity was only to supply a pretext for a series of articles in the German newspapers, by which it was thought glory and popularity would be gained in Europe, these excavations were without any important results. Some ground was, however, turned over at Olympia, at Tegea, at Sparta, at Megalopolis, at Tenca, near Corinth, at Thera, at Anaphé, and at Delos.

In 1837 an Archaeological Society was formed by the Greeks themselves, which has rendered great service to art and literature, and its affairs have been conducted in the most popular and prudent manner. One general meeting has been held annually in the Parthenon, in the open air, and all the world has been free to attend.

The excavations already made have been very successful, and reflect great credit on the committee of management. The entrance to the Acropolis has been cleared, and all the ruins and rubbish which enumbered the centre of the propylæum

have been removed. All the modern buildings have been taken down which blocked up the northern wing, and the pinakotheké is now completely laid open. A considerable portion of the cella of the Erechtheum has been re-constructed, by replacing the ancient blocks which had fallen, and a sixth caryatide has been found, so that the little portico might be restored, except for the one in the British Museum.

But the most important labour of the Society is the clearing the basement of the Parthenon, and the restoration of those parts of the building which were uninjured, to the original places. The northern side has been completely cleared from the earth and rubbish which covered the fragments of the temple, which now remain exposed to view in ruined majesty. A well preserved metope, three more pieces of the frieze, and several fragments of sculpture from different parts of the temple have been found—amongst the rest a colossal owl, about whose position the Athenian antiquaries have expressed a multitude of opinions. The old mosque in the centre of the Parthenon has disappeared, but it was not removed until the fall of its portico warned the conservator of antiquities to remove all the fragments of sculpture it contained, and destroy it, lest it should destroy something valuable, by the fall of its heavy dome. The centre of the Parthenon would have presented a very meagre appearance after the removal of the mosque, and even the general appearance of the Acropolis would have lost something of its picturesque beauty, had nothing been done to enable the eye to connect the two masses of building which formed the eastern and western fronts, and which were left almost entirely unconnected by the explosion of the Turkish powder magazine, during the last siege of Athens by the Venetians. Several columns in this interval have been almost restored from the fragments found merely overturned by the explosion; 34 drums of columns on the northern side have been replaced in their original positions, and 12 on the south side. Part of the wall of the cella, and several of the large marble flags of the pavement, have likewise been replaced.

These excavations have not been made on the principle adopted by Klenze, the celebrated Bavarian architect, who visited Greece in 1834, in order to propose a plan for the restoration of the Parthenon, and choose a site for the palace of King Otho. He seems to have been equally unfortunate in his opinions on both subjects.

The Society adopted a very different principle, as they considered the plan of

Mr. Klenze implied a re-making, not a restoration, of the Parthenon. No piece of marble has been replaced, unless in the position it occupied before the explosion removed it. The Athenian antiquaries consider that it will be time enough to discuss the question, how far restoration ought to be carried, when all the fragments in the Acropolis still prostrate have been reinstated in their original positions.

Numerous interesting discoveries have likewise been made. Part of a sculptured frieze of black Eleusinian marble belonging to the Erechtheum was found near that building. An excavation behind the propyleum has exposed to view a beautiful specimen of a building destroyed to make way for the magnificent gateway to the Acropolis, built by Pericles. Many of the sites of temples and monuments mentioned by Pausanias have been ascertained, and the inscription on the Trojan horse has been found on a vase in the position he mentions that he read it. Much, it is to be hoped, will be found, when it is in the power of the Society to clear out the southern side of the Parthenon, as they have done the northern. Only about the half of the metopes of this side are in the British Museum, and one is in the Museum of the Louvre, so that there seems every probability that many may be found covered with the rubbish, which, from the lowness of the level of the soil on this side, has accumulated in a greater degree than on the north.

In the town, a considerable space has been cleared out round the tower of Andronicus Kyrrestes, or the Temple of the Winds, as it was formerly called. In common conversation it is now called the Temple of Eolus, and forms an appropriate termination to one of the new streets, of course Eolus Street. An excavation was also made by the Society in the Theatre of Bacchus, and near it a curious statue of Silenus, with a young Bacchus sitting on his shoulder, and holding a mask in his hand, was found.

The Archæological Society could not have accomplished as much as it has already executed, had it not received several donations from Western Europe; and its labours would have been interrupted last year if his Majesty the King of the Netherlands had not sent a donation of 300 drachmas. A request was lately transmitted to Mr. Bracebridge, who has been a liberal promoter of the cause of education in Greece, to attempt the formation of a society, or the establishment of a branch of the Athenian Archæological Society in London; but, from no official authority to act having been forwarded by the committee of

management, this was found to be difficult. The state of the Athenian Society was, however, communicated to Colonel Leake, who, with his usual promptness and liberality in aiding the cause of Greece, immediately sent the Society a subscription of 500 drs. (181.)

It must be observed that the archæological commission, charged with the publication of the "Ephemeris Archæologiké," in which the ancient inscriptions are printed, is not a part of this Society. It consists of persons employed by government, though several members of the commission have been elected also members of the committee of management of the Society, from possessing the requisite qualification for the office in the highest degree. All members of the Archæological Society are, however, entitled to receive the journal of the commission at a moderate price.

Mr. Finlay proceeds to recapitulate the most remarkable discoveries which have been made in the Greek provinces. An excavation made by the late General Gordon at the Heræum, near Argos, brought to light two interesting fragments—a portion of a marble peacock and a large fragment of a præfix of terra cotta, painted as a peacock's tail. Several trifles in terra cotta and bronzes were likewise found, and an extended excavation at this place would probably yield important results. At Delphi several fragments of the great temple, which it was supposed had entirely disappeared, were accidentally discovered; a small temple was also found, and the late Professor Müller made an excavation into the ancient treasury under the cella of the great temple.

A considerable collection of ancient statues from all parts of Greece has been assembled in the temple of Theseus, several of them belonging to the first school of art, and rendering this little museum of great interest to antiquaries, and worthy of a visit from all admirers of classic sculpture.

One of the most curious monuments in the collection is the figure of a warrior in low relief, rather above the natural size, and executed with a degree of stiffness, which shows far more affinity to the style of the Egina marbles than to the Attic school of Phidias. Its antiquity, and the visible traces of the painting with which it was adorned, give it great value. This curious piece of sculpture was found at a place called Velanideza, on the coast of Attica, two or three miles to the south of Araphen (Rafina), between Halæ and Prasie, in the year 1839. An ancient demos existed in this plain, and near it there were forty or fifty unopened va-



multi, which had excited the attention of several antiquaries. It is supposed that many of the vases offered to travellers for sale, in 1839, were from Velanideza.

OPENING OF THE ROMAN TUMULI AT  
ROUGHAM.

The excavations on the estate of P. Bennet, Esq. at Rougham in Suffolk, of which we have already given some account in p. 190, have been pursued, and Professor Henslow has communicated so agreeable a narrative thereof to the Bury Post, that we shall take leave to transfer it nearly entire to our pages.

The barrow explored on this occasion covered a space 32 feet in diameter, but was of low elevation, not being raised more than six feet above the general level of the soil. When I arrived at the spot, the workmen had already dug a trench about four feet wide, directly through the middle of the barrow, and nearly down to a level with the surface of the field. This trench ranged nearly north-east and south-west, its direction being a little more than this to the east and west. Upon digging a little deeper, about the middle part of the trench, we struck upon some masonry, and, on clearing away the soil, we laid bare a sort of low dome covered with a thin layer of mortar, and not very unlike the top of a cottager's oven, but of larger dimensions and flatter. The mortar was spread over a layer of pounded brick about one inch and a half thick, which had been reduced to a coarse powder, intermixed with small fragments. Under this was a layer of light brown loamy clay, which was probably some of the very brick earth from which the bricks had been fabricated. The three layers together averaged about two and a half or three inches in thickness, and formed a crust which had been spread over an irregular layer of broken tiles and bricks, which lay confusedly piled round the sides and over the top of a regular piece of masonry within them. Had time permitted, we might have levelled the barrow, or at least have dug fairly round the brickwork, and thus have exposed it entirely, before we proceeded to examine the contents; but, the public having been invited to attend by three o'clock, it became impossible for us to proceed otherwise than by immediately penetrating from above. The result of this part of the investigation was the discovery of a chamber of brick-work, covered by broad tiles seventeen inches long, twelve broad, and two thick. The general character of the masonry was the same as that which is described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., and figured at plate 3, by the late excellent

antiquary, and greatly regretted John Gage Rokewode, Esq., in his first paper on the Barrows at Bartlow. The floor of the chamber was two feet two and a half inches from north-east to south-west, extending (singularly enough) in the very direction of the trench which crossed the barrow: and it was two feet one inch from north-west to south-east; so that it was nearly square. The walls were composed of five courses of brick-work cemented by rather thick layers of mortar. The roof was formed by four ranges of tiles laid horizontally, so that each range lapped over and projected on every side by about one and a half to two inches more inwardly than the one beneath it, until the opening was finally closed by two narrow strips of tile, filling in the space left in the last range. The height of the chamber from the floor to the top was two feet three inches. The whole was covered by an additional layer of four broad tiles; and a bed of mortar and clay between each layer had received the impressions from the tiles above it in a manner which at first conveyed a notion that they had been painted. There may be some trifling inaccuracies in this account of the masonry, owing to the somewhat hurried character of our proceedings; but the main facts are stated as I noted them on the spot.

On removing one of the smaller tiles in the upper range, I had the satisfaction of peeping into a chamber, with its furniture as beautifully arranged as that in the one described by Mr. Rokewode; with the unlucky exception, that a large glass vase, owing to the joint effects of time and corruption, had fallen to pieces, and its fragments were now lying towards the north corner, in a confused heap, intermixed with the burnt human bones it had contained. Upon the heap was lying a beautiful glass lachrymatory, slightly injured in its projecting rim. Everything else was entire, and eight pieces of pottery appeared still to retain the very positions in which they had been placed by the sorrowing friends and attendants of the deceased, 16 or 17 centuries before.

Let your readers now, in imagination, refer back to that remote period, and fancy they see the brick chamber just prepared, and probably projecting at least two or three courses above the surface of the soil, or possibly entirely built above ground. The funeral pyre is extinguished. The few fragments of burnt skull, backbone, and some of the other larger bones, which have partially resisted the intense violence of the flames, have been collected by the attendants, and carefully deposited in a large glass vase; which

happens, in this case, to be remarkably thin. This vase has a wide-lipped mouth, five inches in diameter, and is furnished with two broad ribbon-shaped handles. The few cherished remains of mortality, which the fire has spared, are brought in this vase before the assembled friends and dependants of the deceased, who weep over them, and drop into the vase the glass lachrymatory, filled probably with some very precious ointment, rather than with their actual tears. They forget not to add the fee to be exacted by the stern ferryman of the Styx, in the shape of a coin, which antiquaries would now call, "of second brass." Whether this proved to be over-pay upon the present occasion I pretend not to say; but I found, upon searching among the bones, a certain amount of *change* in lieu of the good brass piece which the careful and conscientious relatives had undoubtedly deposited with them. This change I find consists entirely of a black mass (probably either the grey sulphuret or the black oxide of copper) coated by the green carbonate of copper. After trying to make out something from this defaced remnant, first by help of a little acid, and then by boring into it with the point of a knife, I have ascertained that there is not a single particle of sound metal left, and no hope of finding out whose coinage it was. A little piece of bone has become firmly cemented to it.

The relatives and attendants, having expressed their sorrow in the manner which men without hope were once wont to do, next marshal themselves into order, and advance towards the little chamber prepared for the long sojourn of those relics which we have at length re-entombed. The glass vase is deposited towards the north corner; libations are poured into the chamber—some, perhaps, upon the bones—some upon the floor—other offerings are deposited there. I have noted the relative position of the several vessels which contained these various offerings—vessels which had either been fabricated expressly for similar occasions, or else such as, having become sacred by the use to which they had now been put, could not decently be appropriated afterwards to any less worthy purpose, and were therefore left behind in the tomb.

Perhaps a little stretch of imagination may be excused in one who has no pretensions to be considered an accurate informant on such subjects, if I shall describe the precise order in which I fancy (from what I saw) the several earthenware vessels must have been deposited. First advances some one with a small jar about three inches in height, resembling a pickle-jar with a large mouth, and

slightly bulging in the middle. Whatever were the contents of this jar, the bearer, standing towards the south corner of the chamber, now pours them out, and leaves the vessel resting on its side, close to the glass vase, with the mouth towards the north. Another of the company, holding a similar jar (which happens to be a mere trifle larger) repeats the same process, and leaves this vessel also with its mouth to the north, and lying a little to the south-east of the last. The next person bears a jug or pitcher of considerable dimensions, nine inches deep, bellying out below, with a contracted narrow neck, having a rim, and a small but rather broad handle. The contents of this may be wine, or oil, or milk, or some mixture of these, which is next poured out, and the pitcher is left a little to the south of the last, not resting on its base, but slightly inclined upon its side, with its mouth also directed towards the north, just as we might suppose a person would have left it who had to stoop over the wall from the south, in order to deposit it from his hand upon the floor. I believe the contents of this pitcher\* to have been poured out as a libation, notwithstanding that we found it as full of pure, limpid, tasteless water as it could well be, consistently with the inclined position in which it lay; because I think this water must have been gradually accumulated, and, as it were, been distilled, into the vessel, owing to the long course of alternating periodical changes of temperature which must have penetrated into its dark abode, causing moisture from the superincumbent earth to saturate the air in the chamber to different degrees at different times. Faraday has named such a cause as not unlikely to have operated, under similar circumstances, at the Bartlow barrows, and I think there are reasons for considering such a conjecture to be particularly applicable to the present example, as will soon be shown. As we must admit that the effects of condensation at one time would be counteracted (to some extent at least, if not entirely) by evaporation at another, we may conceive how the former effect would be peculiarly favoured by narrow-necked bottles beyond the latter. Thus it is that meteorologists secure themselves against error in calculating the amount of rain which may have fallen by giving their rain-gauges narrow necks. When once our

\* The vessel was not a *pitcher*, but a *bottle* of the usual Roman form. This will satisfactorily explain the professor's suggestion concerning the mode in which it became filled with liquid.

narrow-necked libation jug had been filled, it might occasionally waste a little, but would soon again be replenished and overflow.

The next of the depositors in our procession bears a jug of the same description and form as the last mentioned, only of considerably smaller dimensions, being not more than six inches high. Having emptied it, he places it immediately behind the other: that is to say, a little to the south-west of it. This jug or pitcher was perfectly empty when I raised it; and, as it may very reasonably be thought necessary for me to show cause why it was not found full of water like the last, I shall readily do so. The depositor had been so careful that its contents should be thoroughly drained out of it, that he had left it standing with its mouth downwards. I think we cannot admit that it had, by any mysterious operation, been made to take a half somerset, and so to rest in a directly reverse position from that in which it had been originally placed in the chamber. This position then was sufficiently unfavourable for allowing any accumulation of water to take place in the jug, but it is one which may be considered not a little important to our argument in support of the notion that the contents of the other jug had also been poured out before it was left in the oblique position in which we found it.

The next who advances bears an earthen plate or patera, and places it immediately to the south of the last jug, nearly in the south angle of the chamber. What this patera contained may be difficult to decide, but there were two small fragments of ornamented bone lying in it, and a few fragments of carbonaceous matter. Either the same person (as I incline to suppose), or some one else, then deposits a vessel, called a *simpulum*,\* shaped like a large tea-cup without a handle, or still more like our coarse earthenware porringers. Whether from there not being sufficient room left between the patera and the wall, or, as I conjecture, with the intention of allowing the contents of this vessel also to drain out of it, it is tilted with one part of the base resting against the south-west wall, placed immediately to the west of the patera. Some one with another patera advances and places it in the open space towards the west corner; and the

\* The term *simpulum* may be very dubiously applied to a cup of this description; a Roman wine cup. The *simpulum* was probably the vessel which contained the wine or precious liquid, and is said to be so called "a sumendo quod eo vinum *sumpserunt* minutatim." This is the definition of Varro cited by our lexicographers.

same person or another also places another *simpulum* to the west of it, and he also tilts it against the wall exactly as had been done in the former case.

From a consideration then of what I saw and noted on the spot, it now appears to me exceedingly probable that these depositors had proceeded to the tomb in couples; the first two with their little jars, the next two with the jugs, the two following with their patera and the *simpula* upon them. It should seem also that they approached from the south, at least that they stood to the south of the chamber, poured out their offerings, and deposited their vessels in succession, until the space lying between the glass vase in the north angle, and the opposite angle in the south, was fully occupied; and thus the last depositor was obliged to place his two vessels more to the west. There were a few lumps of carbonaceous matter, and a piece or two of iron in the east corner, possibly the remains of some wooden box or vessel, like those noticed by Mr. Rokewode; or possibly they are indications of some persons in the procession having borne and deposited sprigs of some plant—such as myrtle, when it could be had; or box (as I have seen it perfectly preserved at Bartlow, and from Chesterford), or oak, when no nearer approximation to an evergreen could be obtained.

But the tomb must not yet be closed, before the careful director of the funeral ceremonies has seen the lighted lamp placed in it. Modern science now teaches us how shortly it must have consumed whatever of *oxygen* there might have been in the narrow precincts it has so long occupied, and how soon it must have begun to smoke out its unsavoury odours, now no longer disgusting to the individual whose spirit it was intended to lighten on his fancied descent to Hades. An iron rod ten inches in length had been already driven firmly into the south-west wall, between the two uppermost courses of bricks, and not far from the south corner. This was directed so as to stretch out toward the centre of the chamber, and from its extremity another iron rod five inches long is depending vertically, and to the bottom of this is attached an open iron lamp, of rather small dimensions, with its lip towards the north.\* This lamp still contains a lump of carbonaceous matter, which has evidently once been an element of the wick. The iron has become so much rusted into one continuous mass, that a hasty examination has not been sufficient to enable me to say how the

\* Both rods were twisted ornamentally like a British torques.

several parts of this apparatus were connected together. A similar excuse must plead for any possible error in my not having correctly decyphered the names or symbols of the worthy potters who have stamped them on the several patere and simpula of hard red smooth earthenware, of whose manufacture they were doubtless deservedly proud. In my present ignorance, then, I can only say that these legends appeared to me to read as follows (1st) VVIII; (2d) MICCIO. I.; (3rd) ALBVCI; (4th) ILLIOMPIA.

You alluded some little time ago to certain remains which had been found in another barrow near the one which was opened yesterday. Alas, for the ignorance or the cupidity of the workmen who broke into it! A large iron lamp; a very large and solid glass jar, well filled with bones; and some remarkable hollow bricks with holes, were all that Mr. Bennet was able to rescue.

To the above we can add, that a few days subsequent to the operations described by Professor Henslow, we had the opportunity of visiting the spot, and by the hospitality and courtesy of P. Bennet, esq. the gratification of viewing the different articles found in the tumuli, which have been described with interesting minuteness by Professor Henslow. The potters' marks impressed on the patere of fine red ware might be read MICCIO F. i. e. FECTI, and ALBVCI, contracted for "ALBVCI MANU," or "EX OFFICINA ALBVCI:" the other legends are at present very uncertain. Rougham is a beautiful sylvan hamlet lying a short distance south of the high road from Bury St Edmund's to Ipswich, through Woolpit. The Roman tumuli at Rougham are four in number, and are close to the eastern side of a country lane, the direction of which is nearly north and south. I need not point out how precisely with the Roman custom of placing tombs such a way-side locality corresponds. The lane itself is therefore a vestige of Roman occupation, yet a mere vicinal or rural communication with greater lines of Roman way which traverse the Icenian district. Indications of Roman occupation about Bury are very numerous and decided; the Icenian territory had been probably colonized in the earliest periods of Roman domination in Britain. Vestiges of a camp are spoken of at Cockfield, and of extensive earth works at Woolpit. The northernmost of the four tumuli at Rougham is distinguished as Easlow or Eastlow Hill. The country people give the word a broad accent, and call it *Aiss-low*. The word *low* enters into composition of many of our Anglo-

Saxon names of places distinguished by Roman barrows, as *Bartlow*, *Limlow*, *Blacklow*, &c.\* The larger tumulus rises about twelve feet above the surface of the natural soil, and is about 100 feet in diameter; some 25 years since a small portion of its west side was cut away, and the tradition of the country is that several human bones, a sword, and a spur were then found; such statements are generally substantially if not circumstantially correct. This tumulus is now overgrown with hazle and hawthorn bushes. The next tumulus southward of what I shall call the East-low was opened in July (as described in p. 190): it contained, in a chamber of brick, a noble square cinerary urn of greenish glass with reeded handle, the calcined ashes of a corpse, and an iron lamp, with an ornamental projection at the back of the light, shaped somewhat like a fig leaf; this lamp or cresset depended from two iron rods linked together, one of which had been driven into the wall, and formed a right-angle with the second iron rod; the lamp itself was doubtless of polished steel, of which the metallic splendour reflected the rays of light. The third tumulus was that explored by Mr. Henslow; we found it to be 50 feet in diameter, and five feet high; the sepulchral chamber which it covered contained a cinerary urn of amphora form, and of very thin glass, and other numerous articles deposited with its sacred contents. Mr. Henslow, we think rightly, concludes that the contents of the vessels had been poured out in libation; nothing, indeed, can be more consonant with the practice of the ancients than these infusions. -

"Postquam collapsi cineres et flamma  
quievit,

Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,  
Ossaque lecta cado textit—."

The sides of the cinerary urn of Mr. Henslow's excavation gave testimony of the former presence of rich liquids. The narrow house at Rougham, consecrated with its contents to the Manes, was after such libations closed—not, it appears, for ever, — and crowned "ingenti mole," with that enduring heap of soil and green sward which still pointed through the obliviscity of sixteen hundred centuries, to a Roman grave! What might the ghost of the defunct feel, could he be conscious that his calcined ashes were to be called up within a few days, to give their aid to a charitable collection at a fashionable bazaar. † Hamlet's reflect

\* *Low*, Saxon *bleap*, a hillock or mound

† The contents of the Tumulus at Rougham have, since we made the above

tions on the ashes of "imperial Cæsar," were more deeply drawn than "the many" might imagine.

The articles in the tombs at Rougham bore strong resemblance to those discovered at the Bartlow Hills, by the then Mr. Gage, the late respected director of the Society of Antiquaries. The pottery we did not think quite so old as that of Bartlow. We suggested when at Rougham that these tumuli were family sepulchres, and that a Roman dwelling could not be far off. The next morning, in a field, occupied by Mr. Levett, about two hundred and fifty yards south east of the tumuli, the plough struck on some vestiges of buildings. About the middle of the field we ourselves observed the plain remains of a Roman floor, constructed of a stratum of pounded tile and mortar, and a stratum of fine white calcareous stucco on the surface. I should add in conclusion, that the fourth tumulus was opened; it had probably been before disturbed; in it were found numerous fragments of urns, their external surfaces coloured black, and retaining many portions of calcined human bone.

A. J. K.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF THE PYRAMIDS.

At the monthly meeting of the Egyptian Society, held at Cairo on the 28th of July, Dr. Lepsius gave some account of the researches made by the Prussian Expedition, and afterwards offered some highly interesting observations on the mode of constructing the Pyramids. Having enumerated the many theories that had been advanced concerning the objects and the construction of these vast monuments, he stated that he considered the fact established, that their object was simply to mark the places of tombs, and he then proceeded to explain to the meeting the manner in which they were constructed, shewing, as the father of history has recorded, that the growth and ultimate casing of those remarkable structures was from the *top downwards*. It being a custom connected with the religion of the ancient Egyptians to prepare during life an appropriate and solid abode for the dead,—which in the case of the sovereign was a work of vast dimensions,—it became necessary so to conduct it that it

notes, been exhibited, arranged in a model of the tomb, at the Bazaar, during the fair at Bury St. Edmund's. An interesting pamphlet and lithographic drawing by Professor Henslow accompanied the display of these relics. The profits of the exhibition and the book have been devoted to the Suffolk General Hospital.

might be periodically enlarged, and at the same time (taking into consideration the uncertainty of life) that there should be a reasonable hope of terminating it in the prescribed form during that period. At Thebes, Biban Elmolúk, where the tombs consist of chambers excavated in the rock, this custom of preparing and enlarging the royal sepulchre during the reign of the sovereign is clearly exhibited, for it has been satisfactorily ascertained that those royal sepulchres which contain the greater number of chambers belong to Pharaohs of whom it is known, from history and other evidences, that they enjoyed long and prosperous reigns.

This double purpose was, in the case of the Pyramids, accomplished in the following manner. A building, in the form of three or more steps, or, more accurately speaking, of three or more truncated pyramids placed on each other (the upper one being the smallest), was first of all built over the excavation or chamber destined to receive the royal mummy. This nucleus of the future pyramid, and affording convenient spaces or terraces for machinery and scaffolding, was gradually enlarged by, first of all, raising the upper step, then the next to the original level of the upper one, and the last to the height of the second, round the base of which a similar terrace was constructed. Thus during all stages of the work the pyramidal form was preserved; and there remained only, to complete the monument in the prescribed form, the filling up of the intervals between the steps, and the casing of the whole with fine stone; for which last operation, it may be presumed, the stones were prepared during the progress of the work.

To explain a mode of building apparently so contrary to sound masonry, we must suppose a chamber A for the tomb, in or under the small pyramid B B B,



built over it: by filling up the angles of the steps, and adding the fine smooth casing stone, this small pyramid would be completed; but if it were desired to enlarge the work, instead of filling up the

angles to prepare for the casing, another step, of the same height and depth as the first, being added to each step of the first mentioned pyramid, the outline touching the exterior angles of these steps, *c c c*. &c. would be parallel to the outline of the first pyramid; and so on, by continually adding steps of the same section, the pyramid would be increased to any size. The foregoing sketch thus shows five pyramids, one within the other. Dr. Lepsius stated that he was indebted to Mr. J. Wild, architect, for this suggestion; and it agrees with and explains the account given by Herodotus, who states that machines were placed upon the steps, and the stones raised from one step to another.

The great pyramids of Gizeh are (in comparison with many others) in a good state of preservation. From the largest, little besides the casing stones have been removed. In the second pyramid a part of the casing yet remains. In these it is impossible to see the interior construction of the stone work. But some of the small ruined pyramids at Gizeh consist of several steps, each of several courses of stone-work in height, instead of the usual form of four sides regularly converging to an apex; and in the more ruined parts of these pyramids it is seen that the steps are formed by walls built against each other, as shown by the dotted lines in the following sketch.



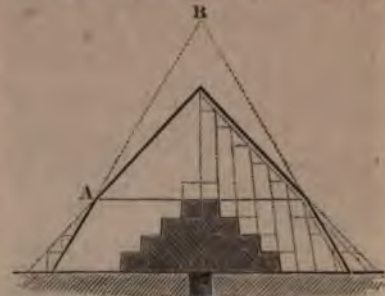
The masonry of the pyramids of Abousir and Saccara is very inferior to that of the pyramids of Gizeh—in all of these the step construction is clearly seen, and also that the steps are separate walls built against each other. The pyramid at Merdoon, again, exhibits this mode of construction. In its present form it rather resembles a huge square tower, the walls of which are slightly inclined, than a pyramid: the outer layers having been mostly removed, the core or central part is left standing alone. In short, in the examination of a great number of pyramids, from Gizeh to the Fayoom, the same mode of construction was found.

The doctor further explained, in confirmation of his views, the remarkable

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pyramid of Dashour. This pyramid is distinguished from all the other monuments of its class by a more rapid inclination of its sides from about half its height; which affords an example, as the doctor presumes, of the premature demise of the sovereign, which he supposes to have taken place when the pyramid had been finished down to the line A, where this more rapid inclination commences, and that it was afterwards completed in its present form by his successor, saving, by the deflection of the sides, more than half the amount of labour and material it would have cost had the original design been carried out.

It will be seen, from the accompanying drawing of the pyramid in question, that



if, contrary to the direct statement of Herodotus, and the evidence afforded by the pyramids of Saccara, Meydoun, and others, we were to suppose the lower half of this pyramid the first part completed, and, consequently, that it had been intended to continue it in the same inclination to the apex B, not only would it differ considerably in its proportions from the other pyramids in its vicinity, but all the constructional advantages afforded by the steps must also be relinquished.

#### HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FRENCH SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

We have been favoured by Dr. Bromet with the following list of the Questions submitted to the Historical Section of the Scientific Congress of France, held this year at Angers, where, he says, although so easily accessible from England, he was surprised to find himself the only "assisting" Englishman; and agreeing with him in opinion that they may tend to illustrate the history of our early Plantagenet Kings, and serve possibly as a model for the promotion of provincial historical inquiry in our literary societies, schools, and universities, we are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity to publish them, together with his statement of

the discussions which arose on some of them. Dr. Bromet proposes to continue this communication by an account of the several archæological subjects discussed at Angers, with a few observations on the zeal, activity, method, and apparent intelligence of French antiquaries, especially of the Society for the Preservation of their Historical Monuments, of which he has now the pleasure of being a member.

1. Are there any authentic documents relative to the first settlement of foreign tribes upon the coasts of Brittany and La Vendée?

2. At what place was Dumnacus defeated by the Romans?

In answer to this question, M. Godard, the author of a modern History of Anjou and its Monuments, stated that, in his opinion, it is on the left bank of the Loire, near the Ponts de Cé, and about two leagues from Angers.

3. What were the political results of the Roman sway in Anjou?

4. Were there any persons denominated "Defenseurs des Cités" before their institution according to law? and, if so, to what period can we refer their first appointment?

On this subject M. Taillard of Douai, in a speech as delightful for its simplicity of manner as for its fulness of information, showed the probability that all Gaulish cities in the second and third centuries occasionally sent to Rome certain persons for the legal defence of their several interests, in the same way as the French colonies were lately represented in France; and M. Godard, in corroborating this opinion, supposed that the Bishops were sometimes entrusted with this charge, the first Bishop of Angers having been called "Defensor."

5. At what epoch, and on what spot, was Christianity first preached in Anjou? Who were the Apostles of that province? and where was its earliest Christian Church erected? In what parts and places did Paganism endeavour to find refuge? and what were the Pagan divinities last worshipped in Anjou?

6. When did Anjou become subject to the domination of the Franks?

7. What are the principal traditions concerning the celebrated Roland, King Arthur, the Enchanter Merlin, and Archbishop Turpin? From what facts did these traditions originate, and what was their influence on the poetry of the middle ages?

On this interesting inquiry our informant ventured to say, that, although Arthur had been so clothed in epic romance that many doubted whether such a personage ever really existed, he was of a contrary

opinion, and quoted the dates and localities of his several battles. This gave rise to a long conversation, in the course of which M. de la Fontenelle of Poitiers said that the Arthur of French Brittany he considered to be merely a fabulous character.

8. To what extent did the Germanic invasion penetrate Brittany, and what influence therein had the feelings, customs, and institutions of the Germanic or Tudesque nation? Was the system of feodality developed in Brittany from the same causes, and under similar circumstances, as in the rest of France?

9. What were the consequences of that annexation of Anjou to the kingdom of Aquitaine formed by Louis-le-Debonnaire and destroyed by Charles-le-Chauve?

10. What part did Anjou take in resisting the irruption of the Northmanni, and the calamities which arose therefrom?

These calamities, M. de la Fontenelle stated, were owing to the check given by the barbarians to that civilisation in which the Angevines, especially, had made such progress.

11. What were the precise geographical limits of Anjou at the period when Count Ingelger took upon himself the government thereof?

12. What were the feelings with which the Capetian dynasty was received in France, especially in Anjou?

In answer to this it was observed, that, previous to this dynasty, true French loyalty (nationalité) had not come into existence; Charlemagne and his descendants having been always considered strangers, whether as to their blood, their birthplace, their language, or manners.

13. What part did Anjou take in the conquest of England by William the Bastard?

It was shown that both Anjou and Poitou took a decided part in this event, which led to some observations on the Battle-Abbey-Roll, and several names therein, especially that of Taillebois, an Angevine, and the supposed ancestor of the famous English commander Talbot.

14. What were the political relations of Anjou with its neighbouring provinces under its Counts Foulques Nerra and Geoffroy Martel?

15. What advantages did Anjou derive from the marriages of its Counts who succeeded Ingelger?

16. Who were the principal promoters of the Crusades in the western provinces of France?

17. What part did Anjou take in the wars between the houses of Blois and Montfort?

18. What effect on Anjou had the

French expeditions under its Dukes into Italy?

19. What were the causes which prevented the English from more permanently establishing themselves in France, notwithstanding that they gained all the great battles there fought in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

This subject being of such general interest, was referred from the Historical Section to be discussed at the General Congress. It produced the display of much reading and judgment, as well as some beautiful and impassioned oratory. It was treated, however, without any of the now prevailing prejudices of "la jeune France" against the English, but which, Dr. Bromet testifies, has not yet contaminated the learned and scientific classes in France, most of whom still retain the finely polished manners of its ancient noblesse, and from which rank, indeed, several of the gentlemen he met at Angers have issued. The solution of this question was as much attributed to the pure patriotism (*nationalité*) of the French people, and the deep chivalric feeling of the French nobility, as to the exacting cruelties of the English during their occupation of France, and the want of unity even then existing among the English nobility, on account of their different Saxon and Norman descents.

20. Upon what undoubted facts may we assert that Jeanne d'Arc rescued the kingdom of France?

This question was also discussed at the general meeting, when it was held by M. Goguel of Strasbourg, in a speech of great moral beauty and sentiment, that Divine inspiration alone could have granted power to a simple and virtuous foreigner, as the heroine of Orleans, he contended, was, to produce the immense effect which she did—the learned orator strongly reprobating the apathy of the French king and nobility, not endeavouring to defend her, (although she had become a prisoner,) from the foul accusations and cruelty inflicted on her by the English.

21. At what period was the art of printing introduced into Anjou, and what historical details exist upon this subject?

From a short paper read on this subject, and the conversation thereon, I learnt that the earliest production of the Angevine press was A. D. 1476.

22. What were the classes of society in those provinces bordering on the Loire, which embraced with greatest zeal the doctrines of the Protestant reformation?

23. What share had political feeling in bringing about the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day?

It was the confirmed opinion on this sub-

ject that religious zeal, to which this horrible transaction has been generally attributed, had but little share in its production.

24. What were the chief causes of the destruction of the Ligue in Anjou, and especially what influence had the marriage of Cesar of Vendôme with the daughter of the Duke of Mercœur?

25. To what can we attribute the number and the importance of the events which occurred near the banks of the Loire from the time of Philippe de Valois to that of Louis XIV.?

26. What is the present historical value of the works of Bernier the Angevine traveller of the 17th century?

27. What influence had the laws and usages of Brittany on the establishment of ancient maritime regulations, and especially on those of Oleron, which were so generally adopted in the Middle Ages?

28. What were the ancient limits of the territory of Anjou, if estimated by the extent of its principal jurisdictions, and more especially by the influence of its laws and customs in the latter centuries, and at the period which preceded the re-organisation of tribunals?

29. What effect had the establishment of Parliaments in France upon its other institutions?

The early Parliaments of France, M. Goguel stated, had a strong despotic feeling, and took but little care of the rights and interests of the lower orders.

30. What were the general benefits and ameliorations produced by the Provincial States, "les Etats provinciaux," from the reign of Louis XI. to the French Revolution?

31. What were the monastic orders established in the Archbishopric of Tours, and in that portion of the Diocese of Poitiers which belonged to Anjou? In what manner did they severally aid the development of civilisation?

It was here stated by the keeper of the archives of the Department (M. Marchegay) that several charters prove the important services of the monks in furthering general civilisation, and that many of the Benedictines were learned in the practice of medicine and surgery.

32. In what dioceses of France and England did the abbeys situated in Anjou possess priories and other dependencies; and what were the alien abbeys which had possessions in Anjou?

33. What were the dependencies of the abbey of Fontevault in the different dioceses of France, England, and Spain? In what archives and other public or private depositories, foreign to Anjou, may be found any title deeds or other documents relative to Fontevault?



34. What was the conduct of the Clergy in former times towards the various classes of Serfs?

35. What was the influence of Universities on the political and religious affairs of Europe, and the progress of literature and of science, from the fourteenth century to the reign of Louis XIV.?

36. About what period was the vernacular language first used in the public acts of the Western Provinces bordering on the Loire? What are the characteristic peculiarities of the dialect of those provinces, and in what does it differ from, or approach to the "langue d'Oit," and the "langue d'Oc," properly so called?

In Anjou, M. Marchegay stated that the French language was used as early as A.D. 1060; but that in charters of the middle of France it is seldom found previously to the twelfth or thirteenth centuries.

37. What influence had the writings of the authors of Anjou and its neighbouring provinces, particularly of Touraine, and the country about Orleans, Blois, Vendôme, and Chartres, on the French language and literature of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries?

38. What are the most interesting works in the vulgar tongue, that were composed in those districts before the fifteenth century?

39. What were the works and the names of Angevine artists, who distinguished themselves in Anjou or elsewhere, in architecture, sculpture, painting, and engraving; or of those, who, being natives of some other country, exercised their talent in Anjou?

40. What were the usages and customs peculiar to the several corporations of arts and trades in Anjou, and the other provinces subject to the Generalité (provincial jurisdiction) of Tours?

41. In what relative proportion, previous to A.D. 1789, did the different classes of society contribute to the expenses of the state; and what was the nature of their contributions, and the mode of levying them?

42. What, before the year 1789, was the condition of a province, as to its political, civil, judicial, and financial organisation? What power did its several authorities possess, and what were the several relations existing between them?

43. To what extent, previous to A.D. 1789, did any democratic tendency exist among the municipalities, consulates, and the wardenships, of the different companies of tradesmen and manufacturers?

44. Upon what plan, according to the present state of knowledge, should any

particular history be written? In what way should we direct our studies when about to describe any province, town, institution, family, public establishment, or monument? What are the qualities which each of such monographic works require? What are the best models for such works, and what their several perfections and deficiencies?

#### CITY EXCAVATIONS.

(Continued from p. 417.)

*St. Paul's Church Yard.*—Excavation for sewerage commencing at the south side, and extending in a westerly direction to the spot where the operations in July 1841 terminated, (of which a notice appeared in *Gent. Mag.* Sept.—Nov. 1841.) The remains discovered on the present occasion have not been so distinguished, either in variety or interest, as those of the former, and which presented in their detail so remarkable a coincidence with the discoveries of Sir C. Wren when excavating for the foundation of the cathedral. This difference may in some measure be owing to the plan adopted in the present operation, of excavating short lengths, and tunnelling the intermediate spaces.

At a depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface human remains in considerable quantity have been found, also a bone pin about 3 inches long, the head exhibiting a singularly grotesque representation of a human face, probably an ancient shroud pin of which several varieties in bone, ebony, and ivory, were found on the former occasion. At the usual depth a few fragments of Roman pottery presented themselves, chiefly of the red or Samian ware, one with the impress of "CIRRVVS FEC," another "OF RVFI." On the west side, among other fragments of the same beautiful ware, was found the greater portion of a circular dish about 6½ inc. diameter, exhibiting upon the rim the well-known pattern of the lotus leaf; also a small earthenware vessel, apparently a crucible. Among the coins found during the progress of the work, and which are mostly in a very corroded state, are two of Faustina, a Hadrian, several of Constantine, one of Crispus bearing the London "mint-mark" PLON, and Severus Alexander (plated), also several abbey counters and tradesmen's tokens; among the latter are John Martine, at the Red Crose, at Cow Crose, 1666, and Frances Brightham, in Charter House Lane.

In the *Times* of 23 Sept. appeared a paragraph headed "A Peat Bed under St. Paul's," stating that in the excavations in St. Paul's Church Yard a *peat bed* had

been discovered about 13 feet down, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in thickness. This, like many other newspaper paragraphs on antiquarian matters, savours somewhat too much of the marvellous. The stratum in question (which was found at the west side) appeared to me to denote nothing more than the exuvie of a stable, and its great depth, perhaps, merely indicates that in ancient times there was a pit here used for the purpose of depositing such (at that period, perhaps,) valueless matter. This opinion is, I think, strengthened by the discovery therein of several horseshoes of ancient and curious form. We have indisputable evidence of the frequent desecration of the cathedral itself for the purpose of a horse market. An act of Common Council passed in the reign of Philip and Mary forbids the "leading of mules, horses, and other beasts through the cathedral," under certain penalties, one moiety to be given to Christ's Hospital, the other to the informer. (Munday's Stow.) It will be remembered also that Shakspeare makes Falstaff triumphantly boast of having bought his horse "at Paul's." It is, therefore, not too much to suppose that in ancient times a laystall may have existed in this corner of the churchyard.

On the north side the progress of the excavation has been much impeded by the numerous and massive fragments of sculptured masonry, the relics, doubtless, of the ancient cathedral. Some of them, portions of richly carved mullions and clustered columns, exhibiting in several instances the traces of intense fire. These ruins are apparently of Caen stone, and were found scattered about and mingled with brick and other rubbish within a few feet of the present surface. At a depth of 17 feet in front of the house No. 75, I observed a thick wall of Kentish rag, apparently running north and south, through which the workmen were tunnelling. It is supposed to be a foundation wall of the old cathedral, but from its situation is perhaps more probably assignable to some other ancient edifice, of which Stow enumerates several as formerly occupying the north side of St. Paul's Church Yard.

*Lothbury.*—In digging the foundation of premises adjoining those of Jones, Lloyd, and Co. we have had another illustration of the ancient plan of building on piles, 5 or 6 of which presented themselves at a depth of about 12 feet, penetrating from 5 to 6 feet. They were formed of oak, and were quite blackened by the boggy stratum in which they were embedded. From the ornamental character of the workmanship (being curiously

fluted), it is presumed that they were originally destined for other purposes than piles. On the Roman level occurred numerous fragments of Samian ware, some of large size and curiously figured, one bearing the stamp of "CACAS. M.," a terra cotta lamp, two coins, Vespasian and Nero, (second brass,) a leather sandal, reticulated, and a number of leather soles of various sizes, studded with large-headed nails, (or rather the remains of them.) Those which fell under my observation in this case, as well in others I have met with under similar circumstances in various parts of the city, exhibit the same appearance as to shape as those of modern times; and thus, although perhaps a thousand years and more may have rolled over them, we have evidence that the Roman denizens of Londinium were equally punctilious with ourselves in the due observance of "rights and lefts." Similar relics were found in excavating the site of the Royal Exchange, as appears by a paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. by Mr. C. R. Smith, in which the writer quotes passages from Juvenal and Pliny in illustration of the practice of profusely inserting nails in the sandal soles. Their preservation appears to be owing to the peculiar moist character of the soil, for when dry they lose their elasticity, and become very brittle.

*Moorgate Street.*—In excavating the ground lately occupied by the premises of Messrs. Oakey, several ancient bone *skates* have been discovered embedded in the black mud which so characterises this neighbourhood. This is not the first instance of the kind on record; one found near Finsbury Circus was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, 18 Feb. 1841, by Mr. C. R. Smith, accompanied by a paper of considerable research, containing a quotation from the Tract of Fitz-Stephen, (temp. Hen. II.) describing the amusements of the citizens upon the ice at the great marsh (or "*Moorish lake*" as Stow renders the word,) at the north wall of the city. "*Cum est congelata palus illa magna quæ mœnia urbis æquilonalia alluit.*" These bones are supposed to be the "tibia" of the horse, and are perforated at each end for the purpose of securing to the *foot*, in the manner described by Fitz-Stephen.

For an *incipient skate* they certainly possess an immense advantage over the modern skate, than which, perhaps, a more ingenious and elegant contrivance for breaking the necks and dislocating the limbs of the *uninitiated*, could not have been devised.

E. B. P.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## INDIA.

The East India Company's steam-frigate the *Memnon* was wrecked on the African coast, on August 1; the mails and cargo were lost, but the passengers and crew were saved, and have arrived by the *Oriental*.—It appears that the party that lately moved out against Shere Mahomed, in Scinde, suffered severely from the extreme heat of the sun, as did also those that remained at Hyderabad. The enemy were still unsubdued, and hovered about in a threatening attitude.

## CHINA.

Captain Malcolm has brought home the treaty between this country and the Emperor of China, the ratifications of which were exchanged on June 23, on the island of Hong-Kong. The new system of trade was to commence at Canton, on July 27, and from that day the Hong merchants' monopoly would cease. The other four ports which according to the treaty are to be resorted to by British vessels, could not be declared open until an edict to that effect should be received from the Cabinet of Peking. The edict was expected at Canton in September; and in the mean time preparations to that effect would be made. The new tariff has been adjusted on the most favourable terms to the English merchants, and an extensive trade is expected. Hong-Kong is now a British colony, Sir H. Pottinger being the governor. The chief town is named Victoria, and it is proposed to be fortified.

## GREECE.

A revolution was peaceably effected at Athens on the 3d Sept. The Greeks have re-instated their former free mode of Government, of which they ought never to have been deprived. King Otho consented to dismiss his Bavarian Ministers, and to re-establish the National Assembly. He took the oath of fidelity to the country and the constitutional throne, and convoked the National Assembly to countersign the ordinance and carry it into execution. All classes united together as one man in bringing about this bloodless revolution.

## ITALY.

Troubles continue in the Papal States. A conspiracy, which was in the first instance extensive, was discovered without being crushed: and so many respectable citizens were compromised that the num-

ber who fled have become, after the fashion of Italy 500 years ago, real *sbanditi*. Failing at Bologna, they made attempts at Ravenna, at Imola, at Ancona, and, though defeated by the Roman police, they are still able to keep the mountains, infest the roads, and defy the troops of his Holiness to capture or suppress them.

## TURKEY.

An important measure has been successfully carried into execution by the Turkish Government. The two *corps d'armée*, each of about 30,000 men, were assembled at Scutari, in Asia, and Daout Pacha, in Europe, and firmans were read to them, whereby not only was the period of military service regulated, but the militia was in a body incorporated into the troops of the line! The whole went off as quietly as any common review, and the soldiers were merely propitiated by rejoicings.

## HAYTI.

A revolution has taken place in Hayti. The whole party is composed of the blacks and mulattoes, and it seems to be a struggle for supremacy between the two grades of colour. The insurgents are headed by a Judge Solomon and his two sons. They occupy the top of a hill near Aux Cayes, and are surrounded by a large body of government troops, who are waiting the arrival of General Lazara from Jeremie, with a reinforcement; he is commander in chief of this division, and is said to be a man of energy and talent. The city is under martial law; and continual skirmishing takes place between the belligerents. On the 9th of August a battle was fought near Aux Cayes, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels; who had 150 killed and a large number wounded. The patriotism of General Lazara was questioned by the mulattoes, he being black; but, if he should prove true to the cause of the patriots, the rebels would undoubtedly be obliged to capitulate.

## JAMAICA.

A dreadful fire broke out accidentally, in the western part of Kingston, near the furnace-room of James's foundry, about noon on the 26th of August; passed to a timber-yard, and, fanned by a sea-breeze, spread from house to house and street to street, until checked by the land-breeze at night. The change, however, turned the course of the flames, and

threatened a new part—the commercial part of the town—with destruction. Happily, all wind subsided at midnight; and at daybreak the fire was mastered. Several naval detachments were called out

to aid in extinguishing it; the Black population being accused of apathy. The destruction of property was great; 400 houses were burned down, and the loss is roughly calculated at 350,000*l.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The political agitation of Ireland having been greatly aggravated and increased by the recent meetings held for the promotion of a Repeal of the Union, the Government have at length taken measures to stop them.

One of these "monster-meetings" was to have taken place on Sunday, Oct. 8, at *Clontarf*, in the vicinity of Dublin. Some five hundred "sympathizers" from Liverpool were expected to attend, and the mob was to have been marshalled into a semblance of military array. Suddenly the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor returned to Dublin, and called a Privy Council. A Proclamation against the Clontarf Repeal meeting was put forth on Saturday afternoon. O'Connell immediately summoned the members of the Repeal Association, told them that he should not act against the Proclamation, issued a counter-manifesto of his own to that effect, and decided that the Clontarf meeting should not be held. The Queen's ministers followed up their Proclamation by issuing warrants against Mr. O'Connell and eight other leading Repealers on the charge of conspiracy and other misdemeanors. The parties accused are but nine in number, Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Richard Barrett (proprietor of the Pilot), T. M. Ray, Secretary of the Repeal Association, Thomas Steele, and Dr. Gray (proprietor of the Freeman's Journal), Rev. Peter J. Tyrrell, Rev. J. Tierney, and Charles Gavan Duffy (proprietor of the Nation). The three last-named gentlemen are charged as members of the Repeal Association only; the six others as members of the Association, and also with attending at Mullagbmast, where the reporter employed by the Government attended for the first time. All the accused have been admitted to bail, themselves in 500*l.* and two sureties 200*l.* each.

Oct. 1. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, brother to the Emperor, arrived in London from Rotterdam. On Tuesday the 3d he went on a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor. A grand banquet took place in the Waterloo Gallery. He quitted the castle on Friday; and has since been visiting the most remarkable objects of interest in this country.—The Queen has also been visited by her half-sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, who arrived with her husband at Frogmore on

the 16th Sept.—The Duc de Bordeaux, only son of the late Duc de Berri, and who bears with the French legitimists the title of King Henry V. arrived at Hull on the 13th Oct. He travels under the title of Count Chambord.

*The Cathedral Churches of Wales.*—The Act lately passed for regulating the cathedral churches of Wales provides as follows:—1. Extends 3 and 4 Vic. c. 113, and 4 and 5 Vic. c. 39, to the dioceses and cathedral churches of St. Asaph and Bangor. 2. In each of the cathedrals of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Llandaff, there shall be two canons residentiary, under the patronage of the respective Bishops. 3. Llandaff and Whitechurch to be distinct benefices. 4. Incomes of deans and canons to be paid out of the common fund. 5. A canonical house to be provided at St. Asaph, Bangor, and Llandaff, and a house of residence for the Dean of Llandaff. 6. The dean or one of the canons to be always in residence. 7. The archdeaconries to be separated from bishoprics. 8. Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty to pay over proceeds of suspended canonries, &c. to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

*Improvement of Liverpool.*—In all probability, ever since Liverpool was a town, there never was more building in progress than there is at present. The new houses are estimated at one thousand, which are now in course of erection, or have been built during the last six or eight months. Many of these houses are suitable for persons in the middle ranks, but the majority decidedly consist of cottages. Those of the latter description now in the course of erection are all built according to the act of parliament, and, when formed into courts, they have pretty ample space in front, with two good entrances, which will always secure a thorough ventilation, so long needed in houses of this description in the town. The present impulse in building has been principally caused by the recent act of parliament prohibiting cellars, which are too small, or otherwise unfit to live in, from being the dwelling places of the poor. This is a material and beneficial change. During the same period, about a dozen fine warehouses have been erected in the north end of the town alone, exclusive of those erected on the site of the great fire in Forinby-street.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 22. Unattached, brevet Major J. Swinburn, from the 32d Foot, to be Major.

Sept. 27. Major-Gen. Sir Charles Felix Smith, and Major-General Richard England, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.—Lieut.-Colonels Gore Browne and Joseph Simmons, 41st Foot; Majors A. P. S. Wilkinson and Hamlet Wade, 13th Light Inf.; Major George Hogarth, 26th Foot; and Lieut.-Col. George Huish, 26th Bengal N. Inf. to be Companions of said Order.

Sept. 28. Henry William Macaulay, esq. to be Commissioner, and Charles Pettingal, esq. Arbitrator, on the part of Her Majesty, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established at the island of Boa Vista, in the Cape Verds, under the treaty concluded at Lisbon, on the 3d July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of slave-trade.—John Thomas, esq. to be Commissioner, and Charles Francis Pynes Clinton, esq. Arbitrator, on the part of Her Majesty, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established under the same treaty, at the city of Loanda, in the province of Angola.—Arthur Richard Hamilton, esq. (in the room of James Fitzjames, esq. deceased,) to be Arbitrator, on the part of Her Majesty, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, established at Jamaica, under the same treaty.

Sept. 29. 64th Foot, Capt. G. Duberley to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. C. Moore, 32d Foot, to be Major.—2d regiment of Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, T. T. Bernard, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.; G. Lucas, esq. to be Major.—Jacob Fletcher Ramsden, of Peel Hall and Denton, co. Lancaster, and of Bradbury, co. Chester, gent. (in compliance with the will of his late reputed father Ellis Fletcher, of Clifton in Eccles, co. Lanc. esq. deceased,) to drop the surname of Ramsden, and take and use the surname and arms of Fletcher only, with the usual distinctions of illegitimacy.

Oct. 7. The Rt. Hon. Thos. Frankland Lewis, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, and William Cripps, esq. to be Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of the laws as administered in South Wales, which regulate the turnpike roads; and also into the circumstances which have led to the recent acts of violence and outrage in certain districts in that country. George Kettily Rickards, esq. to be Secretary to the said Commission.

Oct. 9. James Pennethorne, esq. to be Commissioner for making a special inquiry into the execution of the original contracts for building certain of the Union Workhouses in Ireland.

Oct. 10. Elizabeth Marchioness of Douro to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Charlotte Duchess of Norfolk, resigned; Charlotte Duchess of Norfolk to be Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

Oct. 12. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Sir T. Downham, K.C.H. to be Colonel Commandant.

Oct. 16. George Hartland-Perkins (heretofore George Hartland), of Aston Ingham, co. Hereford, gent. to take the name of Perkins, in lieu of Hartland, in compliance with the will of George Perkins, late of the Oaks, in the said parish, gent. deceased.

Oct. 20. 91st Foot, Capt. J. F. G. Campbell to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. James Burke, 77th Foot, to be Major in the army.

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders, N. Fowell, to the Mohawk in the lakes of Canada; Hon. H. Plunket, to the Stromboli; G. G. Burton, to the Policians.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.  
London.—James Pattison, esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Aubrey G. Spencer, (Bishop of Newfoundland,) to the Bishopric of Jamaica and the Bahama Isles.

Rev. T. Rushton, to the Archdeaconry of Manchester.

Rev. T. Dale to be Canon of St. Paul's.

Rev. S. Coates, to be Preb. of York.

Rev. W. Alder, White Notley V. Essex.

Rev. G. Arthur, Rowington V. Warw.

Rev. J. Bagge, Crux Easton R. Hants.

Rev. H. W. Beauchamp, Langley P. C. Norf.

Rev. R. Belaney, Arlington V. Sussex.

Rev. R. Cobb, Fillingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Cumberlege, Eggington P. C. Beds.

Rev. J. Currie, Christchurch Moss Side P. C. Manchester.

Rev. H. J. Daubeny, Tewin R. Hertf.

Rev. C. P. Eden, St. Mary-the-Virgin V. Oxf.

Rev. W. Elliot, St. Nicholas P. C. Gloucester.

Rev. T. D. Evans, Glascombe V. Radn.

Rev. J. G. Fawcett, Warthill V. Yorkshire.

Rev. G. L. Fenton, Littlehall V. Salop.

Rev. R. Fitzgerald, Halstock P. C. Som.

Rev. T. M'Gill, St. John the Evangelist's P. C. Liverpool.

Rev. J. Hazel, Nettlebed and Peshill R. R. Oxfordshire.

Rev. C. Hebert, Lechdale V. Glouc.

Rev. L. W. Jeffrey, Ashton-on-Ribble P. C. Lancashire.

Rev. W. C. King, St. Mary-le-Bow R. Durham.

Rev. E. R. Larder, Trinity Church P. C. Louth.

Rev. G. E. Larken, Brotherton V. Yorksh.

Rev. C. J. May, St. George-in-the-East R. Jamaica.

Rev. C. Mackey, Scremerston P. C. Durham.

Rev. F. W. Martin Wykeham, Chalcombe V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. C. P. Mites, St. Jude's P. C. Glasgow.

Rev. R. C. Moore, Talk-o'-th-Hill P. C. Staff.

Rev. S. Newhall, Tunstall P. C. Staff.

Rev. C. H. Potter, Gadsden R. Cumberland.

Rev. A. W. Radcliffe, North Newton V. Wilts.

Rev. E. Richardson, Trinity Church P. C. Louth.

Rev. E. N. Rolfe, Town Barningham R. Norf.

Rev. J. W. Scott, Battscombe R. Dorset.

Rev. H. Sims, Stoke Ferry P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Taylor, Child's Ercall P. C. Salop.

Rev. R. C. Thompson, Trinity Church P. C. Giggleswick, Yorksh.

Rev. J. Tinkler, Landbeach R. Camb.

Rev. E. Trollope, Leasingham R. Linc.

Rev. A. Turner, Whitechurch V. Bucks.

Rev. J. Watta, Dicester V. Oxf.

Rev. W. T. Woodcock, Weathersloch P. C. Westmorland.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. Croly, to Mr. Sheriff Moon.  
Rev. J. Fletcher, to the Earl of Plymouth.  
Rev. Dr. Vivian, to Mr. Sheriff Musgrove.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Alderman Magnay to be Lord Mayor of London.  
 Wm. Hughes Hughes, esq. to be Alderman of Bread-street Ward, *vice* Lawrence, declared not elected by a scrutiny.  
 Thomas Challis, esq. elected Alderman of Cripplegate Ward.  
 Rev. W. Presgrave, M.A. to be Head Master of Sevenoaks Grammar School.  
 Rev. G. C. Rowden, B.C.L. to be Master of the Diocesan School, Southampton.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 11. At Sandy Brook, Derb. the wife of the Rev. Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, M.A. a son.—15. At the Hague, the Princess of Orange, a son.—21. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, a son.—26. At Langton Lodge, Blandford, Mrs. Henry Portman, a dau.—28. At Bromley, the lady of Sir George Simpson, a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of Charles Wager Watson, esq. a dau.—30. At Totterton House, Salop, the wife of the Rev. John Bright, a son and heir.—At Dover, the wife of Robert Richardson, esq. a son and heir.

Latelý. In Chesham-st. Lady Marcus Hill, a dau.—At Brighton, Lady Rivers, a dau.—In Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a dau.—The wife of Sir Harvey Bruce, a son and heir.—At Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. Lawrence Shawe, a dau.—At South Cerney House, Glouc. the wife of J. L. Brett, esq. of Ocle-court, Heref. a son.—At Dover, Mrs. Mrs. E. P. Mainwaring, a son and heir.—The wife of J. A. Arbutnot, esq. a dau.—At Winchester, the lady of Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart. a son.—At Glevring, the Hon. Mrs. Vanneck, a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of Charles Morgan, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Sidmouton Court, the wife of Capt. Moore, a son and heir.—At Bowden Hall, Gloucestersh. the wife of C. Brooke Hunt, esq. a son.—At Weymouth, the wife of T. Davis Bayly, Barrister-at-Law, a dau.—At Bertholsey House, Monmouthsh. the seat of her father, Colthurst Bateman, esq. the wife of J. G. Palairt, esq. a dau.

Oct. 1. At Hampstead, the wife of Archdeacon Hollingworth, a son.—6. At Everton, Lanc. the wife of John Hamhill, esq. Barrister-at-Law.—11. In Park-cresc. the lady of the Hon. Baron Alderson, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

July 13. At Hartford, the Rev. Daniel Vawdrey, M.A. late Fellow of Brasenose coll. Oxford, and Rector of Stepney, Middlesex, to Christian-Anne, only dau. of R. P. Hadfield, esq. of Winnington, Northwick, Cheshire.

July 14. At Plymouth, Samuel White Henah, esq. Capt. 4th Madras Light Cav. to Margaret, youngest dau. of Henry Bull Strangways, esq. of Shapwick, Somerset.

July 26. At Landour, East Indies, W. O. Bell, esq. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late F. H. Stanhope, esq. of Devonsh.

July 27. At Madras, Capt. Jasper Higginson Bell, H. C. Eng. to Eliza, third dau. of the late William Damant, esq. of Kensington-sq.

Aug. 21. At Gloucester, the Rev. Octavius Freire Owen, M.A. Incumbent of Stratton Audley, Oxfordsh. youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Owen, Rector of St. Olave, Hart-st. London, to Emily, second dau. of William Montague, esq. of Constitution House, Gloucester.

Aug. 29. The Hon. Francis Charteris, son of Lord Elcho, grandson of the Earl of Wemyss and March, and M.P. for East Gloucester-

shire, to Lady Anne-Frederica Anson, second dau. of the Earl of Lichfield.

Aug. 30. At Holme, on Spalding Moor, York-shire, the Rev. Hen. Hunter Hughes, B.D. late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, Rector of Layham, Suffolk, to Louisa, second dau. of the late T. Yate, esq. of Madeley Hall, Salop.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Stansfeld Marshall, esq. of Denmark Hill, second son of Sir Chapman Marshall, to Emma-Eliza, second dau. of Jeremiah Pitcher, esq. Sheriff of London and Middlesex.—At Speldhurst, Kent, David Scott Smith, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. to Amelia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Dr. James Hare, jun. of Calderhall, N.B.

Aug. 31. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, William Brodrick, esq. of St. Leonard's, son of the late William Brodrick, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late H. Browne, esq. of Disa, Norfolk.—At Alford, the Rev. Augustus Otway FitzGerald, Rector of Fledborough, Notts, youngest son of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Lewis FitzGerald, K.C.H., to Theresa, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Gale Thring, of Alford House, Som.—At Hackney, Chas. Chapman, esq. eldest son of the late Lieut. Chapman, R.N. to Louisa, second dau. of Lieut. John Finlayson, R.N.

Latelý. In Canada, Sir Wm. Smith, of Eardiston House, Worcester. Bart. to Susan, dau. of Sir William George Parker, Bart. late of Sutton House, Plymouth.—Capt. R. F. Stopford, R.N. to Emily, dau. of the late Capt. Wilbraham, R.N.—Lynal Thomas, esq. to Blanche, dau. of Capt. Marryat, R.N.—At Bray, Berks. Jeston Homfray, esq. third son of the late Sir Jere Homfray, of Landaf House, Glamorgansh. to Amelia-Isabella, eldest dau. of Sir Francis Desanges.

Sept. 1. At Sunning Hill, Capt. Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B. to Jane-Barbara, eldest dau. of Adm. Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.

Sept. 2. At Marylebone, Harry Brown, eldest son of the late James Wilkinson, esq. of Malta, to Augusta-Etheldreda, third dau. of William Mark, esq. late Her Majesty's Consul for Granada, Spain.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Neil Malcolm, esq. of Poltalloch, Argylsh. to Louisa, youngest dau. of Evelyn John Shirley, esq. of Eatington-park, Warwickshire.

Sept. 4. At Tomona, Roscommon, Wm. M. O'Meara, esq. of Dublin, to Jane, dau. of the late Hyacinth O'Rourke, esq. of Caringaboy, Sligo, and grand-dau. of the late James Taaffe, esq. of Brook Lawn, Mayo.—At Shenley, Henry Wood, fourth son of the Rev. J. A. Gabb, Rector of Shirenewton, Monmouthshire, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of J. T. Secretan, esq. of Rowley Green, Herts.

Sept. 5. At Fulham, John Nelson, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. to Matilda, dau. of the late C. J. Hector, esq. M.P. for Petersfield.—At Oulton, Norfolk, the Rev. Stephen A. Cooke, A.B. to Louisa-Jane, third dau. of the Rev. Samuel Pittman, of Oulton Hall, Norfolk.—At Bersted, Sussex, Richard Henry Strong, esq. to Mary-Bulkeley, dau. of the late Com. Gen. Butler.—At Kingerby, Lanc. the Rev. John T. C. Fawcett, M.A. of Kildwick, Craven, Yorksh. to Anna-Maria, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph Stockdale, Vicar of that parish.—At Edinburgh, George, second and only surviving son of the late Major-General Sir George Leith, Bart. to Eleanor, second dau. of John Ferrier, esq. of York-pl.—At Croom, the Rev. John Beaver Webb, Rector of Dunderrow, Cork, to Maria-Susan, youngest dau. of the late Robert Maxwell, esq. and sister to the High Sheriff of Limerick.—At Stonehouse, Kenneth Macaulay, esq. of the Inner Temple, youngest son of the late Rev. Aulay Macaulay,

Vicar of Rothley, Leicestersh. to Harriet-Priscilla, only dau. of the late William Woolcombe, esq. M.D. of Plymouth.—At Halifax, Frederick William, second son of the late James Edward Norris, esq. of Savile Hall, to Frances, dau. of the late Samuel Stead, esq. of Hall ax.—At Hayes, Peregrine, fifth son of Wryley Birch, esq. of Wretham Hall, Norfolk, to Anna-Charlotte, second dau. of Col. Grant, of Hayes Park, Middlesex.—At Chelsea, Robert A. Allen, esq. of the Grove, Ballingdon, Essex, to Henrietta-Eliza, third dau. of Henry Wylie, esq. of Sloane-st.

Sept. 6. At Howth, Howard John St. George, esq. eldest son of Arthur St. George, esq. of Kilrush House, Kilkenny, to Caroline, dau. of Colonel Grogan, of Seafield, Howth.—At St. George's, Middlesex, James Frederic Horatio Warren, esq. of Langport, Eastover, Somerset, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late Samuel Foulger, esq. of St. George's.—At Willoughby, the Rev. J. Hall, M.A. Rector of Corley, Salop, to Justina, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Miles, Rector of Willoughby Waterless, Leic.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Henry Reade Quartley, Vicar of Wolverton and Stanton Bury, Bucks, to Emma, second dau. of John Thomas Bell, esq. of Russell-sq.—At Gibraltar, Lieut.-Col. Louis, Royal Art. son of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Louis, Bart. to Helen-Talavera, dau. of J. M. Brackenbury, esq. K.H. late Her Majesty's Consul at Cadix.

Sept. 7. At Liphook, Hants, Henry Bloxham, esq. of Portsmouth, son of Robert Bloxham, esq. of Newport, I. W. to Elizabeth, dau. of John Fulcke, esq. of Liphook.—At Washington, Charles Montague Chester, esq. 90th Light Inf. to Maria, only dau. of Major Sandham, late of the Royal Art., of Rowdeil, Sussex, and Charlton, Kent.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Hugh Seymour Yates, Vicar of Henlow, Beds, to Augusta, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Hayne, of Plympton.—At Inglesham, Wilts, Edward Cay Adams, esq. son of the Rev. W. Adams, D.D. Rector of Abington, Cambridgesh. and Vicar of Halstead, Essex, to Harriette-Allen, second dau. of the Rev. W. A. Evanson, M.A. Vicar of Inglesham.—At Cork, the Rev. Fitz-John Stannus Hamilton, Rector of Ross, second son of John Hamilton, LL.D. of Vessington, Meath, and Mountjoy-sq. Dublin, to Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Walter Payne, esq. of Kilworth.—At Tonbridge Wells, Charles William Gray, esq. to Rosalie, only dau. of Nathaniel T. Butterfield, esq. of Bermuda.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, George Leapingwell, esq. Barrister-at-Law, Cambridge, to Sarah-Elizabeth-Amelia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of Newcastle, and widow of the late John Rennie, esq. of Phantassie, East Lothian.—At Paris, Gilbert Smith, esq. son of the late Alexander Smith, esq. of Edinburgh, to Isabella-Frances, only dau. of Alexander Aitken, esq. of Thoroton, Fifesh.—Anthony Kent, esq. of Oriol coll. Oxford, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. G. D. Kent, Prebendary of Lincoln.—At Anstey, Alfred Burton, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, esq. to Anna-Delicia, second dau. of the late Henry C. Adams, esq. of Anstey Hall.

Sept. 8. At Aston, Warw, Mr. Henry M. Wainwright, of Dudley, third son of the late Capt. J. Wainwright, R.N. C.B. to Emma, youngest dau. of John Rotton, esq. of Birmingham.—William Skipwith, esq. second son of Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart. of Newbold Hall, Warw, to Louisa, third dau. of Edward Morant Gale, esq. of Upham House, Hants.

Sept. 12. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Charles Gubbins, esq. of the Bengal Civil Serv. to Maria-Burley, eldest dau. of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.—At Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Alau

T. Maclean, to Agnes, dau. of the late William Forlong, esq.—At Kintbury, Berks, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Butler, to Martha, dau. of the late William Bruce Smith, esq. of Starborough Castle, Surrey.—At Ilam, Staffordsh. the Rev. H. R. Fowler, to Harriet, third dau. of the late John Port, esq. of Ilam.

Sept. 13. At Clifton, Robert Oliver Jones, esq. of Fomnon Castle, Glamorgansh. to Alicia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Evan Thomas, esq. of Cally, same co. and Lynnmacoe, Breconsh.—At Gumley, Leic. William Watts, jun. esq. eldest son of W. Watts, esq. of Hanslope Park, Bucks, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the Rev. Fred. Apthorp, Rector of Gumley.

Sept. 14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry George Boyce, esq. 2d Life Guards, eldest son of H. P. Boyce, esq. to Louisa, only dau. of the Right Hon. Gen. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Master-Gen. of the Ordnance.—At Kirkella, Yorksh. Augustus William Godesden, esq. only son of James Godesden, esq. of Ewell Castle, Surrey, to Emma, eldest dau. of John Barkworth, esq. of Tranby House, in the East Riding.—At Catsfield, Sussex, Walter Prideaux, esq. to Elizabeth, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Williams, R.E. of Catsfield House.—At Hampstead, Henry Stanhope Illingworth, esq. of Arlington-st. to Caroline, second dau. of Luke Freeman, esq. of Guildford-st.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Edmond Burguières, esq. M.D. to Mary-Matilda, eldest dau. of D. F. Bourdin, esq. of Bryanston-sq. Portman-sq.—At Leeds, E. T. Dangerfield, esq. of Craven-st. to Ann Maria, second dau. of the late Wilmer Mackett Willett, esq.—At Fyfield, Thomas Charles Woodward, esq. of Andover, to Sophia, third dau. of the late Thomas Heath, esq. banker, Andover; also, the Rev. Henry H. Victor, of Emsworth, Hants, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Heath, esq.—At Bath, Wm. Wilking, esq. of Shaldon, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Smallcombe, esq. of Fieldgrove, Gloucestersh.—At Wells, the Rev. Horace Faithful Gray, M.A. Vicar of Pilton and Prebendary of Wells, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chancellor J. T. Law, and grand-dau. of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Earl of Stanford.—At Tolland, Cornwall, Edward Scales, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields and Tottenham, to Cecilia, dau. of the late Captain Parkins Prynn, R.N.—At Burton Dassett, Warw. Major Bernard McMahon, of the Bombay Army, to Elizabeth-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Morgan, Vicar of Burton Dassett.—At Jersey, John Ruding Stephens, esq. to Harriet-Skrymsher, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Rogers Ruding, Vicar of Maldon, Surrey.—At Flaxley, Glouc. the Rev. George Barnston Daubeny, to Albinia-Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart. of Flaxley Abbey.

Sept. 16. At St. Pancras, Capt. Paget Watton Clarke, 2d Bombay Nat. Inf. son of the late Edw. D. Clarke, LL.D. to Mary, fourth dau. of Thomas Joshua Platt, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel.—At Rushbury, Shropsh. Samuel Glover Bakewell, esq. M.D. of Onilton Retreat, Staffordsh. to Harriet, second dau. of Richd. Wainwright, esq. of Stanway Court.—At Alton, the Rev. Newenham Travers, to Ellen-Annie, youngest dau. of the late George Sanz, esq. of Anstey.—At Islington, Robert Chas. Rising, esq. of Caister, to Louisa, dau. of Chas. Capper, esq. of Camberwell-grove.

Sept. 18. At Leyton, Essex, William Wildman Kettlewell, esq. of Calcutta, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Stephen Wildman Cattle, esq. of Leyton.—At Everton, near Liverpool, the Rev. Jos. Bush, of Nailsea, son. to Annabell-Theodosia, seventh dau. of the late Major Joseph Brooks.—At Marylebone new

church, Sir Bouchier Park Wrey, Bart. of Tawstock Court, near Barnstaple, to Miss Coles.—At New York, Mr. Edmund Baldwin, of New York, and of Paternoster-row, to Sophia-Griswold, fifth dau. of the late James Nainby Hallett, esq. of Mornington-crescent.

Sept. 19. At Stisted, the Rev. Henry Philip Marsquam, of Trinity-hall, Camb. to Caroline, dau. of Onley Savill Onley, of Stisted Hall, Essex.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Digby, second son of the late Rev. John Dampier, M.A. of Colmshays, Somerset, and great-nephew of the Bishop and Judge Dampier, and of the first Earl of Digby, to Amelia-Maria, youngest dau. of the late S. H. Phillips, esq. of Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Marquess of Ormonde, to Frances-Jane, eldest dau. of Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.—At Tottenham, Jas. Pilbrow, esq. of Tottenham, to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Bloomfield, of Tottenham.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir John Easthope, Bart. M.P. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Col. Skyring, Royal Art. and widow of Major Longley, of the same regt.—At Boxted, Capt. P. W. Hamilton, R.N. to Charlotte-Helen-Weller, eldest dau. of George Weller Poley, esq. of Boxted Hall, Suffolk.—At Hammersmith, Thomas Alley Jones, esq. of Hammersmith, to Lucy, eldest dau. of John Lawrence, esq. of the same place.—At Rotherhithe, Thomas Moreton Jones, esq. of Llanfyllin, Montgomerysh. to Elizabeth, third dau. of James Dummelow, esq. of Rotherhithe.—At Kempford, Gloucestersh. the Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, son of the late Rev. J. L. Bennett, of Thorpe-place, Surrey, to Anne-Hudson, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, Vicar of Kempford.—At Eccles, the Rev. John Sparling third son of William Sparling, esq. of Petton Park, Salop, to Catherine-Sybill, fourth dau. of Sir T. J. de Trafford, Bart.—At Newtoning, Richard Pulford, esq. of Somers-town, son of the late George Pulford, esq. of the East India House, to Amelia-Pitches, dau. of the late W. M. Harvey, esq. of Beaufort-wharf, Strand.—At Ulverstone, Edward Dunn, esq. formerly of Durham, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Dodgson, esq. of Belle-vue, Ulverstone.

Sept. 20. At St. George's, Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery, to Lady Wilhelmina Stanhope, only dau. of the Earl and Countess Stanhope.—At Teignmouth, John Spens, esq. M.D. second son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Spens, of Craigsanquhar, Fifesh. to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Pritchard, B.D. Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex.—At Leyton, Essex, Richard, eldest son of Richard Tomson, esq. of the Elms, Ramsgate, to Eliza-Wharton, youngest dau. of Benjamin Nind, esq. of Leytonstone.—At Henley-upon-Thames, William-Henry, son of the late William Stiell, esq. of Home Park, Hampton Court, and nephew of the late Adm. Griffiths, to Sarah, second dau. of Henry Nathaniel Byles, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames.—At Woodhouse, John F. Hargrave, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister, eldest son of Joshua Hargrave, esq. of Greenwich, to Ann, dau. of William Hargrave, esq. of Leeds.—At Bishopthorpe Palace, Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq. M.P. to Marianne, dau. of Granville Harcourt Vernon, esq. M.P. and grand-dau. of the Archbishop.—At South Bersted, Sussex, Capt. Say, of the Bengal Army, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Richard Nixon, esq. of Highgate.—Charles Newport, esq. to Priscilla, dau. of Joseph Greene, esq. of Lake View, co. Kilkenny, niece of Sir John Newport, Bart. and grand-niece of the Hon. Mrs. Greene, of Sur View, Waterford.

Sept. 21. At St. George's, Hanover-square,

Lieut.-Col. Fraser, of the North American Staff, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, Gov.-Gen. of Canada.—At Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Frederick, youngest son of Charles Wix, esq. of Battersea Rise, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Randolph Payne, esq. of Sloane-street.—At Ware, William, son of Samuel Francis, esq. of Ford-place, Essex, to Susanna-Matilda, dau. of John Cass, esq. of Ware.—At Northampton, the Rev. James Hirst, Wesleyan Minister, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late James Dyson, esq. M.D. of Hackney.—At Brixton, Thomas Grueber, esq. of Tottenham, to Emily, dau. of Samuel Rowell, esq. of Tuise Hill.—At East Dereham, Norfolk, the Rev. John Johnson Tuck, of Welwyn, Herts, to Lucy, eldest dau. of Barry Girling, esq. of East Dereham.—At Walford, Herefordsh. Frederick Theed, esq. of St. Ives, Hunts, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, Vicar of Walford, &c.

Sept. 23. At St. Marylebone, Edmund Means Kelly, of Dublin, M.A. Barrister-at-Law, to Georgiana-Eliza, dau. of the late R. T. Goodwin, esq. of York-pl. formerly Senior Member of Council at Bombay.—At Paddington, Frederick Alexander Campbell, Royal Art. second son of Col. Frederick Campbell, Royal Art. to Emma-Frances, youngest dau. of William Stockley, esq. Royal Art.—At Bromley, Kent, Dudley Costello, esq. formerly of the 96th regt. to Mary, widow of the late J. D. Tweedy, esq. of Warley House, near Halifax.

Sept. 25. At Northwood, Joseph Rodney Croskey, esq. Vice-Consul from the United States, at Cowes, to Sarah, youngest dau. of T. Roper, esq. of West Cowes.

Sept. 26. At Tarvit House, co. Fife, the Rev. John Haymes, M.A. of Clare Hall, Camb. to Helen, third dau. of J. Home Rigg, esq. of Downfield and Tarvit, Fifesh.—At Burgh, Lincolnsh. William Hosken Harper, esq. late Capt. 4th Drag. only son of J. H. Harper, esq. of Davenham Hall, Chesh. to Mary-Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Fox, of Girsby House, Linc. and Statham Lodge, Cheshire.—At East Barnet, Herts. Robert Frederick Browne, esq. of William-st. Lowndes-sq. to Myra-Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas H. Elwin, Rector of East Barnet.—At Ipswich, the Rev. Thomas Preston, M.A. of Exeter coll. Oxford, youngest son of Edmund Preston, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Jane-Octavia, youngest dau. of John Cobbold, esq. of the Cliff, Ipswich.—At Wisbech, William Whitting, esq. of Thorney, Isle of Ely, to Sophia, eldest dau. of Capt. Swaine, R.N.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Horace-Charles, youngest son of the late H. Downer, esq. of Maidstone, to Ellen-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Smear, Rector of Orford, Suffolk.—At Rochdale, the Rev. J. Gaitskill, incumbent of Whitworth, to Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Casson, esq. of Waberthwaite.—At the Spanish Chapel, Manchester-sq. the Hon. William Petre, eldest son of Lord Petre, to Miss Clifford, dau. of the Hon. C. T. Clifford.—At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. William Lloyd Collet, of Gillingham, Dorset, to Frances Harriett, only dau. of Henry Smith, esq. of Morden coll. Blackheath.

Sept. 27. At Rushton, Northamptonsh. R. Grace Lambert, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Mary-Anne, only child of T. Wright Richards, esq. of Barford Lodge, Northamptonsh.

Sept. 28. At Stafford, the Rev. William Higton, M.A. incumbent of Croxden, Staff. to Ellen-Speedlow, dau. of the late William Townsend, esq. of Liverpool.—At Lyme Regis, the Rev. William Barnes, M.A. Rector of Brixton Deverill, Wilts. to Elizabeth-Dickson, youngest dau. of the late Roger Surtee, esq. of the Cragg, Yorksh.



## OBITUARY.

## LORD ROBERT KER.

June 23. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, in his 63rd year, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Robert Ker, K.H. Assistant Adjutant-general in Scotland, Secretary to the order of the Thistle, and a member of the council of the Royal Archers; grand-uncle to the Marquess of Lothian.

His Lordship was born Sept. 14, 1780, the fourth son of William-John fifth Marquess of Lothian, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Chichester Fortescue, of Dromisken, co. Louth, esq. (by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Mornington.)

He entered the army in 1798, and served that year in Portugal under General Cuyler,—in Minorca, under General Fox, in 1799 and 1800,—in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801,—and was wounded in the leg at the battle of Alexandria, where the gallant general fell,—and in the same year, at the surrender of Cairo, and siege and surrender of Alexandria, under General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson. In 1802-3 Lord Robert served in Malta and Gibraltar, and in Ireland in 1805, where he was Aide-de-camp to Lord Cathcart, commander of the forces there. From 1806 to 1822 Lord Robert was Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Scotland, and from that latter year up to his death was Assistant Adjutant-general on the North British staff.

Major-Gen. Sir Neil Douglas, commanding in North Britain, in announcing to the troops under his command the decease of Lord Robert Ker, expressed himself in the following terms: "The Major-General cannot allow this event to pass without recording his sincere regret at the service being deprived of so deserving and meritorious an officer. Lord Robert's kindness and urbanity of manners in the discharge of his duties, deservedly endeared him to every one who had intercourse with him, and must leave on the minds of all who had the honour of his acquaintance, or were called on to transact business with him, a lasting impression of respect and esteem for his memory."

His Lordship married, June 14, 1806, Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Windsor House, Cornwall, by whom he has left issue five daughters and four sons: 1. Elizabeth-Anne, married in 1830 to Colonel Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B. Major in the Coldstream Guards; 2. Louisa-Grace, Lady of Honour to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge,

and married in 1841 to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Henry Cornwall, Coldstream Guards; 3. William-Walter-Raleigh, Lieutenant in the Austrian service; 4. Mary-Frances; 5. Emily-Caroline-Fortescue, married in 1841 to Morton Carey, esq. barrister-at-law; 6. Charles-Hope, Lieut. 81st Foot; 7. Henry-Ashburton. R.N.; 8. Lucy-Maria; and 9. Robert-Dundas.

## RT. HON. J. A. S. MACKENZIE.

Sept. 24. At Southampton, aged 59, the Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, M.A., of Glasserton and Seaforth, N.B.

He was the eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, second son of the sixth, and brother of John seventh Earl of Galloway, by Georgina Isabella Sinha d'Aguilar. He married in 1817 the Hon. Mary Mackenzie, eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis last Lord Seaforth, and widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. K.C.B. and assumed by sign manual the name of Mackenzie on his marriage. He was Commissioner of the India Board from 1832 until November, 1834. In 1831 he was elected member of Parliament for Ross and Cromarty, which he represented until 1837, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. He remained there until 1840, when Sir Colin Campbell succeeded to the Governorship. On leaving Ceylon the deceased proceeded to Corfu as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in which he was succeeded a few months back by General Lord Seaton, the present Commissioner.

By the lady already mentioned, who survives him, he has left issue two sons and a daughter: 1. Keith-William, Lieut. 90th Foot; 2. Mary-Frances, married in 1838 to the Hon. Philip Anstruther, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon; and 3. Francis-Proby, Ensign 71st Foot.

## SIR KEITH A. JACKSON, BART.

Aug. 21. At Schlierbach, near Heidelberg, in his 45th year, Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, the second Bart. of Ainsley, co. Bedford (1815), late Captain in the 4th Light Dragoons.

He was the eldest son of Sir John, the first Baronet, by Charlotte, daughter of General Gorham, of Gorham Point, Nova Scotia. He entered the 4th light dragoons as Cornet, Dec. 2, 1819; became Lieutenant Dec. 19, 1822; and Captain

Dec. 31, 1830. He served several campaigns in India, and had recently retired from the regiment.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, May 17, 1830.

He married, Feb. 4, 1834, Amelia, only daughter of the late George Waddell, esq. of the East India Company's service, by whom he has left issue Sir Mountstuart Goodricke Jackson, his successor, born in 1836; and other children.

#### SIR MATTHEW WOOD, BART.

Sept. 25. At MATSON HOUSE, near Gloucester, the residence of his uncle-in-law Edwin Maddy, esq. D.C.L., in the 76th year of his age, Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. of Hatfield House, in the same county, Alderman of London, and one of the four Members of Parliament for the City.

Sir Matthew Wood was the eldest of the ten children of William Wood and Catherine Cluse (who were married in 1766), and was born 2nd June, 1766. William Wood carried on the business of a serge maker at Trereton, and his son Matthew was educated at Blandford's Free Grammar School, in that town. At a very early age he assisted his father in collecting the serge from the cottages where it was manufactured; and, on one occasion, before he was 14 years of age, upon the sudden illness of his father, went to Exeter, and himself disposed of the goods; a circumstance strongly impressed on his memory by a fall from his pony on his return, and his being taken up in a state of insensibility, with a wound, of which he always bore the scar.

At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to Mr. Newton of Exeter, his first cousin, who then carried on an extensive business as chemist and druggist in Fyne Street, in that city. At 19 he was engaged as a traveller by Mr. Weymouth, a wholesale druggist, whose house of business was near Mr. Newton's, and who had thus opportunities of observing the talent and industry of the apprentice whom he selected. It is singular that at this time Mr. Gibbs, father of Sir Henry Gibbs, resided next door to Mr. Weymouth's house of business; whilst Dacier Walcott (better known as Peter Pindar) and Mr. Baring, the father of Lord Ashburton, were frequent visitors at Mr. Weymouth's residence at Topsham.

Before he had attained 22 Matthew Wood had attracted notice by his ability and integrity as a traveller, and was invited by Messrs. Crawley and Adcock, of Bishopsgate Street, London, to accept a situation in that capacity under their firm, and he accordingly went to London

early in 1790. After about two years a partnership was formed by one of the Messrs. Adcock and Messrs. John and Thomas Price, into which, by their offer, Mr. Wood was admitted, and they carried on business as druggists in Devonshire Square. This partnership was not of long continuance; but Sir Matthew Wood always entertained a strong regard for Mr. Thomas Price, who is now the deputy for Lime Street Ward. Upon his dissolution, he carried on business on his own account, in Cross Street, Chancery-lane.

In 1796 he married Maria, the daughter of Mr. John Page, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, surgeon and apothecary, with whom Charles the poet was at one time apprenticed.

In 1801 he removed to Finsbury-square, Cripplegate, and carried on business there until the year 1804, when he formed a partnership with the late General Edward Wager, as lay members.

In 1802 he was elected one of the four Common Councilmen for the ward of Cripplegate Without, as which success Mr. Wood was returned at the head of the poll. He was re-appointed Deputy to Sir William Baines, the then alderman of the ward, and in 1807, while absent on a tour of pleasure in Ireland, he was elected alderman of the ward on the death of Sir William Baines. The Mayor of Limerick first announced to him the honour that had been thus spontaneously conferred.

In 1808 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex with Alderman Adkins, and was called upon to discharge the duty of arresting Sir Francis Bantock on a Hessian's warrant, when he is said to have implied the government to desist from calling in the military. He was very successful in communicating against their employment as the soldiers of France, and procured the public peace invariable, notwithstanding the disappointment of the tyrants who were accustomed to witness a procession, from which the intended hero unexpectedly deserted himself.

At the general election in 1802 he became a candidate for the representation of the city in Parliament, together with Mr. Waltham (but then an Alderman); but both were at that time unsuccessful, the numbers being, for

MR. H. C. CARTER	5095
MR. SIR Wm. CARTER	4077
MR. SIR James HAN	3989
MR. JOHN ADKINS	3665
ROBERT WALTHAM	3655
ALDERMAN WOOD	3330

In 1815 he succeeded in the ward to the majority, in which he distinguished

himself not merely by an unwonted hospitality, but far more by an energy and ability as a magistrate, which may fairly be said to have been unrivalled. The critical state of the country in 1816, the Corn Bill having been passed in 1815, and the great scarcity, and consequent distress and dissatisfaction, which then existed, rendered it most important to select for chief magistrate of London a person upon whose firmness reliance could be placed; and many of those who professed opposite political opinions voted for the re-election of Alderman Wood as Mayor. He was consequently returned, with Alderman Combe, by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, it being understood that the latter gentleman was too unwell to accept of the office, and for the first time for several hundred years the civic chair was filled during two consecutive years by the same individual.

The manner in which the formidable Spa Fields riot was quelled by the personal exertions of the Lord Mayor, with the assistance of Sir James Shaw and one or two other determined magistrates, fully justified the confidence of his fellow-citizens. During his second mayoralty he also at once terminated, by his presence and decision, a serious riot in Newgate; and he in the same year rescued three unfortunate Irishmen from execution, who were the victims of a conspiracy of police officers, under the blood-money system, for which he received the thanks of the corporation of Dublin.

In 1817, on the termination of the second year of his mayoralty, he was again returned by the Livery, but was not selected by the Court of Aldermen.

During his second mayoralty, in 1817, on the retiring of Alderman Combe, he was returned without opposition as representative of the city of London in Parliament; and at the general election in 1818 he was again returned to Parliament for the city of London, together with Aldermen Waithman and Thorp, and Thomas Wilson, esq. to the exclusion of the old city members, Sir William Curtis and Alderman Atkins. The poll terminated as follows:—

Alderman Wood . . .	5700
Thomas Wilson, esq. . .	4829
Alderman Waithman . . .	4603
Alderman Thorp . . .	4335
Sir Wm. Curtis . . .	4224
Alderman Atkins . . .	1688

So fully has Sir Matthew Wood retained his civic popularity, that at every subsequent election—and there have been six contests—he has not only kept his seat, but he has generally been returned at the head

of the poll. On one occasion, however, viz. in 1826, his position was reversed, owing to his spirited declaration in favour of Roman Catholic emancipation, on the eve of the election, and with a full knowledge of its consequences.

In the year 1820, upon the decease of King George III. Alderman Wood was applied to by Queen Caroline (then abroad) for advice, and being fully persuaded of her innocence, with that straightforward decision and hatred of oppression which distinguished him through life, he at once exhorted her to face her accusers by returning to England. He met her on her journey at Montbard, in France, and at St. Omer acquiesced at once in her spirited determination to reject the offer of 50,000*l.* a year on the degrading condition of renouncing her title, and which offer was accompanied by a threat of prosecution if she returned to England. The wisdom of this course was apparent in the result, and proved the truth of the trite but most unerring adage, viz. that honesty is the best policy.\*

With consistent firmness Alderman Wood stood by the cause which he had espoused, regardless alike of the remonstrances of the timid and the attacks of a portion of the press; and it is not a little remarkable that his manly adherence to the cause of Queen Caroline attracted the attention of the maiden sister of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, who was an entire stranger to him, and whom he saw but once afterwards, for a few minutes during her life. She made him her almoner, and by her will left him a house in Gloucester; and when he attended her funeral Mr. James Wood, who was till then unknown to him, insisted on the Alderman sleeping at his house, and from that time paid him unceasing attention. On Mr. James Wood's death, in 1836, he constituted Alderman Wood one of his four executors, among whom he bequeathed the residue of his large property.

On the death of Mr. James Wood his will was disputed by some of his next of kin, and by a sentence of Sir Herbert Jenner it was declared null; but on appeal to the Privy Council that sentence was reversed, and the will established, the judgment being delivered by Lord Lyndhurst. The possession of the real estates has since been ineffectually disputed by the heir-at-law; and the late

\* On arriving in London the Queen took up her residence for some time at the Alderman's house, in South Audley-street, subsequently removing to Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith.

Baronet and his co-executors were confirmed in the possession of so much of the property as the lawyers had spared. It is supposed that Sir Matthew's share amounted to about 200,000*l.*

In 1837, on the occasion of Her Majesty honouring the Corporation of London by her presence at dinner, at Guildhall, Alderman Wood was informed by Lord John Russell of Her Majesty's intention to confer on him the dignity of a Baronet; an honour wholly unsolicited and unexpected by him. He had acted as a trustee in the management of the affairs of Her Majesty's father, the Duke of Kent, and had suggested and promoted the return of the Duke and Duchess of Kent to England shortly before the birth of Her Majesty. The honour thus conferred has been attributed to that cause; but it seems hardly necessary to refer to any other reason for the distinction than the uniform consistency and integrity of Alderman Wood's political conduct, and his zeal and services as a magistrate during a long course of years; and, independently of political considerations, never was a civic baronetcy more deservedly bestowed, or more generally approved. It was observed by *The Times*, on this occasion, that justice had been done to him at last.

Sir Matthew Wood was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Gloucester, and he was also Governor of the Irish Society of the Corporation of London.

We have thus briefly sketched the public career of Sir Matthew Wood, but we have not space to dilate on his various public services. As a citizen he was mainly distinguished by his activity in promoting good government, the removal of abuses, and local improvement: he greatly improved the state of prison discipline, and obtained the removal of debtors from Newgate, and the building of a new prison in Whitecross-street for their reception. The Post Office and London Bridge, with its splendid approaches, were mainly forwarded by his exertions, most ably seconded, no doubt, in and out of Parliament; and, in fact, within the last thirty years no improvement has been made in the metropolis without his active co-operation. One of his latest acts was the formation of a Standing Committee of the House of Commons (renewed each session) for Metropolitan Improvements, of which he was the chairman, and which formed the germ of the present Royal Commission for the same purpose. His services as representative of the City of London in nine successive Parliaments, extending over a period of more than a

quarter of a century, have been too important to be easily forgotten.

In his political opinions the subject of this notice was a radical reformer during the whole of his long political career, which commenced at a time when the opinions which he espoused were by no means fashionable, or generally supported. His votes have been given in favour of Free Trade, Reform in Parliament, Vote by Ballot, the Abolition of the Slave Trade, Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, Reform of the Church, Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, removal of the Jewish Disabilities, and Repeal of the Assessed Taxes. He supported almost all the measures proposed by the governments of Lords Grey and Melbourne, as consistently opposing those of Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel.

As a magistrate he was firm and upright, but kind and indulgent to the poor and distressed; active and diligent in the performance of the arduous duties of his office, a determined enemy of all abuses, and a protector of the oppressed.

In his mercantile character the late Baronet was highly esteemed as a man of the utmost strictness and honour in all transactions of business; and many a young trader will remember with gratitude the encouragement always given by him to persevering and honest industry. As a master he was justly revered by all who had ever been in his service; the knowledge of this fact is derived from one who was employed by him in early life, and after a service of thirty-three years was enabled to retire from his employment, and is now living in comfort on the fruits of his industry. That faithful old servant gratefully cherishes the memory of his good old master and friend.

Numerous votes of thanks, gifts of plate, and other public testimonials, have attested the sense entertained by his fellow citizens and others of the public services of Sir Matthew Wood.

The moral of his public and private career is brief and impressive.—Be honest and consistent, so may you be enabled to benefit your fellow men, and to obtain the goodwill of the upright.

We forbear to violate the privacy of domestic life; but the urbanity of manner, the benevolence and sympathy with the wants and distresses of his fellow men, evinced by Sir Matthew Wood throughout his life, are known and appreciated far beyond the domestic circle.

He has left his widow and five children to deplore his loss. His three sons are—  
1. The Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart. LL.B., Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Vicar of Cressing, Essex.

2. William Page Wood, esq. barrister-at-law, F.R.S., and late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and

3. Western Wood, esq. who was in partnership with the deceased in the firm of Woods, Field, and Wood, in Mark Lane, (of which firm Benjamin Wood, esq. M.P. for Southwark, and brother of Sir Matthew, is also a member,) and who succeeded to his father's share in the business on Sir Matthew's retiring in 1842.

His two daughters, Maria and Catharine, married respectively Edwin Maddy, esq. D.C.L., of Matson House, near Gloucester, and Charles Stephens, esq. of Earley Court, near Reading.

The present Baronet married, in 1820, Emma-Carolina, daughter of Sampson Michell, esq. R.N., Admiral in the Portuguese service, by whom he has four sons and four daughters.

The family of Sir Matthew Wood, though decayed in circumstances, had been long established in the town of Tiverton. An ancestor of his was one of the esquires who officiated as pall-bearer at the funeral of Catharine, Countess of Devon, daughter of Edward the Fourth, who is interred at Tiverton. Sir Matthew Wood had borne the arms of this family, viz. on a field argent, an oak fruited or, with the crest a demi-savage bearing a club and uprooted oak, with the motto "Defend." With these arms were quartered, on a field argent, a bull's head erased sable, the arms of the heiress of Carslake, with whom one of the Woods, or Atte-Woods (as they were then called), had intermarried. On the occasion of his baronetcy, Sir Matthew Wood accepted a new grant of arms, introducing a civic mace per pale into the coat, with some other trifling differences.

On Saturday evening Sept. 30 the remains of the deceased were removed from Matson to Hatherley, a distance of about five miles. The body was followed by the present Baronet, as chief mourner. The deceased's two other sons, together with his two brothers, Benjamin Wood, esq. M.P., and Robert Wood, esq. with Dr. Maddy and Mr. Stephens, his sons-in-law, the family physician and solicitor, and Dr. Evans, of Gloucester, also attended. The interment took place in a vault constructed in the churchyard.

Hatherley is part of the property which the late Sir Matthew Wood derived from Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester. He occupied it previously to the death of Mr. James Wood. It formerly belonged to Mr. T. Turner, a banker, who paid 80,000*l.* for it; but it is understood that Mr. Wood purchased it for half that sum.

GENERAL SIR JOHN G. CROSBIE, G.C.H. Aug. 24. At Watergate, his seat near Lewes, General Sir John Gustavus Crosbie, G.C.H.

This gallant officer entered the army in June, 1780, became Lieutenant 30th April, 1781; Captain in the 67th Foot, 1st May, 1783; Major, 31st Dec. 1793; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 22d Foot, 28th Sept. 1794; Colonel in the army, 1st Jan. 1800; Major-General, 25th April, 1808; Lieutenant-General, 4th June, 1813; and General, 22d July, 1830. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837.

He married Frances, the sole daughter and heiress of George Thomas, esq.\* of Watergate and Yapton Place, Sussex, M.P. for Chichester, by Frances, daughter and heir of John Page, esq. also M.P. for Chichester. By that lady he had a numerous family, of whom Katharine Louisa, the youngest daughter, was married in 1839 to the Hon. Henry Keppel, Capt. R.N. fourth surviving son of the Earl of Albemarle.

REAR-ADM. SIR ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

Oct. 2. At his seat, Carlogie Cottage, Aberdeenshire, aged 71, Sir Arthur Farquhar, Knt. Rear-Admiral of the White, C.B. and K.C.H.

This officer was the son of Robert Farquhar, of Newhall, co. Kincardine, esq. by Agnes, daughter of James Morison, of Elisich, esq. who was Provost of Aberdeen in the memorable year 1745, and who particularly distinguished himself at that trying period by his firm attachment to the house of Brunswick. Mr. Arthur Farquhar was educated there under a private tutor, and commenced his naval career in Oct. 1787. He served as a Midshipman on board the *Lowestoffe* frigate, *Hyena* of 24 guns, and *Alcide* 74; the two former employed as cruisers on the Channel, Mediterranean, Milford, and Irish stations; the latter a guard-ship at Portsmouth, commanded by his earliest and principal professional patron, the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas. After passing the usual examination for a Lieutenant, Mr. Farquhar was induced to quit the royal navy, and proceed to the East Indies as a

\* Son of John White, esq. of Chichester, by Lydia, daughter of Sir George Thomas, the first Baronet of Yapton; Sir George, though he left male issue, bequeathed estates to his three nephews, Inigo Freeman, George Thomas Freeman, and George White, esquires, who each in consequence assumed the name of Thomas only.

free mariner; but he had scarcely arrived there when a war broke out between Great Britain and the French Republic, which caused him to change his plans, and seek an opportunity of returning to the King's service: it was some time, however, before he succeeded in accomplishing his intention. The first man of war which Mr. Farquhar joined in India was the *Hobart*, a ship-sloop, commanded by Captain B. W. Page, from which he was soon removed into the *Suffolk* 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Rainier, commander-in-chief on that station. In the early part of 1796 he assisted at the capture of the *Harlingen*, a Dutch national brig, of 14 guns and 45 men, and also at the reduction of *Ambogna* and *Banda*, on which latter service he held the rank of Lieutenant in command of a Dutch armed vessel. He was appointed a supernumerary Lieutenant in the captured brig, which was named the *Ambogna*, and commissioned by Lieutenant Dobbie. He afterwards served in succession to the *Swift sloop* of war, and *Carysfort* and *Heroine* frigates, in which last ship he returned home as First Lieutenant, under the command of the Hon. John Murray, in July 1798.

From this period Lieut. Farquhar was actively employed in the *Superb* 74, *Eolus* 32, and *Arctus* 40, on the Channel, Mediterranean, Baltic, and North Sea stations, until advanced to the rank of Commander, April 29, 1802. His first appointment after this promotion was Jan. 16, 1804, to the *Acheron* bomb, in which vessel he made a most heroic defence against an enemy of overwhelming superiority, on the 4th Feb. 1805. The court-martial assembled on this occasion declared their opinion that the conduct of Captain Farquhar "was highly meritorious, and deserving imitation," and he was consequently most honourably acquitted. After the delivery of this sentence, the President, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. addressed Capt. Farquhar in terms to the following effect: "Captain Farquhar, I return your sword with the greatest pleasure, and hope you will soon be called upon to serve in a ship that will enable you to meet *PHortense* upon more equal terms; the result of the contest may prove more lucrative to you, but it cannot be more honourable."

Captain Farquhar was promoted to post rank April 8, 1805, and the Committee of the Patriotic Fund subsequently voted him a sword, value £100, for his noble conduct in the above action. At the commencement of 1806 he attended the public funeral of Nelson, and in the course

of the ensuing spring he received a commission for the *Actadne*, rated at 20 guns, in which ship he was employed on the Baltic and North Sea stations, occasionally blockading the German rivers, till Feb. 24, 1806. During this period he captured three French and two Danish privateers, carrying in the whole 44 guns and 216 men.

In Aug. 1809 Capt. Farquhar was appointed to the *Desire* frigate, and during the three following years he commanded a squadron employed in the blockade of the Texel, on which station he captured four French privateers, carrying 46 guns and 176 men; destroyed a gun boat and three other armed vessels; and re-captured a Danish bark, laden with timber for *Stamness* dock-yard. His subsequent services in the *Waver* and *Elbe*, where he commanded a light squadron, were of still greater importance, in the destruction of various batteries on those rivers; and they were closed by the reduction of *Gluckstadt*, an extremely strong fortress, which had been several times besieged by powerful armies, but never taken until Jan. 5, 1814, when it surrendered to a division of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army, under the command of *Benet de Boyer*, and that part of the British squadrons then remaining with Captain Farquhar, after an investment of sixteen, and a most effectual bombardment of six, days. For this service he received a letter from the Crown Prince of Sweden, creating him a Knight of the Sword, and he was also made a Knight of the Hanoverian *Geuelphic* Order.

Captain Farquhar was appointed to the *Liverpool*, a 40-gun frigate, May 4, 1814; and he continued to command that ship, employed principally on the Cape station, until April 3, 1816. He obtained the insignia of a C.B. in 1815, and was presented with the freedom of *Aberdeen*, Sept. 22, 1817.

He has subsequently served as second in command in the West Indies, and for some time as Commander-in-Chief; and for his services there, during a rebellion of the negroes, he received a vote of thanks from the House of Assembly of *Jamaica*, a sword of the value of 150*l.* and a piece of plate from the merchants. On his return home, in 1833, he acquired the title in addition to his insignia of knighthood, by being dubbed a Knight bachelor. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1837.

Sir Arthur Farquhar married, Aug. 15, 1809, Jane, daughter of James Murray, esq. of *Canvey*. By that lady, who died in Oct. 1816, he had four children, two of whom are now living.

CHARLES SAVILL ONLEY, ESQ.

Aug. 31. At Stisted Hall, Essex, aged 87, Charles Savill Onley, esq. Bencher of the Middle Temple.

He was the third son of Robert Harvey, esq. merchant and banker, an Alderman of Norwich (of whom and his family many interesting particulars were given in our Obituary, May 1842, p. 555), by Judith, daughter of Capt. Onley, R.N. Mr. Onley, then Charles Harvey, was called to the bar, Nov. 24, 1780, at the Middle Temple, of which Society he afterwards became a Bencher. In 1783 he was elected Steward, and in 1801 Recorder, of Norwich. In 1804, his portrait was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence at the expense of the Corporation, and is to be seen at the east end of St. Andrew's Hall, on the walls of which building portraits of other individuals of his family are also suspended. In 1812 he was returned to Parliament for Norwich, after a contested election which terminated as follows:

William Smith, esq.	. 1544
Charles Harvey, esq.	. 1349
John Patteson, esq.	. 1221

At the dissolution of 1818, he retired from the representation of his native city, and afterwards sat for Carlou from 1820 to 1826. It was in Dec. 1822 that he took the names of Savill Onley, on the death of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Charles Onley, through whom he came to the possession of a very fine estate in Essex, besides a large personal property. In 1826 he resigned his Recordership. Amongst other public situations formerly held by this respected gentleman were those of a Chairman of the Norfolk Quarter Sessions, a Vice-President of the Literary Fund Society, and Lieut.-Colonel of Colonel Patteson's Battalion of Norwich Volunteers, enrolled in 1808 as a regiment of Local Militia. He also, with acknowledged advantage to the interests, and with the marked approbation, of the shareholders, filled for many years the office of manager to the Grand Junction Canal Company. Mr. Onley was greatly beloved and justly esteemed by his numerous connections and friends; and, although he displayed not the energy which distinguished the character and animated the conduct of his lamented brother, the late Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, yet in kindness of disposition and in cheerful sociality of temper they greatly resembled each other.

Mr. Onley married first Sarah, daughter of J. Haynes, esq. by whom he had issue one son, Onley Savill Onley, esq. who married his cousin Caroline, daughter of John Harvey, esq. of Thorpe, and has issue; and two daughters, Sarah, married to William Herring, esq. and Judith,

married to Charles Turner, esq. Mrs. Harvey having died in 1800, Mr. (Savill-Onley, then) Harvey married, secondly, Charlotte, sister of his former wife.

ROBERT STEUART, ESQ.

July 15. At Santa Fé da Bogota, Spain, in his 37th year, Robert Steuart, esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General at that place, Vice-President of the Highland Society of London, and late M.P. for the Haddington district of burghs.

He was the descendant of an ancient family seated at Alderston, in Haddingtonshire, of which county he was a magistrate and a Commissioner of Supply. He was first elected for the Haddington burghs in 1831; but in the following session of Parliament was unseated on petition, in consequence of its being proved that five of the electors had been forcibly taken away in order to prevent them recording their votes in favour of his opponent. He was, however, again returned in 1832 for the same constituency, and continued to represent it in Parliament until the general election in 1841, when he was defeated by Mr. Maitland Balfour by a majority of nine votes, the numbers being for Mr. Balfour 273, and for Mr. Steuart 264.

The deceased gentleman was of Whig principles, inclining to Radicalism, and held office as a Lord of the Treasury, under Lord Melbourne's administration, from April 1835 to May 1840. He declared himself to be "in favour of the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords, and of the ballot and free trade."

He was appointed to the Consulship of Santa Fé da Bogota in August 1841, and had only arrived in the country a few weeks when he was seized with a severe attack of ague and fever, which threatened for some time to terminate fatally. He however rallied, and had recovered in a great measure his accustomed strength and spirits, when he was seized by a second attack of a similar nature, but after an illness of long duration had again quite recruited, when in July last he fell a victim to a third attack, in the prime of life, and after a very short illness.

In his capacity of consul Mr. Steuart had greatly endeared himself to the inhabitants by his uniform urbanity and courtesy toward them, and his decease was a subject of general lamentation throughout New Granada. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a public procession of the citizens of Santa Fé da Bogota.

He married, in 1827, Maria, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Samuel Dalrymple, C.B. and has, we believe, left issue by her.

**JAMES BARLOW HOY, Esq.**

*Aug. 13.* At the Hospice de Vieille, in the Pyrenees, James Barlow Hoy, esq. of Thornhill Park, and late of Midanbury, Hampshire.

Mr. Hoy was a native of Ireland, and his patronymic was Barlow. He assumed the name of Hoy upon inheriting the great wealth of Mr. Hoy, a Russian merchant. He was a persevering candidate, in the Conservative interest, for the representation of the town of Southampton in Parliament, and was returned to four Parliaments. We believe he had been an unsuccessful competitor at three elections previous to that in Jan. 1830, when he was returned by 437 votes to 175 polled for John Storey Penleaze, esq. At the general election in the same year he was rechosen without opposition. In 1831 he was defeated, the poll being, for

Arthur Atherley, esq. . . .	732
John S. Penleaze, esq. . . .	632
James Barlow Hoy, esq. . . .	321

In 1832 his votes exceeded those for Mr. Penleaze by ten (604 to 594), but on a petition the latter obtained the seat. In 1835 Mr. Hoy came in again at the head of the poll—

James Barlow Hoy, esq. . . .	508
Abel Rous Dottin, esq. . . .	492
John Easthope, esq. . . .	423
Peregrine Bingham, esq. . . .	371

In 1837 he declined the contest.

He was a gentleman of great talent, courteous and urbane in manners, and a liberal benefactor to the poor. He was fond of ornithology, and was in the Pyrenees for the object of collecting rare birds, when his gun burst and shattered his left arm in so dreadful a manner that death was the result.

He married Sept. 10, 1831, Marian-D'Oyley, only daughter and heiress of Sheardman Bird, esq. of Harold's Park, Essex, and niece of Lady Newbolt, and has left issue a daughter.

**JOHN CROCKER BULTEEL, Esq.**

*Sept. 10.* In Great George-street, Westminster, John Crocker Bulteel, esq. of Fleet in Devonshire.

This gentleman was the son and heir of John Bulteel, esq. of Fleet and Lynham. Being the son-in-law of Lord Grey, he came forward as a candidate for the Southern Division of Devonshire at the first election after the Reform Bill, and was returned after a contest which terminated as follows:

Lord John Russell . . . .	3782
J. Crocker Bulteel, esq. . . .	3684
Sir J. Y. Buller, Bart. . . .	3217

In 1835 there was a compromise between the parties, and, to avoid a contest, Mr. Bulteel gave way to Sir J. Y. Buller, who was returned with Lord John Russell; the latter of whom, immediately after, on being appointed Home Secretary, was ejected by another Tory, Mr. M. E. N. Parker. Mr. Bulteel subsequently served the office of Sheriff of Devonshire in 1841. He was a talented and warm-hearted gentleman, and much respected in the county as a magistrate.

Mr. Bulteel married, May 13, 1826, Lady Elizabeth Grey, 2d daughter of Charles Earl Grey, by whom he leaves a youthful family.

**J. B. S. MORRITT, Esq.**

*July 12.* At Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, in his 72d year, John Bacon Sawrey Morrill, esq.

He was the son and heir of John Sawrey Morrill, esq. of the same place (eldest son of Bacon Morrill, esq. of Cawood, and of Anne Sawrey, of Plimpton in Furness,) by Anne, daughter of Henry Pierre, esq. of Bedale. His father died in 1791; his mother in 1809. The estate of Rokeby was purchased by the former, in 1769,\* of the family of Robinson, one of whom, the Archbishop of Armagh, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Lord Rokeby. In 1813 Walter Scott rendered the name immeasurably more popular by his poem of Rokeby. A long and lively letter of Mr. Morrill to Scott on the history and traditions of his neighbourhood, written on the first announcement of the Poet's intention, and dated 28th Dec. 1811, is inserted in Mr. Lockhart's *Life of Scott*.

Mr. Morrill was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1798. He was one of the earliest and most extensive Greek travellers of the present generation, and, after two years spent in the interesting countries of the East, he returned with a mind replete with classical information, and a taste for every liberal art. It was during his residence abroad that Bryant promulgated his fanciful theories on the site of Troy. On his return, Mr. Morrill, with Chevalier and others, entered keenly into the Trojan controversy, and became one of the most successful supporters of Homer, and able vindicators of his loca-

\* Letter of Mr. Morrill above mentioned. Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Richmondshire*, does not inform us when; and, with abundance of the most interesting materials before him, he is more than usually capricious and perverse in his account of Rokeby.



tion of the Troad. His two dissertations are familiar to every classical scholar, and went as far towards the settlement of that *venata questio* as any of the productions of the period. He published also translations from the minor Greek poets, and was author of articles in the *Quarterly Review*, and of pamphlets called forth by the passing events of the day.

His attachment to Church and State placed him always forward and conspicuous in the ranks of Conservative politicians, and while in Parliament, as the member for Beverley, Northallerton, and Shaftesbury, he was the steady supporter of those principles. He was first elected for Beverley on a vacancy in 1799, polling 512 to 369 given for John Wharton, esq.; but in 1802 he was defeated by that gentleman, who had previously sat in Parliament for the same borough. The election of 1802 terminated thus:—

John Wharton, esq. . . . . 736

General Barton . . . . . 690

J. B. Morritt, esq. . . . . 626

As a member of the Dilettanti Society, he was distinguished by his taste and knowledge in painting and sculpture, and he edited some of their latter most important productions.

His literary and scientific acquirements, however, constituted the least of his worth, as he was a man of high principle and sterling honour, and exemplary in every relation in life. His large fortune he always regarded as an important trust committed for a time to his keeping for the benefit of others, as well as for his own gratification, and he was liberal, charitable, and benevolent. Such qualities recommended him as a friend to most of the literary characters of the day. Among these may be enumerated more especially Wilberforce, Sir Walter Scott, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir W. Gell, Southey, Lockhart, W. Stewart Rose, Payne Knight, and the late Earl of Harewood, a friend who loved him as a brother.

On his friendship and intercourse with Sir Walter Scott a few more particulars may be added. It commenced in 1808, from the introduction of Mr. W. S. Rose and Lady Louisa Stuart, and with a visit of Mr. and Mrs. Morritt to Edinburgh, some account of which was furnished by Mr. Morritt to Lockhart, and is published in the *Life of the Poet*. The same work contains more than thirty letters of Scott to Mr. Morritt, and several of Mr. Morritt to Scott, one of which, a very interesting and important one, we have already referred to. "When I name Mr. Morritt of Rokeby," says Mr. Lockhart, "I have done enough to prepare many of my readers to expect not inferior

gratification [to that derived from Scott's correspondence with Miss Johanna Baillie] from the still more abundant series of letters in which, from this time to the end of his life, Scott communicated his thoughts and feelings to one of the most accomplished men that ever shared his confidence. He had now reached a period of life in which real friendships are seldom formed; and it is fortunate that another English one had been thoroughly compacted before death cut the ties between him and George Ellis, because his dearest intimates within Scotland had of course but a slender part in his written correspondence." Mr. Morritt's anecdotes of Scott, particularly of his reception and conduct in London in 1809, form also very valuable contributions to Mr. Lockhart's pages. In 1830 Scott "had great pleasure in again finding himself at Rokeby, and recollecting a hundred passages of past time.—Morritt looks well and easy in his mind, which I am delighted to see. He is now one of my oldest, and, I believe, one of my most sincere friends; a man unequalled in the mixture of sound good sense, high literary cultivation, and the kindest and sweetest temper that ever graced a human bosom."—*Sir W. Scott's Diary*.

He married in 1803 Miss Stanley, sister of Colonel Stanley, of Crosshall, formerly member for the county of Lancaster, and nearly allied to the illustrious house of Derby, but had been for many years a widower.

#### SAMUEL GIRDLSTONE, ESQ. Q.C.

*Oct. 3.* At Sandgate, Kent, whither he had retired in consequence of ill health, Samuel Girdlestone, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple; late of Chester-terrace, Regents' Park.

He was called to the bar by that Hon. Society, 21st April 1820, and was advanced to the degree of a Queen's Counsel in Hilary Term 1839. His practice was entirely confined to the Equity Courts, where he ranked amongst the leading members of the Chancery Bar. His chamber practice previous to receiving the honour of a silk gown was very considerable, and as an equity draughtsman he stood with his professional brethren in high repute.

Mr. Girdlestone was a widower, having lost his wife so recently as May 1842, since which time his health and spirits seemed entirely to have failed, and he soon after relinquished the duties of his profession. He had not attained his fiftieth year, and has left, we believe, several children to lament the loss of a

kind and affectionate father. The deceased gentleman has two brothers in the Church, viz. Charles, Rector of Alderley, co. Chester, and Edward, Vicar of Dean, Lancashire.

REV. HENRY BLUNT, M.A.

July 20. The Rev. Henry Blunt, M.A. Rector of Streatham, Surrey, and Chaplain to the Duke of Richmond.

Mr. Blunt was for some years incumbent of Trinity church in Sloane Street, called Upper Chelsea, where his ministry was highly popular, and from which he removed on being presented in April 1835, by the Duke of Bedford, to the rectory of Streatham. "His death was in harmony with his life. His intellect clear; his faith unclouded; his spirit humble, affectionate, thankful, cheerful, happy; his interest in the church and in the cause of his Saviour undecaying."—*Record.*

Mr. Blunt's printed discourses were also very popular; they were published under the following titles:

Two Sermons on the Sacrament. 1825.

A Sermon preached at the Funeral of Gen. Sir Henry Calvert, Bart. G.C.B. 1826.

Eight Lectures upon the History of Jacob. 1828.

Nine Lectures upon the History of St. Peter. 1829.

National Mercies a motive for National Reformation. 1830.

Twelve Lectures upon the History of Abraham. 1831.

A Sermon upon the Lord's Day. 1832.

Twelve Lectures upon the History of St. Paul. Part I. 1832.

History of St. Paul. Part II. 1833.

Two Discourses upon the Trial of the Spirits. 1833.

Lectures upon the History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. 1834.

An Ordination Sermon. 1834.

An Exposition of the Pentateuch.

Most of these have gone through several editions.

REV. JOHN CLAYTON.

Sept. 22. In his 90th year, after a somewhat long illness, the Rev. John Clayton, senior, formerly Pastor of the Weigh-house Independent meeting.

He was brought up in an apothecary's shop, but removed thence to Trevecca, one of the Lady Huntingdon's colleges in Wales, and became a methodist preacher. About 1796 he joined the Independents as minister of the King's Weigh-house chapel near London Bridge, which he held for many years, but at length relinquished in consequence of increasing age and infirmities.

He was the author of—

The Snares of Prosperity, a Sermon. To which is added, An Essay on Visiting. 1789, 8vo.

The Duty of Christians to Magistrates, a Sermon. 1791, 8vo.

A Sermon on the Application of the Dissenters for the Repeal of the Test Act. Thanksgiving Sermon for the Peace of Amiens. 1802.

A Counter and Impartial Statement relative to a recent withdrawal from a Dissenting Independent Church. 1805, 8vo.

Charges at the Ordination of his sons John and George, and of Mr. Brooksbank.

Mr. Clayton married a sister of Mr. Benjamin Flower, printer, of Harlow, Essex, with whom he and his family had so serious an altercation as to require the decision of a court of law. Two of his sons are ministers of large congregations; the eldest, the Rev. John Clayton, at the Poultry Chapel, and the second, the Rev. George Clayton, at York Street Chapel, Walworth.

MR. RICHARD USHER.

Sept. 23. At his residence, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, after an illness of some months, Mr. Richard Usher, Clown at Astley's Amphitheatre.

For the last half century no man had contributed more to the amusement of the public. Migratory from his cradle, his name is familiar as a household word from the Shetlands to Cape Clear. Notwithstanding he has borne for many years the appellation of "Old Dicky Usher," he had scarcely reached his 58th year. His father was the proprietor of a mechanical exhibition, and about the end of the last century was well known over the north of England and Ireland. Like his son he possessed a remarkable aptitude for curious contrivances, and his periodical visits to different towns were deemed very memorable events by the wondering inhabitants. "Little Dicky" at a very early age was a conspicuous person, and contributed by his activity and shrewdness to the success of "the concern." A spirit of adventure induced him to start on his own account, and in company with a friend he collected a "considerable quantity of coppers" in the towns of Newcastle, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. On one of these occasions he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of Mr. Banks, proprietor of the Liverpool Amphitheatre, who immediately offered him an engagement, which Dicky joyfully accepted, and made his first bow to a Liverpool audience at the Christmas of 1807. His success there was prodigious—his

readiness in the circle supplied a stock of jokes for the universal public, and no contrivance, however extravagant, was considered impossible for his invention. His fame reached the ears of the managers of Astley's, and in the year 1809 he appeared in London under the management of Mr. John Astley. He forthwith became a favourite, and for many years Usher's benefit was an occasion on which an extraordinary performance would take place, both in and out of the theatre. The most remarkable of these feats was the announcement of his intention to sail from Westminster to Waterloo-bridge in a washing-tub drawn by geese, and to proceed thence to the Coburg Theatre in a car drawn by eight tom cats. The first part of this journey he performed in safety; but, although the mousers were regularly harnessed, so great was the crowd in the Waterloo-road that it was impossible to proceed; in consequence several "jolly young watermen" shouldered Usher and his stud, and bore them in triumph to the theatre. Increased years, however, had not added to his elasticity of limb, and latterly he confined himself to invention and design.

When Mr. Batty, the present owner and manager of Astley's, completed the purchase of the property, several architects were recommended to his notice, but he emphatically declared that "Dicky Usher was the only man that could do it." Usher was accordingly retained, and the present extensive building was constructed solely from his plans and models. The excitement he experienced at witnessing the successful completion of his work is supposed to have been the commencement of his fatal illness. Usher was known in the profession as "the John Kemble" of his art; and, in the ring, was the counterpart of Grimaldi on the stage; never descending to coarseness or vulgarity, his manner was irresistibly comic, and his jokes remarkable for their point and originality. They are, in fact, sufficiently numerous to outface the veritable Joe Miller if they could be collected and published. As a stage clown he was second only to Grimaldi, and the several stock pantomimes he has invented and written were undoubted proofs of his genius and taste. Mr. Usher was twice married; his second wife, a sister to Mr. Wallack, survives him, with a family.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *James Ellard*, incumbent of the union of Derrinane, county of Limerick.

At Appleby Castle, Westmorland, aged 79, the Rev. *John Heelis*, Rector of Brougham, in that county. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1787.

At the Mauritius, in returning from India, on account of his health, aged 30, the Rev. *Arthur Leighton Irwin*, M.A. Principal of the Collegiate Seminary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel at Madras. He was of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1834; was presented to the rectory of St. Clement's, Norwich, by that society in April 1839; and received his appointment at Madras from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in Aug. 1841.

The Rev. *R. Jessop*, Rector of Kilglass, county of Longford.

At the glebe-house, Julianstown, Ireland, the Rev. Mr. *Vandeleur*.

In Dublin, aged 41, the Rev. *Gerard Willey*.

June 30. At Penmark vicarage, Glamorganshire, the Rev. *J. Robert Casberd*, Rector of St. Athan, in the same county. He was the only son of the Rev. John Thomas Casberd, D.D. who is since deceased (see Oct. 13). He was instituted to the rectory of St. Athan in 1830.

July 2. Aged 84, the Rev. *Hugh Laugharne*, Vicar of Radford Semele and Rowington, and many years Chaplain of Warwick Gaol. He was presented to Radford Semele in 1729, and to Rowington, by the Lord Chancellor, in 1812.

July 6. At Birmingham, the Rev. *William Ritland Bedford*, M.A. Rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, to which church he was instituted in 1822, it being in his own patronage. He died suddenly of apoplexy, from agitation occasioned by an accidental encounter in the street.

July 13. By hanging himself in his bed-room, the Rev. *Jacob Snelgar*, Vicar of Royston. He was educated at one of the Dissenting colleges, and for several years remained in the Independent denomination. He was first ordained minister of a Dissenting congregation in Buckinghamshire, whence he removed to a small chapel at Hampstead, from the pulpit of which he retired for the purpose of joining the Established Church. In 1832 he entered as a ten-year man at St. John's college, Cambridge. He afterwards became curate to the Rev. Herbert Marsh, Rector of Barnack, Northamptonshire, and in 1841 was preferred to the vicarage of Royston, Herts, on the presentation of Lord Dacre.

July 24. At Leominster, Herefordshire, aged 81, the Rev. *John Taylor*, D.D. Perpetual Curate of Hope and

Ford, and for thirty-five years a magistrate for that county. He was presented to Ford in 1802 by R. Arkwright, esq. and collated to Hope by the Bishop of Hereford in 1807.

Aug. 8. At Westgate hill, Northumberland, aged 27, the Rev. *Marcus Allen*, B.A. Minister of St. Paul's, and Afternoon Lecturer of St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Aug. 11. At Liverpool, in his 50th year, the Rev. *Richard Cargill*, incumbent of the church of St. John the Evangelist in that town, and late of Nottingham-place, Marylebone. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1829.

Aug. 13. At Frampton, Dorsetshire, aged 81, the Rev. *William Butter*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B. C. L. 1787, and was presented to Frampton in 1806, by F. J. Browne, esq.

At Wick, the Rev. *John Richards*, Vicar of St. Donat's and St. Bride's Minor, Glamorganshire. He was presented to the latter in 1807 by the Earl of Dunraven, and to the former in 1832 by T. J. Drake, esq.

Aug. 16. At Oxendon, Northamptonshire, aged 82, the Rev. *George Boulton*, for fifty-seven years Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1787, and was presented to his living in 1786 by A. Boulton, esq.

At Northampton, aged 60, the Rev. *William Drake*, M.A. for twenty-five years Chaplain to the Northampton County Gaol.

Aug. 19. At Colwinstone, near Cowbridge, aged 90, the Rev. *Eean Jones*, Curate and Vicar of that parish for fifty-nine years.

At Llanerchymedd, aged 38, the Rev. *J. Jones*, B. A. Curate of Rhodogeidio and Llantrisant, Anglesey.

Aug. 20. At Coopersale rectory, Essex, the Rev. *Charles Boyd Abdy*, Rector of that place and Theydon Gurnon, a rural dean, and a magistrate of that county. He was the third son of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, of Albyns, by Mary, daughter of James Hayes, esq. of Holliport. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814: and was presented to Theydon Gurnon in 1812 by his brother J. R. Abdy, esq. He officiated as Chaplain to the present High Sheriff at the late assize.

Aug. 22. At Manor-house, Croydon, the Rev. Dr. *George Ogle Verner*.

Aug. 23. At Holt, Norfolk, aged 41, the Rev. *William Robert Taylor*, Rector of Town Barningham, and Perpetual Curate of West Beckham. He was for-

merly of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1826; was promoted to West Beckham in 1829 by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; and to Town Barningham in 1832 by J. T. Mott, esq.

Aug. 25. At his residence, Triangle, Rhyader, co. Radnor, the Rev. *William Jones*, for many years Curate of St. Harmon's and Llanrothal.

At Milford hall, near Stafford, aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Levett*, formerly of All Souls' college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. June 30, 1797.

Aug. 26. At Headington, near Oxford, aged 31, the Rev. *Francis James Marshall*, M.A. Chaplain of New College.

Aug. 28. At Holton le Beckering, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *John Hale*, Rector of that parish and of Buslingthorpe. He was presented to the former in 1812 by C. Turnor, esq. and to the latter in 1828 by the Governors of the Charter House.

Aug. 29. At East Dereham, Norfolk, at an advanced age, the Rev. *William Deighton*, B. A. Rector of Whinbergh with Westfield, and formerly Vicar of Carbrooke, Norfolk. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford; was presented to both his livings by Sir W. Clayton, Bart. to Whinbergh in 1805, and to Carbrooke in 1816.

Sept. 1. At Westfield, Sussex, by the accidental discharge of a gun, aged 27, the Rev. *Henry Edward Pratt*, Vicar of Wartling, in the same county. He was of University college, Oxford; and was instituted to Wartling in 1841.

Sept. 3. At Ilfracombe, Devonshire, aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Edward Bridges*, D.D. President of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1806. and was elected President in Feb. 1823. Dr. Bridges was greatly esteemed for his amiable disposition and suavity of manners: as he was of rather retired habits, he held no other office in the University, and declined being nominated Vice-Chancellor on the last vacancy, though he was next in rotation for that dignity. His wife died on the 7th Dec. 1831.

Sept. 5. At Kirklington, Cumberland, in the prime of life, the Rev. *Joseph Holliday Dalton*, B.A.

Sept. 6. Aged 68, the Rev. *Anthony Grayson*, D.D. Principal of St. Edmund hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of Bramley, Hampshire. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, where he graduated M.A. 1801, B. and D.D. 1824, when he was elected Principal of St. Edmund hall, and at the same time presented by the college to the vicarage of

Bramley. It is a remarkable coincidence that in 1823 the Rev. Dr. Cooke, President of Corpus Christi college, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund hall, the predecessors of the two reverend gentlemen whose deaths we now record, also lay dead at the same time.

Sept. 8. At Fewstone, Yorkshire, aged 82, the Rev. *Christopher Ramshaw*, for more than fifty years Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1790 by the Lord Chancellor. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1784 as first Senior Optime.

Sept. 10. At his sister's house in Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the Rev. *Charles Panton Myddelton*, Incumbent of Heaton Norris, Cheshire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Tyreconnel. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1791; and was presented to Heaton Norris in 1809, by the collegiate church of Manchester.

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 31. Samuel, youngest son of the late George Maltby, esq. of Peckham.

Sept. 4. Near London, aged 81, John Fitzmaurice Piers, esq. formerly of Listowell and Newcastle in Ireland. He was a descendant of the Fitzmaurice family of Lixnaw; and was married in 1795 to Johanna, daughter of Piers O'Brien, esq. and Johanna Lacy his wife, the sister of General Maurice de Lacy, of Grodno in Russia, a native of Limerick, who valiantly served under Suwarro, and died in 1820. She from her mother, dame Mary Herbert, inherited the blood of the Herberts. General Maurice was nephew of the celebrated Marshal Count Francis Maurice Lacy of Austria, of whom a notice appeared in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXI. p. 1151.

Sept. 16. At the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, aged 90, Thomas Parker, esq. He was for many years a well-known goldsmith in Fleet-street, and was the oldest member of the Goldsmiths' Company. He lived many years at Southall, where he was proverbial for his charity; but of late chiefly resided at Brill with his son-in-law, the Rev. J. S. Baron, M.A. Incumbent of that place. Mrs. Parker survives him.

Sept. 18. Aged 87, Thomas Cope, esq. of Norton-st. Fitzroy-sq.

George Wirgman, esq. of George-st. Adelphi.

Aged 56, Charlotte, wife of James Hartley, esq. of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

Sept. 21. At Treherne house, Westend, Hampstead, aged 80, Robert Shout, esq.

Sept. 23. At Pentouville, aged 55, David Parker Sheppard, esq.

At Newington, aged 88, Thomas Nixon, esq. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, for many years a Committee Governor of the Institution, and President of the Benevolent Society of Blues.

Sept. 25. At Camberwell, aged 71, Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Thomas-Alexander Stewart, esq. of Antrim, Ireland, and of Fort Stewart, Jamaica.

At Kensington, aged 68, Henry Michael Corner, esq.

Aged 68, Phoebe, wife of Burton Brown, esq. of Brunswick-sq.

Sept. 26. At Old Brompton, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of William Moffat, esq. late of Wimbledon.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 75, Archibald Francis Wm. Swinton, esq. of Warsash House, Hants.

Sept. 28. At Peckham-grove, Sarah, wife of John Francis Holderness, esq. and second daughter of the late George Leonhard Steinman, esq. of Croydon.

At Kennington, Hannah-Waldo, widow of John Conway Philip Astley, esq.

Sept. 29. In Hans-place, aged 70, John Waddle, esq.

In Upper Gloucester-pl. Caroline, wife of James Edwardes Rousby, esq. of Cottisford House, Oxfordshire.

Sept. 30. Aged four months and two weeks, Augusta-Louisa Willsher, fifth daughter of George H. Rogers Harrison, esq. of the Herald's College.

At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, aged 82, Capt. Lugard, in the 40th year of his service as Adjutant and Secretary of that institution.

In Upper George st. aged 42, Capt. Robert Harvey, of Cadogan-place.

Lately. At Gloucester-st. Bayswater-road, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Pollok, Rector of Grittleton, Wilts.

Oct. 1. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. the Right Hon. Catharine-Lucy Countess Stanhope. She was third dau. of Robert first Lord Carrington, by his first wife Anne, dau. of Lewyn Boldero Barnard, esq. and was married in 1803 to the Earl Stanhope, by whom she leaves a son and daughter, Viscount Mahon, M.P. and Lady Dalmeny.

Edward John, son of Mr. Edward Driver, of Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

At Turnham Green, aged 57, Charles Rivington, esq. brother to the late John Rivington, esq. of Waterloo-place.

Oct. 2. In Porchester-terr. Bayswater, aged 62, Nicholas Nugent, esq. M.D. agent for the Island of Antigua.

Oct. 3. At Battersea Rise, Lucy Jane, second dau. of the late Henry Thornton, esq. M.P.

*Oct. 4.* At Blackheath, aged 66, Capt. Peter Cameron, late of the Hon. East India Co's Serv.

In Woburn-pl. Winifred, eldest dau. of the late Benjamin Rouse, esq.

*Oct. 5.* At Walworth, aged 55, Thomas Henry Doyle, esq. late paymaster of the 75th Regt.

At Kew-green, aged 47, the Hon. Felix Thomas Tollemache, second son of the late Lord Huntingtower, and brother to the Earl of Dysart. He married first, in 1825, Sarah, daughter of James Grey, esq. by whom he has left issue a son and daughter; and secondly in 1833 Frances-Julia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Peters, esq.

*Oct. 6.* Aged 46, Robert Dixon, esq. M.A. Barrister-at-law, of New-sq. Lincoln's-inn. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 11th Feb. 1825, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

Aged 90, Dennis Wood Deane, esq. late of the Bank of England.

In Brandenburg-place, Hammersmith, aged 70, James Rustat Trimmer, esq. son of the late Mrs. Trimmer, of Brentford.

*Oct. 7.* In Queen-sq. Westminster, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Torrens M'Cullagh, esq.

At Redenham-house, aged 6, Allan Henry, youngest son of John Drummond, esq.

*Oct. 8.* Aged 35, John Hutchinson, esq. M.A. of Victoria-cottage, Fulham-road.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 87, James Donaldson, esq. of Williamshaw, co. Ayr.

*Oct. 9.* At Abbey-house, St. John's Wood, aged 89, Frances, relict of Thomas Cooke, esq. formerly of Dunstable Priory.

*Oct. 10.* In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, Sarah, widow of John Stafford, esq. of Scott's-hill, Rickmansworth.

*Oct. 11.* At West-end, Hampstead, Thomas John Fentham, esq.

At Brixton-hill, aged 62, Eleanor, relict of James Barry Bird, solicitor.

*Oct. 12.* In Craven-st. Douglas Charles Loveday, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Feb. 12, 1830.

In Upper Seymour-st. aged 85, Mary, relict of Thomas Malton, esq.

*Oct. 13.* At Hampstead, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Davis, esq. of Teddington.

Aged 28, Thomas Oxley, esq. Lieutenant 13th Light Inf. second son of Charles Oxley, esq. of Ripon.

In Henrietta-st. Covent-garden, aged 86, Mr. John Bohn, long eminent as a bookseller.

*Oct. 15.* In Regent-st. in his 70th year, Henry Knyszett, esq. of the firm of  
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Chas. Hopkinson and Co. bankers and army-agents, and formerly chief paymaster in the Isle of Wight.

*Oct. 17.* Ann, youngest dau. of John Harris, esq. of York-place, Walworth.

BEDS.—*Lately.* At Beddenham, aged 70, Miller Golding, esq.

BERKS.—*Sept. 22.* At Reading, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Cameron, formerly of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

*Oct. 3.* Alice Hugh Massy, wife of R. B. Younger, esq. of Yeoveny House, near Staines. She was only dau. of the late Col. O'Donell, of Newport House, Mayo, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Neall O'Donell, Bart.

*Oct. 9.* Aged 53, Sarah, relict of Robert Gilder, esq. of Speen.

*Oct. 11.* At Forest-farm, near Windsor, aged 81, Mrs. Mount, relict of William Mount, esq. of Wasing-place.

*Oct. 18.* At Kennett House, Speen, aged 75, T. Smith, esq.

BUCKS.—*Oct. 13.* At Hartwell, aged 41, John Philip Burnaby, esq. of Doctors' Commons, a younger son of the late Rev. Thomas Burnaby, Rector of Mistrerton and Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Aug. 8.* At Chesterton, near Cambridge, aged 93, Elizabeth, relict of William Wiles, esq.

*Sept. 30.* At Cambridge, aged 53, Alexander Scott Abbott, esq. for many years one of the surgeons of Addenbrooke's Hospital. He was the second son of William Abbott, esq. surgeon, of Needham-market, Suffolk, and was educated at the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmund's, under Mr. Beecher. At an early age he proceeded to London, and became a pupil of the celebrated Abernethy. About the year 1807, Mr. A. commenced his professional practice in Cambridge, and eventually became an alderman on the old corporation, and twice served the office of mayor. His remains were interred at All Saints' Church, the pall being borne by six resident physicians, attended by many gentlemen of the medical profession, and by a numerous circle of sorrowing relations and friends.

*Oct. 1.* At Cambridge, aged 12, Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Mill.

CHESHIRE.—*Sept. 5.* At Thelwall, in her 78th year, Anne, widow of James Sedgewick, esq. formerly of Hoole Hall, and Ince in this county, who died in 1839. Mrs. Sedgewick was the only surviving child of James Stanton, esq. of Thelwall, and was sister to James Stanton, esq. of Greenfield in that township, whose decease we noticed in our Obituary for

March 1842. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Thelwall on the 8th of September.

*Sept. 18.* At Altrincham, aged 77, Richard Islam Grantham, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Aug. 20.* At Stratton parsonage, the residence of her son the Rev. Charles Dallas, aged 73, Susan Seil, relict of Charles Stuart Dallas, esq. of Belle Cour, Jamaica.

*Sept. 25.* At Callington, Walter Hockin, esq. a solicitor in that town for the last 22 years.

*Sept. 26.* At Helston, aged 79, John Borlase, esq. He was for many years an active magistrate for the county and that borough, a Deputy-Lieut. and Steward of the Stannaries.

*Sept. 28.* At St. Just in Penwith, aged 43, John Thomas, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*Sept. 23.* Aged 53, Henry Oliphant, esq. of Broadfield House, and Moorhouse Hill.

*Oct. 8.* At Acorn House, Keswick, Sophia Wilhelmina, wife of the Rev. David Hunter.

DERBY.—*Sept. 29.* At Ashbourne, aged 79, William Webster, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county.

DEVON.—*Sept. 16.* At Newton Abbot, aged 93, Mrs. Babb, relict of Col. Babb.

*Sept. 17.* At Sidmouth, aged 63, Lady Mary Taylor, eldest dau. of the late Marquess of Headfort.

*Sept. 19.* At Coaxdon Hall, aged 34, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Theodore A. Walrod, of Smallridge, Axminster, and eldest dau. of Dr. Sutherland, of Parliament-st. Westminster.

At Terrace House, near Exeter, aged 25, Eliza-Georgiana, second dau. of Wm. Crockett, esq.

*Sept. 24.* At Topsham, aged 31, Elizabeth-Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. John Rogers, M.A. Rector of Feniton.

*Sept. 30.* At Plymouth, aged 66, Nicholas Were, esq. of Wellington, Somerset.

*Oct. 1.* Aged 40, Mary Ann, wife of John Tyrrell, esq. of Exeter, barrister-at-law.

*Oct. 3.* At Chudleigh, aged 90, Christopher Hellyer, esq. for sixty years a solicitor of that place.

Aged 87, Robert Lowrey, esq. of Bridlington.

*Oct. 5.* At Plymouth, aged 80, Mr. Richard Webb, for many years proprietor of the Plymouth and Devonport Journal.

*Oct. 6.* Aged 64, Jane Arundel, wife of Thomas Hugo, esq. of Crediton, and youngest dau. of the late Arundel Phillips, esq. of Exeter.

*Oct. 9.* At Haslar, aged 27, Fanny

Maria, wife of John Liddell, M.D. and daughter of Robert Clement Scance, esq.

DORSET.—*Oct. 1.* At Chickerell, near Weymouth, aged 82, Ann, relict of Charles Bowles, esq. town-clerk of Weymouth.

*Oct. 7.* At Dorchester, aged 49, Mary Ann, wife of P.S. Knight, esq. M.D.

*Oct. 11.* At Weymouth, aged 28, Eleanor, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse.

DURHAM.—*Sept. 25.* At Elton Hall, Joanna, youngest dau. of the late John Hutchinson, esq. of Penrith.

*Oct. 5.* At Durham, aged 5, Emily Frances Cadogan, dau. of Visc. Chelsea.

ESSEX.—*Oct. 3.* At Springfield, aged 28, Sophia Jane, wife of the Rev. Arthur Pearson, Rector of that parish, youngest dau. of the late T. F. Gepp, esq. of Chelmsford, leaving five children.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug. ..* At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Ashmore. In her will legacies are given to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, 100*l.*; to the Church Missionary Society 100*l.*; to the Gloucestershire Infirmary, 100*l.*; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, 20*l.*; also 19 guineas in the purchase of clothes, food, fuel, and other necessaries, for poor persons residing in Church-street, Tewkesbury, and in the lanes, &c. adjoining; 15*l.* in the same manner to the poor of Didbrook; to her surgeon, 200*l.*; and to her faithful servant, Sarah Sharpe, 50*l.* The property is large, and the legacies are very numerous. She was the benefactress of many poor families, and a liberal contributor to many charities.

*Aug. 27.* At Hambrook, Agnes, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Avarne, of Rudgley, Staff., and dau. of the late Major Blair, of Blair.

*Sept. 19.* At Clifton, the Hon. Catherine, widow of the Rev. Roger Frankland, Canon Residentiary of Wells, and sister to Lord Colville. She was married in 1792, and left a widow in 1826.

*Sept. 21.* At Cheltenham, aged 73, Mary, relict of John Mainwaring Uniacke, esq. of Great Boughton, Cheshire.

*Sept. 22.* At Cheltenham, Eleanor Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Robert Annesley, and niece of the late Earl Annesley.

*Sept. 25.* At Cheltenham, Miss Collinson, dau. of the late William Collinson, esq. Wanstead, Essex, and of Newton, Northumberland.

At the Rock House, near Chipping Sodbury, Ponsonby Sheppard, esq. R.N.

*Lately.* Aged 73, Mary, relict of John Paul Paul, esq. of Highgrove, near Tetbury.

Aged 20, Joseph Rice, only son of Matthew Ingle, esq. of Dumbleton.

Aged 20, Mr. Herbert Williams, of St. John's coll. Cambridge, second son of the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Woodchester.

Oct. 1. At Bristol, aged 79, John Wadham, esq. of Frenchay.

Oct. 4. At Thornbury, aged 87, Mary, relict of Thomas Wetmore, esq.

Oct. 5. At Clifton, aged 69, Miss Foulkes.

HANTS.—Sept. 19. At Iford, near Christchurch, Elizabeth Anne, wife of W. D. Farr, esq.

At Landport House, Portsmouth, aged 61, Caroline, wife of Col. George Cardew, Commanding Royal Engineer of the South-west and Sussex District.

Sept. 30. At Benstead, Ryde, I.W. Matilda, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Willis, Rector of Bletchly, Bucks, and sister of John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park.

Lately. At Fordingbridge, aged 24, Lucy Maria, wife of C. W. de Courcy Ross, R. N.

Oct. 5. At Chilworth Lodge, near Southampton, the Hon. Richard George Quin, brother to the Earl of Dunraven. He married in 1813 Emily, second dau. of Sir John Smith, of Sydling St. Nicholas, Bart. but has left no issue.

At Dummer Down, Thomas Gilbert, esq.

HERTS.—Sept. 4. Aged 64, Thomas Burr, esq. of Gravelly Hall.

Sept. 18. Charlotte Bucknall, wife of Cholmeley Charles Dering, esq. of Ayott St. Lawrence, and of Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. She was the eldest daughter of William Hale, esq. of King's Walden, and was married in 1809.

Sept. 20. At King's Langley, aged 17, Henry, youngest son of W. Wotton, esq.

Sept. 26. At Redbourn, aged 20, Mrs. Catharine Stephens.

Oct. 8. At Hertford, aged 27, Mary, wife of H. Alington, esq. of Bailey Hall.

HUNTS.—Oct. 6. At the house of his brother the Rev. Thomas Bourdillon, Vicar of Fenstanton, aged 69, Francis Bourdillon, esq.

KENT.—Sept. 12. Aged 66, James Whatman, esq. of Vinter's.

Sept. 19. At Meopham Bank, near Tonbridge, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. William Leighton Wood, K.H., formerly of the 4th or King's Own Regiment, in which he was appointed Ensign 1803, Lieut. 1804, Captain 1807. He served in Spain and Portugal, and in 1813 was Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Robinson.

Sept. 20. At Rochester, Mrs. M'Lean, widow of W. M'Lean, esq. surgeon, of Chatham.

Sept. 22. At Upper Deal House, aged 80, Dorothy, widow of the late David

Cooper, esq. formerly of Hammersmith, and of Waterloo-place, London.

Sept. 26. At the vicarage, Gillingham, Jane Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Deane.

William Smith, esq. late of Chartham Place, near Canterbury.

Sept. 28. At Lee, aged 15, Fanny Jane, second dau. of Capt. Gustavus Evaas, R.N., of Headley Grove, Epsom.

Sept. 29. At Bromley College, aged 67, Mary Anne, widow of the Rev. Henry Morgan Say, late Vicar of Sutton Valence, Kent, and Iwerne Minster, Dorset.

Sept. 30. At Brooksdon, Cranbrook, at the house of her guardian John Johnson, esq. M.D. aged 14, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Geo. Rees Williams, esq.

Oct. 5. At the house of his grandmother at Barham, near Canterbury, aged 18, Egerton-Anthony-Hammond, second son of Champion Edward Branfill, esq. of Upminster hall, Essex; a student in the Engineering department of King's college, London.

Oct. 7. At Mile Town, Sheerness, aged 20, William Wharton, esq. late of the Survey department, Sheerness.

Oct. 10. At Welling, Dauncy, youngest son of J. H. Latham, esq. late of Eltham.

Oct. 11. At Chatham, Henrietta Hester, wife of William M. Ford, esq. Surgeon 49th Regt. She was eldest dau. of the late Dr. W. A. Davies, for many years Physician and Surgeon to the Hon. East India Co's depôt at Chatham.

LANCASHIRE.—July 10. At Tarrington, Mr. Joseph Lee, representative of an old and respectable family in that town.

Sept. 17. At Warrington, in her 70th year, Miss Hannah Mathias, the only surviving child of John Mathias, esq. of Colby Moor, Weston, in the county of Pembroke, and sister of the late Rev. Daniel Mathias, M.A. Rector of Whitechapel, a memoir of whom will be found in our Obituary for Nov. 1837 (Vol. VIII. N.S. p. 540.) She was a most dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, and a sincere and humble Christian.

Sept. 20. Aged 49, John Earnshaw, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Bacup, a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

LINCOLN.—Sept. 21. At Holbeach, aged 84, Sarah, widow of Jacob Sturton, esq.

At Langrville parsonage, near Boston, aged 46, Susanna, wife of the Rev. Wm. Robinson, minister of Langrville and Thornton-le-fen chapelries.

Sept. 29. At Bucknall rectory, Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Fearon, of Ore, near Hastings.



**MIDDLESEX.**—*Sept. 25.* At Hampton Court, Mr. John Weippert, of Soho-sq., upwards of 20 years Director of the Orchestra at the Court balls and at Almack's. He was proceeding to Hampton, where his family was residing, and shortly after passing the toll-gate at Bushy, in consequence of his imprudent driving, his chaise came in contact with another vehicle going the contrary direction which contained three ladies and a youth, the collision of both carriages upsetting that of Mr. Weippert, by which he was thrown out, falling on his head. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to his cottage near Hampton bridge, where he died after lingering several days. He has left a family of five children. His eldest son, an accomplished musician, will succeed him in the business, his band remaining the same as hitherto.

*Oct. 3.* At Sunbury, Mary Ann, wife of Robert Charsley, esq.

Alice Hugh Massy, wife of R. B. Younger, esq. of Yeoveney House, near Staines.

*Oct. 6.* At Ealing, aged 71, Joseph Dowson, esq. of Welbeck-street.

**MONMOUTH.**—*Sept. 25.* At the Mead's Manor House, near Chepstow, Sophia, third dau. of the late Thomas Clark, esq. of Broughton, near Kettering, sister to the late Thomas Clark, esq. of Lincoln.

*Sept. 30.* At Newport, aged 53, Thomas Jones Phillips, esq. solicitor. He held for upwards of twenty years the situation of clerk to the magistrates in the borough of Newport, the division of Newport, the division of Bedwelty, and the division of Christchurch, and was clerk to the trustees of the Newport turnpike trust, and Under-Sheriff for the co. Monmouth during the Shrievalty of S. Homfray, esq.

At Stow-hill, near Newport, aged 87, Charles Brewer, esq.

*Oct. 1.* At Llangibby Castle, aged 17, Augusta, dau. of William Addams Williams, esq. late M.P. for that county.

**NORFOLK.**—*Aug. 3.* At Great Yarmouth, Sarah, third dau. of George Penrice, esq. M.D.

*Aug. 6.* At Gaywood, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Marsters, formerly of Gaywood Hall (during part of which time he was lessee of the Lynn theatre, and occasionally performed as an amateur.)

At North Wootton vicarage, the residence of his brother, the Rev. W. W. Clarke, aged 39, Charles Meyrick, eldest son of Charles Clarke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of Grove-road.

*Sept. 29.* At Coltishall, aged 68, Anna-Maria, relict of Wm. Pightling, esq.

*Oct. 1.* At Southtown, Yarmouth, aged 67, Sophia, sister of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. and wife of Captain G. W. Manby, author of the Life Apparatus for saving Shipwrecked Sailors.

*Oct. 3.* At Wendling, in his 91st year, Edmund Page, Gent.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—*Oct. 10.* At Hackleton House, aged 68, Rebecca Anne, relict of the Rev. Primatt Kuapp, of Shenley Rectory, Bucks.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—*Sept. 27.* At Beacon Grange, near Hexham, the residence of the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, aged 77, Charles Jones, esq. Solicitor of the Admiralty.

**SALOP.**—*Sept. 26.* At Bridgnorth, aged 68, John Jones, esq. formerly for many years an eminent carrier on the River Severn between Bristol, Stourport, Coalbrookdale, &c.

**STAFFORD.**—*July 12.* Aged 73, Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Maer.

**SOMERSET.**—*Sept. 13.* Aged 82, Robert Elliott, esq. of Taunton.

*Sept. 17.* At Clifton, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Seccombe, of Temple Cloud, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. Seccombe, Rector of Camley and Brimpton, Somerset.

Aged 54, Catharine, wife of Henry Reed, esq. of Bridgwater.

*Sept. 18.* At Wellington, aged 66, Sarah Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Anthony Jones, of Beaupre Hall, Glamorgansh. and only surviving dau. of the late Jeremiah Redwood, esq. of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

*Sept. 19.* At Frome, aged 68, Francis Bush, esq. He died suddenly, and his funeral caused considerable sensation in the town of Frome. Business was entirely suspended, all the shops being closed. His remains were followed to the grave by a procession of nearly 500 inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, all attired in mourning; with the Lodge of Odd Fellows, lately established (of which he was an honorary member), and others of their fraternity from the Lodges of Kilmarsdon, Trowbridge, Bath, &c. amounting to about sixty, uniformly dressed in mourning, wearing their aprons trimmed with black, black sashes, and crape rosettes.

*Sept. 21.* At Bath, Catharine Johnstone, relict of Major Bates, Royal Art.

*Sept. 25.* At the vicarage, White Lackington, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. F. C. Johnson, aged 70, Anna Maria, relict of Thomas Brooke, esq. for many years Senior Judge at Moorshedabad, in the Bengal Presidency.

*Oct. 3.* At Bath, Frances, wife of

Thos. Anstey, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

Oct. 4. At Bath, Capt. William Gilbert Roberts, R.N.

Oct. 6. At Nether Stowey, aged 57, Marriott Viret, esq. formerly, and during a long series of years, Accountant-Gen. of the colony of British Guiana.

Oct. 14. At Ilminster, aged 22, Stratford Thomas Eyre, eldest son of Stratford Eyre, esq. of Fitzroy-st. Fitzroy-sq.

SUFFOLK.—Aug. 5. Aged 49, Thomas Erratt, esq. solicitor, of Clare.

SURREY.—Sept. 23. At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 84, Richard Lambert, esq. formerly of Bradford, Yorkshire.

Sept. 25. At Barnes, aged 48, Joseph Hodgson, esq. late of Falmouth, Jamaica.

Oct. 5. At Brockwell Hall, near Dulwich, aged 20, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Joshua Blackburn, esq. of Liqorpond-st. and of Brockwell Hall.

Oct. 7. In Coombe-lane, Croydon, aged 84, John Keen, esq.

Oct. 10. At Richmond, aged 40, Lady Katharine-Frederica Phipps, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Mulgrave, and sister to the Marquess of Normanby.

At Braeston Brook, near Guildford, Emma, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Gibson, esq.

Oct. 15. At East Clandon rectory, the residence of his grandson-in-law, Rev. E. J. Ward, to which place he had retired for the last few years, aged 93, John Martyr, esq. Senior Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar May 13, 1774; and was one of the oldest respectable inhabitants of Guildford, of which town he had been several times mayor, also many years an active magistrate of the county of Surrey.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 19. At Berwick, aged 77, Commander Wm. Archbold, R.N. (1838).

Sept. 22. At Brighton, Marianne, wife of Richard Wheeler Crowdy, esq. solicitor, Farringdon.

Sept. 26. At Brighton, aged 52, William Hodgkinson, esq. of East Dulwich, and Skinner-st.

At Hastings, George Cavendish, the infant and only son of Major T. A. Duke.

Sept. 28. At Hastings, Ann, wife of Francis Valentine, esq. of Keppell-st. Russell-sq.

Oct. 2. At Brighton, aged 69, George La Coste, esq. of Chertsey, banker.

Oct. 8. At Worthing, John Forbes, esq. Deputy Commissary-gen. to the Forces.

Oct. 10. At Brighton, Emma, wife of the Rev. Charles Kennaway, and fourth dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel.

Oct. 17. At Brighton, in his 20th year,

Archibald Bryson, esq. The death of his wife was recorded in our last, p. 445.

WARWICK.—Sept. 12. Edward Pettifer Reading, esq. of Fenny Compton.

Sept. 16. At Coventry, George Henry Mellor, esq. M.D. son of the late S. S. Mellor, esq. Lichfield.

Sept. 21. Aged 82, Joseph Troughton, esq. of Pinley, near Coventry.

Sept. 29. At Leamington, Charles Butlin, esq. banker, of Rugby.

Oct. 4. At Leamington, Agatha, fourth dau. of the late William Payton Summerfield, esq.

Oct. 7. C. Bucknill, esq. of Fillongley Grange, formerly of Rugby.

Oct. 9. At Snitterfield vicarage, aged 17, Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Donald Cameron.

Oct. 10. At Leamington, Lucy Harriet, second dau. of the late Thomas Giffard, esq. of Chillington, and the Lady Charlotte Giffard.

WILTS.—Sept. 24. At Amesbury, aged 19, Anne, only dau. of Francis Stephen Long, esq.

Oct. 19. At Salisbury, in her 80th year, Miss Sophia Neave, youngest sister of the late Mrs. Batt, of New Hall.

WORCESTER.—Aug. 8. At Malvern, aged 69, Steed Girdestone, esq. of Stibington Hall, Cambridgeshire, for many years an eminent attorney at Wisbech, and formerly deputy clerk of the peace for the Isle of Ely, upon his retirement from which office, in 1826, the chief justice, acting magistrates, and barristers of the Isle of Ely, presented to him a piece of plate, inscribed, "As an unanimous expression of respect for his very able and faithful discharge of the duties of deputy clerk of assize and of the peace for the Isle, during twenty-five years."

Sept. 12. At Malvern, aged 47, Mary Jane, lady of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. She was only dau. of Morton first Lord Henley (brother to the first Lord Auckland) by Lady Elizabeth Henley, fifth dau. of Robert Earl of Northampton.

Sept. 22. At Pershore, aged 74, John Hunter, esq.

Sept. 24. At Merriman's-hill, near Worcester, Frances Matilda, eldest dau. of the late William Pugh, esq. of Brynly-ward, Montgomeryshire.

Oct. 8. At the Hook, near Upton-on-Severn, Henry Martin, esq.

YORK.—Sept. 2. In his 40th year, Mr. Thomas Crossley, of Ovendon, near Halifax, author of "Flowers of Ebor," and other poems, also a contributor for 16 years to the Lady's and Gentleman's Diary, and other publications. He has left a wife and six young children.

Sept. 6. At the residence of his son, in Leeds, aged 71, the Rev. George Morley, late Governor of the Wesleyan Academy, Woodhouse-grove. He had travelled just half a century, and was the originator of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in its present form of home operations.

Sept. 17. At Glodhew Grove, near Leeds, aged 70, John Hives, esq.

Sept. 28. At York, aged 53, John Clifton, esq., second son of the late John Clifton, esq. of Lytham-hall, Lancashire.

Oct. 3. At Bridlington, aged 86, Robert Lowrey, esq. formerly master mariner in the West India trade. He accomplished twenty-seven successful voyages from England to Jamaica and back, crossing the Atlantic fifty-four times without receiving any serious loss or damage to ship or cargo. He has left behind him, in the parish church of his native town, Bridlington, an excellent organ, which was erected there a few years ago at his expense.

WALES.—Sept. 11. At Nant-y-groes, near Presteigne, aged 81, Edward Jenkins, M.D. Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the co. of Radnor upwards of forty years.

Oct. 3. Jane, relict of John Davies, esq. of Machynlleth and Aberllynny.

SCOTLAND.—Aug. 13. At Aberdeen, aged 65, James Morison, esq. late of Berbice.

Sept. 8. At West Bay, Røthsay, Caroline, third dau. of the late Dugald Campbell, esq. of Skerrington.

Sept. 9. At Carnadon-lodge, Aberdeensh. Mrs. Fairlie, wife of J. O. Fairlie, esq. of Williamsfield, Ayrshire.

Sept. 17. At Balcaekie, Georgiana Charlotte, wife of J. H. Lloyd Anstruther, esq. of Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk.

Sept. 22. George Joseph Bell, esq. Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh. He also held the office of one of the Principal Clerks of Session.

Latelly. At Kirkoswold, Ayrshire, aged 89, Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. M. Biggar, and grand-dau. of the Rev. R. Wodrow, author of the "History of the Church of Scotland."

Oct. 3. At Glasgow, the Rev. Walter Maclean, formerly Minister of the Scotch Church, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Oct. 5. Col. Knight Erskine, of Pitts-drie, Aberdeensh.

Oct. 7. At Glasgow, Elizabeth Gartley, wife of William Angus, LL.D.

At Balcaekie, Fifeshire, John Dalryell, esq. of Lingo.

Oct. 10. At Edinburgh, Jane Walcott, wife of J. L. McGillivray, esq. of Dunmaglas, Inverness-sh.

IRELAND.—Sept. 7. At Tullymorepark, Victoria, infant daughter of Lord Jocelyn.

Sept. 17. Arabella, wife of Francis Chute, esq. of Chute-hall, Kerry.

Sept. 20. In Dublin, aged 74, Joseph D'Olier, esq. late of the Bank of Ireland.

At the Rev. Francis Brownlow's, Derry, Elizabeth Georgina, wife of Claud Alexander, esq. of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire, N.B., dau. of the late Col. Keatinge.

Sept. 23. At Turlough, near Ballymore, Dr. Burke, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin.

Sept. 24. At Dublin, aged 73, William Stroker, esq.

Sept. 29. James Hutchinson, esq. formerly of Malinbeg Lodge, Tyrone, and for many years merchant in Dublin.

Latelly. Charles Tottenham, esq. of Ballycurry and New Ross, cousin to the Marquess of Ely. He married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. formerly M.P. for Wexford, and is succeeded in his extensive estates by his son Charles, who married Isabella, daughter of Lt.-Gen. Sir George Airey, K.C.H., by the Hon. Catharine Talbot, daughter of the Baroness Talbot of Malahide.

In Waterford, aged 90, Margaret-Lucy, relict of the Rev. Richard Vincent, Curate of Youghal.

At Derryhallow, near Drumshambo, Leitrim, Judith, relict of Stephen Russell, esq. of Chancellor's Town, Tipperary.

At Dublin, aged 86, P. M'Corrick, esq. one of the last survivors of the volunteers of '82.

Oct. 8. At Kingstown, Capt. George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, co. Kilkenny, and M.P. for that county from the election of 1837.

JERSEY.—Sept. 10. At Jersey, Sarah, relict of Edward John Collins, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

EAST INDIES.—June 11. At Singapore, aged 30, John Monckton Hay, esq. of the Bengal Civil Serv. and eldest son of Capt. Robert Hay, of Bayo Hill, Cheltenham.

June 26. At Cawnpore, Major Huntley, fourth son of the late Rev. Richard Huntley, of Boxwell Court, Gloucestersh.

July 16. At Russaspuglah, aged 38, Prince Mahmood Tippoo, the legitimate son of the late Prince Moohooodeen, and grandson of the late Tippoo Sultan, leaving an aged mother, wife, and three children.

Aug. 4. At Calcutta, Mary Ann, wife of John R. Engledue, esq. of that place, and dau. of William Atfield, esq. of Co-sham-house, near Portsmouth.

ABROAD.—Nov. 14. At sea, having

left Hobart Town eight days, Mr. John Wright Baker, surgeon, late of Alresford, Hants. His death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece.

May 4. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 37, Robert Mayne, esq. formerly Capt. in the 86th Regt.

May 24. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Lieut. and Adj. Henry Wheatstone, 35th Regt.

July 13. At Hong-Kong, Capt. Augustus H. S. Young, H. M. 55th Regiment, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Robert Young.

July 30. At sea, on the passage from Madras to Calcutta, aged 42, John Mars-

den, second son of the late Capt. James Steward, of Her Majesty's Ordnance.

At Port St. Mary's, aged 40, Maria-Louisa, wife of Charles Sutton Campbell, esq. British Vice Consul of that place.

Aug. 8. At Paris, William Chaplin, esq. late of the Madras Civil Serv. and for several years Commissioner of the Dekkan.

Aug. 19. At Baden-Baden, aged 60, Elizabeth-Anne, relict of Col. Keble.

Aug. 20. In Toronto, Upper Canada, Edward, third son of William Beeston, esq. late of Camberwell.

Aug. 24. At Madeira, aged 26, Maria, wife of Thomas Gee, esq. of Hope Mansell, Herefordsh.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

*From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.*

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM SEPT. 23 TO OCT. 21, (5 weeks.)

Males	2649	} 5138	Under 15.....	2862	} 5138
Females	2489		15 to 60.....	1383	
		60 and upwards	875		
		Age not specified	18		

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 2	30 7	18 0	30 1	30 6	32 8

### PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 16*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 3*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 7*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 2*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 22.			
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	709	Calves	201
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	4,700	Pigs	369
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>				

### COAL MARKET, Sept. 22.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 182.—Ellesmere and Chester, 64.—Grand Junction, 145.  
—Kennet and Avon, 9½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 670.—Regent's, 21.  
—Roehdale, 60.—London Dock Stock, 97.—St. Katharine's, 105.—East  
and West India, 125½.—London and Birmingham Railway, 217.—Great  
Western, 89.—London and Southwestern, 66½.—Grand Junction Water  
Works, 78.—West Middlesex, 115.—Globe Insurance, 132.—Guardian,  
44.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas, 65½.—Imperial Gas, 82.—Phoenix Gas,  
34.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 103.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Sept. 26 to Oct. 25, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.			°	°	°	in. pts.			
26	50	56	45	30, 09	fair, cloudy	11	60	59	52	, 20	constant rain		
27	50	54	44	29, 77	si. shs. fr. cly.	12	45	49	40	, 40	rain, cloudy		
28	48	56	46	, 76	fair, cloudy	13	40	49	43	29, 70	cloudy, fair		
29	50	56	51	, 98	do. do.	14	42	49	40	, 78	do. do.		
30	56	66	61	, 82	rain do.	15	39	43	37	, 70	fair, foggy		
O. 1.	64	70	59	30, 02	cloudy, fair	16	39	45	37	, 70	fair, heavy rn.		
2	63	64	56	, 05	do. slight rn.	17	44	46	39	, 27	cloudy, do.		
3	56	64	56	, 16	do. do. do.	18	40	47	36	, 98	fair, cloudy		
4	63	63	59	, 14	fair, cloudy	19	39	49	35	30, 30	do.		
5	57	65	58	, 07	do. do.	20	39	51	44	, 25	do.		
6	52	62	60	29, 76	cldy, with rn.	21	49	52	40	29, 90	do. cloudy		
7	59	65	60	, 51	do. do.	22	46	54	52	30, 09	do. do. rain		
8	59	61	52	, 57	fr. cly. hy. rn.	23	34	59	49	, 06	do. do.		
9	49	52	66	, 52	cl. fr. s. t. do.	24	54	60	55	29, 69	fair, cloudy		
10	48	56	49	, 86	do. cldy. rn.	25	47	49	42	, 44	rain, do. fair		

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Sept. 28 to Oct. 26, 1843, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			95½			102½				267		63 65 pm.
29			95			102½					67 pm.	64 62 pm.
30			95			102½					66 pm.	64 61 pm.
2			95			102½					66 pm.	61 63 pm.
3			95			102½				267	66 68 pm.	64 62 pm.
4			94½			102½				268	66 pm.	61 64 pm.
5			94½			102½					69 67 pm.	63 62 pm.
6			94½			102					69 67 pm.	62 64 pm.
7			94½			102					70 pm.	62 64 pm.
9			94½			102½					70 pm.	64 pm.
10			95			102½					70 pm.	62 64 pm.
11	180	94½	95½		101½	102½	12½				71 pm.	62 64 pm.
12	179½	94½	95½	102½	101½	102½	12½			269		62 64 pm.
13	180	94½	95½		101	102½	12½	93½		269	73 76 pm.	63 65 pm.
14	180	94½	95½		101	102½	12½			269	76 pm.	65 pm.
16	180	94½	95½		101	102½	12½				77 pm.	65 63 pm.
17			95½		101	102½	12½			268½	77 73 pm.	65 pm.
18	180	94½	95½		101	102½	12½				76 74 pm.	65 63 pm.
19	180	94½	95½		101	102½	12½	92½			72 pm.	63 65 pm.
20	180½	94½	95½		101	102½	12½			270	72 pm.	63 65 pm.
21	180½	94½	95½		101	102½	12½				69 72 pm.	65 63 pm.
23	180½	94½	95½		101	102½	12½			270		63 65 pm.
24	179½	94½	95½	102	101	102½	12½			270½	69 72 pm.	
25	180	94½	95½		101	102½	12½			270	71 74 pm.	65 63 pm.
26	180	94½	95½		101	102½	12½				71 74 pm.	63 65 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
1, Bank Buildings, London.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1843.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

*T. Gordon's History of England.* "I have been some years engaged in the History of England, and intend to pursue it. My first intention was to write the life of Cromwell only; but as I found that in order to describe his times it was necessary to describe the times which preceded and introduced him, and that I could not begin even at the Reformation without recounting many public incidents before the Reformation, I have begun at the Conquest, and gone through several reigns, some of them seen and approved by the ablest judges, such judges as would animate the slowest ambition. Half of it will probably appear a few years hence; the whole will conclude with the History of Cromwell." The above is an extract from the introduction to "The Works of Sallust, translated by T. Gordon. London, 1744." It does not appear that any part of the History of England mentioned in this passage was ever published; part of it, written out for the press by an amanuensis, and with corrections in the author's handwriting, is in the possession of Sir John Trevelyan. It contains the reigns of William I. and II. Henry I. II. III. Stephen, Edward II. and III. and James I. The author died in 1750, and it appears that his library was sold to J. Whiston. The MS. came to the late Sir J. Trevelyan from his maternal great-aunt Mrs. Gordon, the widow of the author, who was a daughter of Sir Wm. Blackett, of Wallington, and died in 1783. Her first husband was Mr. Trenchard, the great friend and joint labourer with Mr. Gordon in several political periodicals. Together with the above, is preserved a MS. essay, in the same hand, "Upon Persecution, and the natural ill-tendency of power in the Clergy, occasioned by the Trial and tragical Death of Lord Cobham." W. C. TREVELYAN.

Our Correspondent Mr. JOHN BELL, of Gateshead, (p. 450.) may find an account (with a portrait) of *Thomas Wright* in the *Gent. Mag.* for Jan. 1793, (p. 9—12.) and for Feb. 1793, (p. 126, 127.) It was written by Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, of the Grunge, near Darlington. Mr. Wright's description of his villa at Byers Green may be seen in the *Magazine* for March 1793, (p. 213—216.)

Y. Z. is solicitous to inquire from what family of the Moores of Norfolk proceeded a William Moore, who, having received a commission in the army from a Duke of Norfolk, went to and settled in Ireland, near Drogheda. (temp. Car. II. vel Jac. II.) Also if and in what man-

ner that William Moore was related to either the Norfolk or the Eppingham branches of the Howards.

BEDFORDIENSIS would be much obliged by any information relative to Sir *John Hillersdon*, Knt. lord of the manors of Battlesden, Hockliffe, Eversholt, and Elstow, with the monastery, in the county of Bedford, who resided at Little Park, Amptill, in June 1623, and especially where his will may be found.

In reply to J. G. in our number for Feb. 1837, who requested illustrations of the descent of Smith of Campden, Gloucestershire, Mr. G. STEINMAN STEINMAN is able to inform him that the only son of Anthony Smith, Thomas, succeeded to Campden, and left, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Eustace Fitz-Herbert, esq. a daughter and heir, Grisogon, who married, first, Edward, second son of Sir John Smith, of Cressing Temple, Essex, by whom she had no children; secondly, Andrew Jenour, esq. of Alfreton, in Dunmow, Essex, who died in December 1621, *æt.* 83, and by whom she had a family. The wife of Thomas Smith, of Campden, was previously the wife of an Edward Smith.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR TWENTY YEARS, whilst mowing a few months since, found what appeared to him to be a Roman Catholic Book of Prayers. It is printed in black letter, on vellum, in the Latin tongue, and richly illuminated. The binding is of wood covered with crimson figured satin. On the fly leaf is part of a seal of arms, beneath which is written *De Bernaye*. Our Correspondent inquires to what family the arms belong. We can only reply that they are foreign, and are probably those of "De Bernaye."

H. P. is ingenious in his interpretation of the Cunetti coin, (though we believe his ingenuity has been anticipated,) in discovering the letters CNVT REX. To do so, however, he looks at the coin in an inverted position. The double cross properly stands with its smaller transept or cross limbs above the longer; and it has been demonstrated by Mr. Akerman, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, that the letters which look like T and V, viewed one way, are really imitations of Alpha and Omega, A and Ω, placed on either side the cross, when correctly regarded in the position we have already intimated.

ERRATA.—P. 476, col. 1, for *Byer* read *Bucer*. At p. 491, col. 2, for *Mr. John Nichols* read *Mr. James Nichols*, who is the editor of *Fulder's Church History*, as the late lamented *Mr. John Nichols* was of his *Fortieth*. P. 527, ten lines from foot, omit the word "hundred."

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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*Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes. Tomes III. et IV. 1841—1843.*

THE great historical movement which has appeared throughout Europe for some years past, has been more active and productive in France than in any other country. The efforts of such men as Guizot and Augustin Thierry have given it an extraordinary impulse which appears destined to continue for some time without losing much of its force. The French government itself has done much towards encouraging the spread of historical research, not only by the numerous collections of original documents published immediately under the directions of the Minister of Public Instruction, but by its subscriptions in aid of private enterprise. The minister generally subscribes for 50, or 100, or even 150 copies of any work of history or science which appears to deserve encouragement, which copies are distributed among the libraries of the departments. We thus see among the list of subscribers to the valuable work whose title stands at the head of our article the name of the Minister of Public Instruction as subscribing for sixty copies.

The Ecole des Chartes was established in France in the latter days of the Restoration, with the object of providing scholars who should be capable not only of reading and understanding ancient records and historical documents, but of appreciating their value and importance, and thus, in furnishing workmen, it has had no small influence in extending the taste for historical researches. One of the objects of the foundation of the school was the study of the various historical questions to which the different documents gave rise, and it appears to have been contemplated to publish at the royal press a series of essays, &c. which the studies and researches of the scholars might produce; but this plan was interrupted by the Revolution. The *élèves* of the school have since formed themselves into a society for attaining this object, and the result is the publication which we have named above, published in parts every second month, forming a large and very handsome volume yearly. The success which immediately attended this work has enabled the society to publish it at a very moderate rate, but the small discount allowed to the trader has hindered the booksellers from bringing it forward as much as it deserves in this country.\* The fourth volume is just completed, and appears to us to contain matter of so much interest that we would not let pass the opportunity of giving some account of it, as well as of the volume which preceded it.

The plan of this work differs from anything which we had previously possessed, and of anything which we have in England. It consists chiefly of essays on detached points of national history, (and sometimes of philology, literature, &c.) founded upon original and generally inedited documents, some of which (when they possess sufficient interest) are printed as a supplement to the essay. A small portion of each number is dedicated to reviews of books on subjects of History and Antiquities, and to a Chronicle of Historical and Antiquarian Proceedings. Among the contributors are

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\* The Society has appointed Mr. Russell Smith its agent or publisher in London.



some of the most distinguished members of the Institute, such as Fauriel, Victor Cousin, Pardessus, Paulin Paris, Guérard, Lenormant, &c.

The essays in this work are generally of a very high character, although we believe they are written without remuneration, or the remuneration (if any) is exceedingly small. But there is in France an incentive to young writers which we do not possess in England: every one who distinguishes himself in this class of literature is sure to obtain ultimately some solid reward from his government. We are the more anxious to call attention to this publication in our own country, because it contains numerous articles which have an intimate connection with English history, and which throw much light on points that were hitherto obscure.

The third volume of this collection opens with a dissertation by M. Lacabane on the history of the closing years of the reign of Philippe le Bel, and the commencement of that of his successor Louis X. surnamed Hutin, and more particularly on the execution of the Master of the Temple, Jacques de Molay, and on the character and persecution of the celebrated Enguerran de Marigny. M. Lacabane appears to have proved that the story, discredited by some modern historians, of the prophetic speech of the Grand Templar at the stake, who cited the pope and the king to appear within a very limited period before God to answer for their unjust persecution of his order, is true: it is known that Pope Clement and King Philippe died within the year, both of diseases which the physicians could not understand, and which they could not arrest even for a moment. Two curious documents, on which M. Lacabane founds part of his essay, are edited for the first time; one shows that the unpopularity of King Philippe was so great, that after his death it was found necessary to send messengers round to the churches of the provinces to enforce the reading of the prayers for his soul; and the other entirely exonerates Enguerran de Marigny from the heaviest charge brought against him, that of having mismanaged and embezzled the royal treasure.

The article of M. Lacabane is followed by a valuable notice of the historian William de Nangis and his continuators, and by several others equally interesting on different subjects of history and philology, which we pass over to pause at an essay of some extent on the *Routiers* of the twelfth century. "All the historical documents of that age reveal at every line the fearful excesses which then afflicted society and threatened its dissolution. Under the yoke of the feudal system, public authority was reduced to nothing, arbitrary will held the place of laws, and force was the only guarantee of security for property, or for the person. Till the end of the twelfth century, and even later, the lords of the soil, virtually independent, except a vain formality of faith and homage exacted by the monarch, sought in military expeditions a relief from the tiresomeness of domestic life in their castles. To strip travellers, rob churches, and ravage the lands of their weaker neighbours, were the ordinary pastimes of the great barons. The kings, veritable knight-errants, were always abroad, redressing wrongs, punishing, as far as lay in their power, violence and injustice. Louis VI. and Louis VII. were almost always occupied in this manner." The crusade in the reign of the latter prince aggravated the evil. During the absence of the great barons who accompanied the king to the East, those whom they had oppressed and injured, and who had often been driven to live as outlaws, joined together in parties to avenge themselves by ravaging their territories. These parties became the nucleus of the terrible bands who subsequently carried destruction and consternation

through the richest provinces in France. In 1150 their ranks were increased by the miserable wreck of the crusading army, who returned without any resource, except beggary or pillage. During the ten years which succeeded, these bands, under the name of Coteriaux, or Routiers, overran the kingdom, almost without opposition, carrying on a war of extermination against all kinds of property. The political troubles in the bordering states served to insure impunity, as well as to increase their ranks. They were constantly taken into pay both by the barons, who made war against each other, and by the princes, who invaded the states of their neighbours. They were frequently hired by the English king, and by his rebellious sons, and acted a very remarkable part in the wars between England and France at this period. They often committed the most horrible devastation under the banners of the great lords, such as Raymond Count of Toulouse, Roger Viscount de Beziers, Bernard Viscount de Nîmes, &c. Their ravages are described at length in the article before us. They became soon so formidable, that those who had made use of them were unable to keep them in subjection, and the barons, now become the victims of their fury, had not the courage or power to repress them.

At this conjuncture a new body of people made their appearance. The miserable, despised, and ill-treated serfs and townsmen became the saviours of their country. In 1182 an obscure artizan of Auvergne, a carpenter named Durand, laid the foundation of a society which delivered France from the violence of the Routiers. "He was a poor man, having a wife and children, rather forbidding in appearance, but of a simple and pious heart. About St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30, 1182) he went to Peter, Bishop of Puy, and declared that he was sent by God to restore peace to the kingdom. In proof of his mission, he showed a bit of parchment which he said he had received from heaven, on which was represented the Virgin, seated on a throne, holding a child in her arms, with the following prayer inscribed round the border: *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi dona nobis pacem*.\* The Bishop made little account of the pretended revelation, and the townsmen laughed at the visionary. Yet, by Christmas Day, more than a hundred persons had joined Durand to labour with him for the restoration of peace. At the beginning of 1183 this kind of brotherhood reckoned already five thousand members; after Easter the number was infinite. At that time a canon of Puy, named Durand du Jardin, composed for them a code of laws, and gave them a uniform, which was a *capuchon* of white linen or wool, according to the season, to which were attached two bands of the same material, falling upon the back and upon the breast. To the fore-band was fixed a plate of tin, bearing the image of the holy Virgin, with the legend *Agnus Dei*, &c. The members of this society called themselves brethren or followers of the peace of Mary; the people called them *les Capuchonnés* (*Capuciati*). In their statutes, of which the principal regulations have been preserved, it is easy to recognise the influence and spirit of the Church. To tie the brethren to regularity of conduct, preserve them from the vices of the Routiers, of whom they were the declared enemies, provide against the least causes capable of troubling within the brotherhood that precious peace which it was its object to re-establish, was what the author of these statutes had chiefly in view. Thus

\* The writer of the article from which we are quoting has not observed that this incident is a proof that the mission of Durand originated with a member of the clergy.

every one was not admitted indiscriminately into the society. The love of gambling, for instance, was a cause of certain exclusion. Before taking the capuchon and pronouncing the oath, it was necessary that the candidate should have confessed all his sins. He must then swear to play at no game with dice, to wear neither long robes nor poignards, never to enter a tavern, never to pronounce false testimony nor use indecent or impious oaths, and to be ready to march at the first signal against the Routiers and all enemies of peace. The ecclesiastics who became members of the fraternity were dispensed from the obligation of fighting, on condition of saying certain prayers for the success of the institution. Each member, on his entrance into the association, paid for the tin image which he was thenceforth to carry on his breast, in addition to which he gave every year at Pentecost sixpence for the support of the fraternity.\* The success of this institution was so great that a contemporary chronicler says that the sixpenny contributions amounted in two months to the enormous sum of four millions of pounds. This is probably an exaggeration; but the number of persons who joined the association was immense, which shows more than anything else the miserable condition to which the whole kingdom was reduced.

The unanimity and bravery of these associates soon cleared the whole kingdom of the bands of Routiers by whom it had been devastated. They defeated them in numerous great and well fought battles, and early in the thirteenth century they had so well executed their task, that France was restored to absolute internal peace and security. It was then that the great lords and the great ecclesiastics showed their gratitude. "The victories of the Coteriaux had so entirely destroyed these brigands, that, according to the account of William le Breton, the bands dispersed in the country and did not dare to do any further hurt either to the king or to the kingdom. But the destruction of the Routiers was only one of the means of arriving at the general aim of the brotherhood, the complete restoration of peace. For the peace had other enemies besides the Routiers; and especially the lords, who never laid aside their arms, and whose continual wars exhausted the blood and the revenues of their vassals. Oppressed by extortions and requisitions of every description, the Brothers of the Peace imagined that, in consideration of their recent services, they would obtain without much difficulty some alleviation of their sufferings. To this legitimate hope were joined in their minds some vague ideas of liberty. In short, "they soon attained," says a historian of the time, "the height of madness. A foolish undisciplined people dared to signify to the earls and other princes, that, if they did not treat their subjects with a little more gentleness, they would feel the effects of their indignation."\* Let us picture to ourselves, if it be possible, the astonishment which such a novel arrogance must have produced on the noble barons. At first they were frightened: "The lords trembled around; they no longer dared to violate the laws of justice towards their men, nor impose new exactions beyond the lawful tribute." But they soon took other counsel. Did not the Brothers of the Peace owe the brilliant successes of which they were so proud in great part to the knights who had lent them the concurrence of their valour and of their experience? Deprived of their chiefs, abandoned

\* Ita eos extulit eorum vesana demencia, quod comitibus . . . mandaret stultus ille populus et indisciplinatus, ut erga subditos suos solito mitiores se exhiberent, etc (An. Laud. canon. Histor. de France, t. xviii. p. 706.)

by the nobility and by the clergy, the brotherhood was nothing but a vile class of people, infinitely less redoubtable than the bands over whom it had triumphed. The consequence of this reasoning was soon felt; lay lords and ecclesiastical lords abandoned the association, leagued together against it, and its ruin was as rapidly brought about as it was unanimously resolved. The following is the manner in which the gentle and paternal authority of the bishops treated them. We relate this fact the more willingly, because the historian who furnishes it, prefaces it by some curious reflections on the political ideas of the *Capuchonnés*. It is interesting to see the principle of natural liberty, which we are astonished to find so early as 1315 solemnly proclaimed in a royal charter, to see it, we say, brought forward more than a hundred and twenty years before by the humble disciples of a carpenter of Auvergne. "At this time arose in France a horrible and dangerous presumption, which excited the plebeians to revolt against their superiors, and to the extermination of powers. It had nevertheless its origin in a good sentiment, for the angel of Satan transforms itself sometimes into the angel of light. . . It was in fact under a pretext of mutual charity that they formed an alliance among themselves, swearing to give mutual aid and counsel against all, whenever there was need. The members of this confederacy had taken for their mark of distinction *capuchons* of linen, with leaden images, which, they said, represented Notre Dame of Puy. A pernicious and diabolical invention! The result was that there was no longer any fear or respect of the superior powers, but all tried to obtain that liberty which they said they derived from their first parents from the day of their creation, not knowing that their slavery has been the punishment of the original sin.\* Another result was that there was no longer any distinction between the little and the great, but rather a fatal confusion, tending to the ruin of the institutions which now, thanks to God! are governed by the wisdom and the administration of the great. . . Although this wicked association had invaded nearly all the countries of France, yet it infected more particularly the Auxerrois, Berry, and the Bordelais, and the madness of these rebels had arrived at that point, that, joining their forces, they dared to demand their pretended liberty with arms in their hands. The Bishop of Auxerre (Hugh) raged against this formidable plague with the more rigour because it had made the greatest progress in his diocese, and even in the towns of his own domain. He came to *Giacum* with a multitude of armed men, fell upon all the *Capuchonnés* he could find, made them pay heavy fines, and took away their *capuchons*. And then, in order to make a public example of this audacious sect, to teach serfs not to be insolent towards their lords, he ordained that during a whole year they should be exposed, without *capuchon*, and with the head entirely uncovered, to heat and cold, and all the variations of temperature. These poor devils were seen sweating in summer in the middle of the fields, their head exposed without covering to the heat of the sun; in winter, on the other hand, benumbed under the rigorous influence of the cold. This penitence would have lasted a whole year, if Guy

\* In eam libertatem sese omnes asserere conabantur, quam ab initio conditæ creaturæ a primis parentibus se contraxisse dicebant, ignorantes peccati fuisse meritam servitutem. Hist. Episc. Antissod. Hist. de Fr. t. xviii. p. 729. [This was the doctrine of the Church of Rome in the days when it was in its purity, but not of the primitive Church, which used every means to alleviate and do away the sufferings of the servile class.]

archbishop of Sens, uncle of the Bishop of Auxerre, passing there by accident, and touched with the sufferings of these miserable people, had not blamed the rigour of his nephew, and obtained from him the remission of the punishment which still remained for them to undergo." Such was the reward of the services they had rendered to their country and to their masters. The Routiers, under the patronage of the Church who had anathematized them, and of the barons whose lands they had ravaged, immediately rose up again, and were employed to murder and destroy the members of this beneficial association.

We pass over several attractive articles in this volume, such as the historical notice on the catalogue of moveables of Gabrielle D'Estrées (*la belle Gabrielle* of Henry IV.), an inedited letter of Abelard to Heloise, and a long notice of the life and labours of M. Daunou, to arrive at another article which has a peculiar interest for us, on the *Grandes Compagnies* of the fourteenth century, the continuation of the Routiers of the twelfth. They were formed under the same circumstances (the weakness of the state,) and perpetrated the same ravages; but the Companies differed much from the Routiers in their composition and organization. The Companies were regular armies, far superior in discipline to the ordinary armies of the feudal age, and in this consisted their superior strength. They were led by skilful commanders, to whom they paid the most absolute obedience. The first company was formed in 1353 in the marches of Ancona by a knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and pillaged without mercy the surrounding country, attacking and taking towns and castles. All the plunder was sold, and the money received into the hands of the *treasurer* of the company, who made a fair distribution. Securities were given to the purchasers that they should not be disturbed in their possession, in order to ensure a market. The captain of the company had his councillors and his secretaries, and every thing had the air of a regular government. This company increased to such a degree, that it was distinguished as the *Grand-Compagnie*. In the arrangement of military rank, we find in this company the precise type of our modern standing armies. A system adopted at the beginning of this century had laid the ground for the formation of these companies, we mean that of employing hired soldiers, who were disbanded at the expiration of the period for which they were hired, when a multitude of men exercised in war, and greedy of plunder, were thrown out of employment. The history of the ravages perpetrated by these companies, and of their different fates, as given in the article from which we are citing, is extremely interesting. They were most active during the wars between England and France, some of them joining one side and some the other, and all changing according to their interests or humours. Many of the leaders became powerful chiefs, were courted and rewarded by monarchs, and even laid the foundation of great families. One of the most remarkable chiefs of companies was the celebrated Duguesclin, whose life is almost the history of France during his time. Many of the companies at this time were composed chiefly of Englishmen, and some of them were commanded by English chiefs. It was an English company which in 1368 captured the town of Vire. Charles VII. in the fifteenth century, destroyed these companies, by the expulsion of the English, and the consequent restoration of peace.

As we run through this volume, we may point out as another excellent illustration of a period of history, the memoir of Thomas Basin, bishop of

Lisieux in the reigns of Charles VII. and Louis XI. This is followed by most interesting "Researches on the History of the Corporation of Minstrels, or players on instruments, of the Town of Paris." We have in this article a great mass of curious information relating to the history of the minstrels and jongleurs in the Middle Ages, which has been the subject of so much discussion in England; by which great light is thrown on the manners and character of this singular class of society. How much influence they exercised even as propagators of political sentiments we may learn from a royal ordinance of the year 1395, forbidding "all mouth-minstrels (i. e. who sing and recite) and recorders (repeaters) of ditties to make, say, or sing anywhere any ditties, rhymes, or songs, which make mention of the pope, the king, or the lords of France, in regard of what concerns the fact of the union of the Church, or the voyages which they have made or shall make on account of it." This article is also accompanied with inedited documents.

We have next a separate article on the Routiers of the thirteenth century, and more especially on their great leader Mercadier, by no means inferior in interest to the papers on the same subject which have preceded. Mercadier was one of the remarkable chiefs of those terrible bands who flourished in the days of King John of England, and who fattened upon the dissensions between monarchs and their subjects. Other Routier chiefs of the same time were Falcasius de Breauté, the favourite of King John, whose ravages were so widely felt in England, and the celebrated Eustace the Monk; each of whom would furnish materials for a curious biography. We have in the same volume a notice of a mystery represented at Troyes in the fifteenth century, containing valuable materials for the theatrical and dramatic history of the Middle Ages; a history of the translation of the reliques of St. Florent from Roze to Saumur; a very remarkable article by M. Paulin Paris on the history of Ogier le Danois; and a most learned essay on the legislation of the Middle Ages with respect to Suicide. We have by no means the space to enter into this last article so much as it deserves, and we will only state that it appears that suicide became very common in the later times of the Western Empire, particularly among those attached to the old philosophy of paganism, who appear to have been driven into a kind of hopeless melancholy amid the evils which were every day accumulating around them. The Roman law is very full on this subject. It appears from facts collected together in a subsequent article on the same subject that this crime was also very common among the monks in the Middle Ages, who were thrown by their mode of life into a kind of deranged state, which old writers characterise by the name of *accidia*, or listlessness, and which among the old theologians is reckoned among the deadly sins.

The last article we shall mention in this volume, though a short one, is excessively interesting with regard to the history of our own country—it is an account of an insurrection of the serfs of the priory of Wenlock in England against the monks about the year 1163. Wenlock, as it is well known, was a dependent of the foreign house of La Charité sur Loire. It appears that the serfs had great grievances to complain of; they arose, and insisted on the deposition of the prior and election of another; after a continuation of the dispute, and some violence, its decision was committed to the prior of La Charité, who seems to have given a judgment in some measure favourable to the serfs. The document here printed and commented upon, is a letter from Humbert a monk of Wenlock, to the

prior of La Charité, praying him to recall and reconsider his judgment, and giving him a somewhat detailed account of the events which had led to the dispute. His letter has been preserved in a register or chartulary of the priory of La Charité.

The fourth volume of the *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes* is not less remarkable than the third for the variety and interest of its contents, though a larger portion of the essays it contains belongs to a comparatively modern date. We notice briefly several articles of M. Pardessus on points of Medieval Jurisprudence; an article on the influence of the poetry of Provence in Italy, by M. Fauriel; a history of the *Charter* or *Liberties* of Normandy; some inedited fragments of the valuable chronicle of George Chastellain; an article by M. Fauriel on the *Sordello* of Dante; several articles on points or episodes of the philosophy of the seventeenth century, by Victor Cousin; studies on the ancient administration of the towns of France, by M. Martial Delpit, a young historian of great talent and promise, who has been lately sent to England to continue the researches commenced by Brequigny in the last century; an article of some extent on the Life of Thomas à Becket, by Le Roux de Lincy; a continuation of the article on the ancient legislation with regard to Suicide; the history of Tancred, the hero of the first crusade, by M. de Sauley; and a continuation of the article on the Minstrels of Paris, by M. Bernhard. The titles here given are only those of a few principal articles, amongst a great variety of smaller ones, all containing facts and documents of more or less novelty and importance.

The second article on the Minstrels consists chiefly of the examination and history of the laws which governed that body during the fifteenth century. It is perhaps not generally known that the principal laws and ordinances by which the Minstrels in France were governed have been preserved; those in particular which concerned their internal arrangement are valuable to us because they must have been in spirit the same as those of the English minstrels at the same time. In France there were two classes, those who were masters in the art, and those who were common practisers: the former only were capable of teaching and taking apprentices. Before he could be admitted to the privilege of teaching, the minstrel must have been "*seen, visited, and passed for sufficient, by the king of the minstrels or by his deputies*;" that is to say, he must have given before them a proof of his capacity on the instrument which he had chosen. "It would not be without interest for the history of the art, to know exactly in what consisted, at the epoch of the promulgation of the law (the beginning of the fifteenth century), the proofs of *sufficiency* required for the musical mastership; but no document affords us any information on this subject. Variable no doubt in proportion to the daily progress of the art, these proofs must also have been proportioned to the importance of the theatre on which the candidate proposed to exercise his industry. If the execution of two or three dance tunes was sufficient for the vulgar minstrel who exercised his craft at the feasts of the workmen or the weddings of the populace of the capital and its banlieue, it would not be the same for the musician who aimed at the public profession of the art, and who performed at the balls and weddings of great families. An examination in the principal rules of the musical art, and the execution of all the finest dance tunes in fashion, formed probably the proofs of *sufficiency* demanded of the master in the art. . . . Article V. which fixes the conditions of admission to this mastership, forbids minstrels who are *not sufficient*, that is, who have not



PLATE III. THE GREAT HALL.





been able to pass the examination for the mastership, to play *at honourable weddings and assemblies*, under pain of a fine of twenty sous. Article VI. adds to this that they shall not take apprentices. These two prohibitions, although intended more especially to consecrate the rights of the masters, might also be explained by the interest which the corporation took in the progress and honour of the art. Indulgent towards those who have not been able to fulfil the conditions of admission to the mastership, the corporation does not deprive them of the means of existence, but it confines their industry to the festivals of the lower orders, and prohibits them formally from showing themselves "*at honourable weddings and assemblies.*"

Our object in the foregoing observations has been chiefly to bring before our readers the value of the collection we are reviewing, and we have thought it sufficient to notice the two last volumes which have appeared. We believe that the first volumes are now difficult to procure. We might easily have made further extracts; but we have said enough for the design we aimed at, and we shall feel no little satisfaction if our remarks shall have the effect of making the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes* more generally known among English historians and antiquaries, and, above all, if they should lead even indirectly to the establishment of a similar publication in our own country.

#### GREAT MUSGRAVE CHURCH, WESTMORELAND.

(With a Plate.)

THE church of Great Musgrave is neither celebrated for its extent nor the style of its architecture; in the first respect it would only vie with a good sized room. But it is celebrated as the scene of the early labours of William Paley, some of whose justly appreciated works were written in the parsonage adjoining. More recently it was marked by the ministry of the Rev. John Bowstead, B.D. the uncle and preceptor of the late Bishop of Lichfield. This venerable "Father of the Church" regularly performed his parochial duties until near the age of ninety, and died on the 1st Nov. 1841.

Musgrave gave its name to the family who resided there for several ages, and finally settled at Eden Hall in Cumberland, which family is now represented by Sir George Musgrave, Bart. As to the church, it is of Norman foundation, the arch dividing the nave and aisle (although modernised) being of that period. The other parts are of the early-English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods, but there is nothing of importance to mark these differences of style, excepting the remains of the Decorated chancel screen, shewn in the plate.

Previous to 1248 the church was appropriated to St. Mary's Abbey at York, but it was then transferred to the bishopric of Carlisle, saving a small pension to St. Mary's reserved out of its revenues.

There is a brass in the chancel ornamented with the four evangelists at the angles (in roundels), of the early Decorated period, to Thomas Ouds, who was rector previous to 1298. On the north wall of the nave is a monument to the founder and endower of Musgrave Grammar School, the Rev. Septimus Collinson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, who was a native of this parish, and died Jan. 24, 1827 (of whom a memoir will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvi. i. 178).

Externally there is nothing material to notice, but the churchyard formerly had several carved coffin-lids belonging to the Musgraves, of ancient date. The counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland contain many, and there are some specimens engraved in *Lytsons's Cumberland*, but only one is now left at Musgrave, and that is built into the eastern wall of the church. When an inquiry was made after some

others which were in existence here only some twenty years back, the quiet answer of the mason who "did the job" was, that he had "mashed" them up and built the remains in the wall.

Over the chancel screen and walls are several garlands. These denote an ancient annual custom which takes place in July, called "Rush-bearing," when the female children of the village go in procession to the church, and each deposits an offering of flowers, which remain there until the following year. A representation of this ceremony is given in the work known as "Westmoreland and Cumberland illustrated," accompanied by the following account of it:—

"In some places, to the present day, the church floor is annually strown with rushes; and in several others, as at Ambleside, the ceremonial is still preserved. We have collected from various sources the characteristic features of recorded rush-bearings, in which, though the object is the same, the *materiel* of the festivity is somewhat different.

"At Rochdale in Lancashire, the rushes are laid transversely on the rush-cart, and are cut with sharp knives into the desired form. When the cart is finished, the load of rushes is decorated with carnations and other flowers in various devices, and surmounted by branches of oak, and a person rides on the top. The cart is sometimes drawn by horses, but more frequently by men, to the number of twenty or thirty couple, profusely adorned with ribands and finery. They are generally preceded by men with horse-bells about them, grotesquely jumping from side to side, and jingling the bells. After these is a band of music, and sometimes a set of morris-dancers (but without the ancient appendage of bells), followed by young women bearing garlands. Then comes the rush-banner of silk, tastefully adorned with roses, stars, and tinsels; this is generally from four to five yards broad, by six or eight yards long, having on either side, in the centre, a painting of Britannia, the King's arms, or some other device. The whole procession is flanked by men with long cartwhips, which they keep continually cracking to make a clear path. A spirit of rivalry exists amongst the neighbouring villages, as to which shall produce the best cart and banner, and sometimes a serious fracas takes place between the parties.

"At Warton, in Yorkshire, they cut hard rushes from the marsh, which they make up into long bundles, and then dress

them up in fine linen, silk ribands, flowers, &c. Afterwards the young women of the village who perform the ceremony for that year, take up the bundles erect, and begin the procession, which is attended with multitudes of people, with music, drums, and ringing of bells. When they arrive at the church, they go in at the *west door*, and setting down their burdens in the church, strip them of their ornaments, leaving the heads or crowns of them decked with flowers, cut papers, &c. in some part of the church, generally over the cancelli, or chancel[-screen]. The company on their return partake of a plentiful collation, and conclude the day, weather permitting, with a dance round a Maypole tastefully decorated.

"The church of St. Oswald, at Grasmere, is annually strown with rushes, and paper garlands, tastefully cut, are deposited in the vestry by the girls of the village.

"The custom is still extant of strewing Norwich cathedral on the mayor's day, when all the corporation attend divine service. The sweet-scented flag was accustomed to be used on this occasion, its roots, when bruised, giving forth a powerful and fragrant odour; but the great consumption of the roots by the brewers (under the name of quassia) has rendered it too valuable, and the yellow water-iris is therefore substituted in its stead. The flags were formerly strown from the great west door to the entrance of the mayor's seat; but they are now laid no further than the entrance to the choir. Twelve shillings per annum are allowed by the dean and chapter for this service.

"The strewing of rushes was not, however, confined to churches; private houses, and even palaces, had no better garniture for the floors in olden times, as we may gather from fragments of history. In 'Newton's Herball to the Bible,' mention is made of 'sedge and rushes, with the which many in the country do use in sommer time to strawe their parlors and churches, as well for coolness as for pleasant smell.' Hentzner, in his Itinerary, speaking of Queen Elizabeth's presence-chamber at Greenwich, says, 'The floor, after the English fashion, was strewed with hay.'

"At Ambleside, the tasteful and elegant garlands are deposited in the church on Saturday, and remain there during divine service on the Sunday, when each girl takes her respective garland, and all the bearers walk in procession, preceded by a band of music. The children receive a penny-worth of gingerbread, and a small gratuity at the door of the church."

The site of Musgrave church is extra-

ordinary; for, instead of being in the village, which is about a quarter of a mile distant from the river Eden, on a high rising ground, it is actually within a few yards of the water's edge, and the rectory, a little westward of the church, is on still lower ground. Whenever, therefore, there is a flood, or the "beck is out," as the local term has it, a case often occurring suddenly, owing to the rapid fall of water from the fells in rainy weather, the church is sometimes, and the rectory generally, flooded. Thus many have been the unlucky inmates, who have, on walking quietly down stairs on a dark morning, found themselves suddenly in two or three feet depth of water. The late rector was one of these.

MR. URBAN, Ipswich, Nov. 6.

I AM desirous of adding *in extenso* to the statement made in your number for November by G. C. that in several of the Suffolk churches the chancels are of the same altitude as the nave, by giving a list so far as I can complete it, of all the ecclesiastical structures in this county that bear such peculiarity. There are, no doubt, many more which on search might be included. The list I subjoin is gathered from a large collection of antiquarian drawings, made by the late Isaac Johnson, of Woodbridge (upwards of 1400), in my possession.\* These drawings were made between the years 1798 and 1810, and even later. The well-known accuracy of Isaac Johnson is a sufficient guarantee for authority.

Yours, &c. JOHN WODDERSPOON.

<i>Samford Hundred.</i>	Baudsey.	<i>Mutford Hundred.</i>
Bentley.	Boulge.	Barby.
Freston.	Boyton.	Kessingland.
Higham.	Debach.	Kirkley.
Harkstead.	Hollesley.	Mutford.
Holbrook.	Ramsholt.	Pakefield.
St. Clement's, Ipswich.		Rushmere.
St. Helen's, do.	<i>Plomsgate Hundred.</i>	
St. Mary Elms, do.	Aldborough.	<i>Lothingland Hundred.</i>
St. Mary Stoke, do.	Friston.	Ashbye.
St. Nicholas, do.	Little Glenham.	Gorlestone.
Stutton.	Orford.	Hopton.
Washbrook.	Stratford.	Lowestoft.
Westerfield.	Sudbourne.	Somerly.
Little Wanham.		<i>Wangford Hundred.</i>
Wherstead.	<i>Blickling Hundred.</i>	Beccles.
Woolverstone.	Aldringham.	Ellough.†
<i>Carlford Hundred.</i>	Benacre.	Homersfield.
Bealings Parva.	Bliithford.	North Cove.
Bucklesham.	Bliithburgh.	St. Peter, Southelmham.
Clopton.	Brampton.	St. Margaret, Ilketshall.
Helmy.	Frostenden.	Mettingham, Ilketshall.
Kesgrave.	Halesworth, (fine building.)	
<i>Loes Hundred.</i>	Henstead.	<i>Hoaze Hundred.</i>
Charsfield.†	Knoddishall.	Athelington.
Dallinghoo.	Leiston.	Carleton.
Hoo.	Middleton.	Syleham.†
Kettleburgh.	Rumburgh.†	Sacstead.†
Letheringham.	South Cove.	Tannington.
Woodbridge, (a noble church.)	Southwold, (fine church.)	Wingfield.
<i>Wilford Hundred.</i>	Spexhall.	<i>Hartismere Hundred.</i>
Alderton.	Ubbeston.	Redlingfield.
	Uggeshall.	Little Thornham.
	Wangford.	Rishanger.†
	Westhall.	
	Westleton.	

\* We have enlarged our Correspondent's list from another series of Johnson's drawings, belonging to Mr. Nichols.

† Chancel higher than Nave.

<i>Thredling Hundred.</i>	Henley.	<i>Risbridge Hundred.</i>
Peltaugh.†	Somersham.	Denardiston.
Thorp.	<i>Thingoe Hundred.</i>	Depden.†
Winston.	Barrow.†	Lidgate.
<i>Stow Hundred.</i>	Flempton.	Wixoe.
West Creeting.†	Fornham All Saints.	<i>Babergh Hundred.</i>
Harlestone.	Risby.†	Melford.
Newton.	<i>Thedwastre Hundred.</i>	Neyland.
<i>Bosmere and Claydon</i>	Gedding.	Somerton.†
<i>Hundred.</i>	Stanningfield.	St. Gregory, Sudbury.
Bricet.	<i>Blackbourne Hundred.</i>	<i>Cosford Hundred.</i>
Creeting St. Mary.	Little Livermere.	Bildeston.
Darmsden Chapel.	Stanton All Saints.	Lindsey.
Hemingston.	Thelnetham.	

MR. URBAN,

I BEG leave to return my thanks to your correspondent SAXON for the very satisfactory answer to my query respecting the cause that our chancels are generally built lower than the nave. He has explained the probable origin, and at the same time admitted that there appears no valid reason for this construction. From his papers in your Magazine, I feel convinced that, if a satisfactory reason could have been given for continuing this unsightly mode of constructing the chancel, it would not have been unknown to him. But I own I should have been surprised had any been assigned; because, if there had been any reason derived from the nature of the Roman Catholic service or any other similar cause for diminishing the height of the chancel, this reason would have applied in a stronger degree to our cathedrals and collegiate chapels, which ought in that case to have been examples of such mode of building to the parochial churches; whereas the chapels sometimes attached to the east-end of a cathedral appear as mere appendages to the main building, and in such relation add a grandeur and beauty to the noble contour of the structure itself. Very different is the effect of a depressed chancel forming an essential part of the church, especially when seen, as it most frequently is, laterally, the side of a church being in most cases its front. The want of all grouping or balance, if custom did not re-

concile it in part, would be, I think, extremely displeasing to every spectator.

It is evident then that, as the custom of building chancels lower than the nave arose merely from the imitation of the alcove or apsis in the primitive churches, (which was probably at first an internal recess only,) there is no reason for continuing this unsightly depression, and diminishing the height of the most important part of every Christian church, the locality of the communion table or altar. And I earnestly hope that our architects will see the superiority they will give to future churches over those which have been built in modern times, by following in this respect the fine models afforded by many old churches with the equal chancel.

Yours, &c. G. C.

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, Nov. 10.*

ALLOW another mere lover of church architecture to make a few observations on the subject discussed in your last number, the proportions of churches, by your worthy correspondent G. C.; with whom, while I heartily thank him for his valuable paper, I do not coincide in objection to the low chancel.

I fancy that in believing the step-like-figure made by a church with a tower and low chancel "to be in absolute repugnance to the partiality which we always manifest for the irregularly pyramidal in any single

† Chancel higher than Nave.

group," G. C. is thinking of a chancel, church, and tower of heights in arithmetical proportion to each other, or nearly so, like the figures which he has given us on page 484, and which seem to me to form as bad outlines of buildings as to himself; but I believe that a tower, church, and chancel of heights and widths in harmonic proportion to each other, would make an architectural cluster in which the chancel would be, not only not offensive but desirable to fill up the harmony of the other two members.

In that too little understood and wonderfully neglected principle of harmony in form as well as in sound, *harmonic proportion*, three terms are in harmonic proportion when the 1st is to the 3rd as the difference between the 1st and 2nd is to the difference between the 2nd and 3rd as the numbers 6, 3, and 2, of which the 1st (6) is to the 3rd (2) as the difference between the 1st and 2nd (which is 3) is to the difference between the 2nd and 3rd (namely 1); and, as the harmonic divisions of a wire yield the chords in music, so, if the height of the tower were to that of a chancel as the difference of the heights of the tower and church were to the difference of the heights of the church and chancel, and if the widths of the church, chancel, and tower were also in harmonic proportion, then I believe that the whole church, "when strongly marked against the sky," like G. C.'s, would give an outline which would be grateful to the eye, as the chords of sound are to the ear.

In the following shade I have given the tower as 120 feet high, with the nave about 50 feet high, a third harmonic proportional (within a few inches) to the height of the whole tower and the part of it above the nave; while the chancel, about 31 feet high, is a third harmonic proportional to the heights of the tower and nave; and the lengths of the nave and chancel being about 70 and 46.5 feet, are harmonic proportionals to the width of the tower about 31.5.



To find the height of a chancel a third harmonic proportional to the tower and church, divide the product of the heights of the tower and church by twice the height of the tower minus that of the church; and, to find a middle harmonic proportional to two known ones, as the length of a chancel to that of the nave and breadth of the tower, divide double the product of the known quantities by their sum.

If the chancel with the proportions I have given should be longer than necessary, it might be shortened by making it a 3rd instead of middle proportional to the length of the church and breadth of the tower.

To G. C.'s objection that in a church with a tower and low chancel "the height and weight are all on one side," it may be answered, that it is not absolutely necessary for the objects of a pyramidal group to be an isosceles pyramid, and a good painter may delineate a family group in some succession according to their stature, though not in that arithmetical proportion of distances in which a line touching all their heads would be a straight one.

Yours, &c.

W. BARNES.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Nov. 15.

OF some of the lately erected churches here the less that is said the better, for what notice they have obtained has not been at all in their favour; neither can very much be said in commendation of some of the modern Gothic in our colleges; but we have just got a specimen of Gothic in a small Cemetery Chapel erecting here, and now nearly completed, which is in most excellent taste, and which, small as it is, exhibits the true spirit and gusto of the style. It has in fact already begun to make a sensation among our architectural connoisseurs; and even those among them, who object to some things in it as not quite in accordance with their favourite "precedent," have not been able to refrain from expressing their admiration at the beauty of the details, and the superior manner in which they have been wrought.

You will therefore probably imagine that the funds for the building must have been supplied far more liberally than usual; yet I understand that

rather the reverse is the case, and that it is the admirable economy on the part of the architect, and his judgement in design, which have enabled him to effect so much, with very limited means. Even Mr. Pugin, who has not been particularly complimentary to Cambridge—I am glad he has just got a dressing in *Fraser's Magazine*—would be satisfied with this very beautiful little chapel. Had I sufficient skill as a draftsman to do tolerable justice, I would gladly send you a drawing of it for your publication; but it would be a bad return to the architect for the gratification his work has afforded me, were I to *misrepresent* it in an amateur sketch, showing just enough to make the general shape and design understood, but conveying no idea whatever of the beauty and real character of the individual features and details—all touched with a master-hand.

In most other modern Gothic buildings, there has generally been an indescribable deficiency—a lack of something—even where the style of a particular period has been tolerably well kept up; for, if there has been correctness, it has been a cold formal sort of correctness, and, with a sort of painstaking fidelity, there has also been

feebleness and tameness. Such is not the case here, I assure you.

Of his ability in the Tudor, the architect of this chapel has given us convincing proof in the entrance-lodge, grouped with piers and two gates, one on each side of it. More than ordinarily picturesque as a composition, it has much architectural merit in other respects, and in one has some novelty, it being of white brick with stone dressings, with an intermixture of red brick forming a pattern upon the white ground; a species of polychromy that seems to be in perfect accordance with this particular style and class of buildings. If I am rightly informed, the architect's name is Lamb or Lambe—for as to the orthography I will not be positive. He is not a resident among us, but, after such a *début*, will, probably, have other occasions for visiting us. In case you think this slight account worth inserting, I may send you a more accurate one ere long, as soon as the chapel shall have been completed internally, when all the windows will be filled-in with stained glass.

I remain, Yours, &c. J. T.

AN UNPREJUDICED ADMIRER OF  
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

## THE PORTRAIT GALLERIES OF VERSAILLES.

(No. III.)

WE now enter the second room of the gallery, of smaller dimensions than the first, and filled with pictures of more recent date, but containing several that are worthy of notice.

Immediately upon the left hand on entering is hung an oblong picture representing a Ball given at the Court of Henry III. on occasion of the marriage of Anne Duke de Joyeuse with Marguerite de Lorraine, A.D. 1581. It is by Francois Clouet, and is of some merit as a work of art, though of much greater interest as a really contemporary painting full of portraits. The company are dancing, probably a Saraband, and are dressed in the extreme fashion of that fantastic age. The stuffed vests of the men projecting into a kind of down-hanging peak, something in the Polichinello style,

are curiously contrasted with the stiff ruffs and jewelled stomachers of the ladies. This picture contains, besides the portraits of the illustrious bride and bridegroom, those of Henry III. Louise de Lorraine his queen, Catharine de Medicis his mother, Marguerite de Valois queen of France and Navarre, the Duke de Guise le Balafre, the Duke de Mayenne, and other notable personages.

A smaller picture, near it, and probably by the same hand, commemorates another Ball, given by the same monarch, but upon what occasion is not known. It contains portraits of most of the personages composing the court, including the King and the two Queens. A gentleman and lady are coming down the middle of a gallery of the Louvre, dancing something like

a minuet. Both Balls were given by daylight.

There is a forcible, though not a pleasing picture, of *The Balafre*, in this room, which would lead us to infer that he was a handsome man,—and, if there be any truth in physiognomy, infinitely superior to the contemptible monarch who then occupied the throne. It is of the same date as the Duke, though the painter's name is not known. By its side is a more remarkable picture of the Cardinal de Guise of the same date; he is represented in lay costume, and was a handsomer man than his brother. We have always considered it a calamity for France that the House of Guise did not obtain possession of the throne: there was far more of vigour and innate talent among them than the Bourbons ever shewed.

A remarkably fine contemporaneous portrait of Pope Sixtus V. is the next picture which catches our eye. It represents that able man and judicious patron of art in three-quarters length, in pontifical robes, and is of the Italian school of art, though the painter's name is not known. Another good picture is placed by it, that of Filippo Strozzi, Seigneur of Epernay and Bressuire, and Colonel General of the French Infantry, ob. 1582. He is honorably mentioned by Brantôme, as having been the first to introduce such improvements into the discipline of the French infantry as to make it nearly equal to that of Spain, then reckoned the best in Europe. The figure is in armour, the colouring rich and vigorous, though dark: the painter's name not known.

Numerous pictures from the old collection of the Sorbonne, for the authority of which we cannot vouch, are placed in this room: they commemorate some of the most illustrious theologians and scholars of the end of the sixteenth century, such as Justus Lipsius, Cujas, Montaigne, Baronius, and Cardinal Toletus, who, it is said, held a chair of Philosophy at Salamanca when only fifteen years of age. In the corner will be observed a genuine picture by Quentin Metsys, of Magdalena Moonsia, distinguished by her courageous behaviour during the siege of Leyden.

At the end of the room there is a

small full-length picture by F. Porbus, of Henry IV. taken when a boy; and it is worthy of inspection as a fine specimen of this master's style. At the lower part of the picture is the following inscription:

Henry Prince de Navarre en leage de 4 ans. Ao. 1557.

Near it is a portrait, not very flattering, of Marguerite de Valois: a little further on occurs a rather disagreeable likeness of Marie de Medicis; and still more to the south, along the end wall, is to be found a remarkably fine portrait of the same queen, size of life, a bust only, with an enormous ruff. These pictures are all contemporaneous with their subjects; but the names of the artists are not specified. The last in particular is a noble picture, whether for colouring or for execution; unlike the style of any French artist of that date with whose works we are acquainted.

Henry, first Duke of Montmorency, and constable of France, is represented in a picture of great value as a work of art in this room; no painter's name appears on the canvass or in the catalogue, but it is an original, and not to be passed by lightly. There is a smaller portrait of the same nobleman underneath it. Another military character of that epoch, Jean Babou, Count of Sagonne, "Mestre de Camp General" of the French Cavalry, has been portrayed by an able but unknown hand, on canvass, in this part of the room. The countenance of the General is very remarkable—the picture worthy of inspection. Nothing is known as to the date when the count was born; he was killed at the battle of Arques in 1589.

We now come to a small picture not painted in a manner to command any attention as a work of art, but highly curious from its being an almost unique representation of one of the tumultuous scenes that occurred in Paris during the time of the League. It represents a riotous procession of leaguers, comprising numerous monks and other ecclesiastical personages, as well as laymen. The picture was painted in 1595 for the Prefect of the College of Navarre, who was Guillaume Rose, Bishop of Senlis, and was by him given to the College of the Sorbonne. The occasion of this procession is thus



narrated by Montfaucon (tome v. p. 329) :—

" In 1593, after the death of the Cardinal de Bourbon, the chiefs of the Union made a procession, the most singular and grotesque that was ever seen, which set out from the Convent of the Grands-Augustins. The leaders of it were the Bishop of Senlis, the Curate of St. Cosme, and the Prior of the Chartreux, who held a cross in one hand and a pike in the other; after them came the Minims, the Capucins, the Feuillants, the Cordeliers, the Dominicans, and the Carmelites, all armed with casques, cuirasses, and muskets, which from time to time they discharged. A servant of the Cardinal Cajetano, the legate, was killed by a shot fired by one of these monks. He who most distinguished himself in this procession was Father Bernard, commonly called 'Le petit feuillant boiteux,' who kept running about first on one side and then on another, making all sorts of gambols, and brandishing a sword with both hands. It was observed at the time that no Celestins, nor Benedictines, nor Religious from St. Genevieve or St. Victor, appeared in this procession."

The moment chosen by the painter is that of the death of the Cardinal's servant; and the whole scene is a most extraordinary exhibition of fanatical zeal blended with political fury. On the upper part of the picture is the following inscription :

" Amburbica armati sacricoloram agminis pompa Latetie  
 CIO. D. XCIII iv eid. Feb. exhibita DNO  
 Rose Collegii Sorbonici Navarreni præfecto et Acad. Rectore duce gladio bipenni et crucis simulacro præeunte."

Between the windows of this room, and placed in a very bad light, is a valuable picture of Charles de Gontaut, Duke de Biron, and Marshal of France. He was executed on a charge of high treason in 1602, within the walls of the Bastille. He had long been a personal friend and favourite of Henry IV. but had been tampering with the Spaniards, and had probably felt himself slighted by his royal master. He was one of the most distinguished men of that day; and his countenance, which is handsome, shews remarkable acuteness of character. His eyes are small, grey, and brilliant, and the forehead high. The picture is well painted, but we do not know by whom, though it is a contemporaneous one. Among

numerous portraits (most of them modern copies from originals) of the distinguished personages in the court of Henry IV. there is one worth looking at as a fine original painting, the portrait of Martin Ruzé, Seigneur de Beaulieu, Secretary of State and Grand Master of the Mines. It is probably by a Flemish hand, as are, we suspect, most of the originals in this room.

La Belle Gabrielle d'Estrées is not much flattered in a picture taken of her while a child (eleven years of age), and placed here in its due rank among the notabilities of the times of Henry IV.; but it is an original, and worthy of all preservation. By its side is a more pleasing original likeness of another mistress of the good monarch, Catherine Henriette de Balsac d'Entragues, Marquise de Verneuil. It is stated on the picture in letters of the same date that this lady had by the king, Henry Bishop of Metz, and afterwards Duke de Verneuil, and also Gabrielle Angélique Duchess de La Valette, who afterwards was married to the Duke d'Épernon.

A third contemporary picture, of much higher artistical interest, and painted apparently by the same hand as the larger portrait of Marie de Medicis noticed above, (both of these are really fine pictures), is the portrait of Anne de Rostaing, Dame d'Escoubleau and Baroness de Sourdis. We should be glad to find a clue towards arriving at the painter's name.

There is an original portrait of Rodolph II. Emperor of Germany, by an unknown hand; and a portrait (probably copied from a Velasquez—it is of that date) of Philip III. of Spain, is also placed on these walls. Close to them is a curious likeness of Margaret of Austria, wife of Philip III. with her hair dressed in a preposterously short manner, of good execution. It bears the inscription

MARGERITE D'AVTRICHE REYNE  
 DESPAIGNE.

The visitor who perambulates this room will be amply repaid for his trouble on coming to two excellent pictures, probably, or rather certainly, by Michel de Mirvelt,—portraits of Albert VII. Archduke of Austria and Sovereign Governor of the Low

Countries, and of his wife Isabella Clara Eugenia, Infanta of Spain. The Infanta, who was daughter of Philip II. brought as a dowry to her husband the sovereignty of the Low Countries and of Franche Comté,—which formed the ancient inheritance of Marie de Bourgogne, daughter and heiress of Charles le Téméraire. The remark of Brantôme concerning this princess is, that she was endowed with a good understanding, managed all the affairs of the king her father, and was much beloved by him. Philip IV., on coming to the throne of Spain in 1621, took away from his aunt, who soon after became a widow, the sovereignty of the Low Countries, but left her the title of Governess. After her husband's death she took the veil, though still retaining the reins of government, and she died at Brussels in 1633, aged 66. Her consort Albert had at first entered the church, and was made Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo. In 1583 he was made Viceroy of Portugal, and in 1598 Viceroy of the Netherlands. At this time the Pope absolved him from his ecclesiastical obligations, and he married his cousin the year following. He had to sustain a long war with Holland, and in 1609 signed the twelve years' truce with the United Provinces that ensured their independence. Both the Duke and the Duchess were of handsome personal appearance, and possessed countenances of great intelligence: the former is habited in a white slashed suit, and has his hand on the pommel of his sword; his head is uncovered, and his hair worn close. These fine works of art, which may be examined with satisfaction, bear the following inscriptions: the duke's picture has on the upper part

ALBERTVS. ARCH. AVST. MAXIMILIANVS IMPERATOR FILIVS.

and on the lower,

BELGY PROVINCIARVM DOMINVS.

The Duchess's picture is inscribed above,

ISABELLA CLARA EUGENIA FLI LIPPIS HISPANIAR. FILIA;

and below,

BELGY PROVINCIARVM DOMINA.

There are two other portraits of the Archduke in the same room, one by F.

Porbus, and the other by Gaspard de Crayer: the same artists have also painted *pendants* of the Duchess, and the four form an agreeable suite of small pictures. There is a small portrait of Philip William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, eldest son of William the Young of Nassau-Dillenburg, who married a daughter of Henry de Bourbon Prince de Condé, and remained attached to the Catholic faith and the Spanish cause, while his more illustrious brothers took the opposite side. It is by F. Porbus, but not a good specimen of the master. The brothers Maurice and Frederic Henry of Nassau are represented on horseback in another small picture, and the former of the two, the great Maurice, has been portrayed in a most masterly manner by Michel Mirvelt, on a canvass of the size of life. This is a beautiful picture that deserves careful study, as, indeed, do all the productions of that able painter.

We observe, a little further on, a good cabinet picture of Cosmo de Medicis II. Grand Duke of Tuscany. The name of the painter is not known, but it is of good execution, and is remarkable for the great likeness of the features to those of Louis Philippe.

Having exhausted the royal personages of this room, we must turn to another splendid picture by Michel Mirvelt, the portrait of Jean Montfort, Counsellor to the Archduke Albert, noticed above, and *apostador* to his Consort the Archduchess. It is a first-rate specimen of this master's excellences. On the same wall is the large picture by Otto Vænius, or Van Ween, of his family and himself, known by the engraving. His father and mother, with all his brothers and sisters, are introduced into the painting in a well-arranged, though rather crowded, group; a list of their names is in one part of the canvass, and an inscription thus commemorates an odd fancy of the painter:

D. Memoriam sacræ hanc tabulam Sibi suisque pinxit ac dedicavit Otho Venius anno CIO.LX.XXCIV.

Hac lege ut si ipsum nullis virilis sexus liberis superstitionibus mori contingat in familia nata maximi fratris sit quâdiu ibi mascula proles fuerit qua deficiente cedat semper fratri ætate illi proximo ejusq'

familie quadiu et illi mascula proles superfuert.

We have three more pictures to notice in this room, and they are among the best. One is a most vigorous portrait of John Olden Barneveldt, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, by Coept. Another is an equally good picture of his son William Barneveldt, Seigneur of Stautenburg, by Otto Venius; both of them splendid canvasses, of great force of colour and masterly drawing. The third is a small and finely painted portrait of St. François de Sales, Bishop of Geneva, who died in 1622, and was canonised so late as 1665. The painter's name is not mentioned, but it is a valuable picture.

The room we have just described, dedicated to the reigns of Henry III. and his successor, is one in which the connoisseur cannot fail to enjoy a great treat.

H. L. J.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR Correspondent H. L. J., in the first portion of his remarks on the Versailles Galleries of Portraits (March, p. 270), has directed attention to two small pictures, which are described in the catalogue as portraits of Isabella of France, Queen of Edward the Second, King of England, and of her mother Jeanne de Navarre, the Queen of Philip the Fair. Had these pictures been really contemporary with those personages, and thus genuine works of the middle of the fourteenth century, or if they had apparently been derived from any authentic source, I should have rejoiced in the addition which would have been made to the royal series of English portraits. But a very brief examination of the pictures is sufficient to assign them, both as works and as likenesses, to a later period, and that by not much less than two entire centuries. It appears indeed extraordinary, that in France, where the history of costume is well understood, these pictures should have been so greatly antedated, and should continue to be designated by their present names in a public catalogue.

Their description is probably so far correct that they represent a mother and daughter. The attire of both

ladies is in the same fashion. Both are in black and white, and their dress is chiefly characterized by wide black folds passing down each breast, leaving the neck open, which is covered with a shirt buttoned close up to the throat, not very different to the male attire of the reign of Francis the First, for at all periods a conformity may be traced in the costume of the sexes. The mother has a black hood over a white cap; the daughter a white cap only. If the pictures had been added to the innumerable host ascribed to the pencil of Holbein, it would not have been wonderful.

There is another picture which struck me as being misnamed. It is "No. 1680, Laurent de Medicis, II<sup>e</sup>, du nom Duc d'Urbain + 1516." If I am not mistaken, this will prove on examination to be a copy of the portrait of the English Lord Admiral, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, brother to the Protector Somerset.

I must acknowledge the great gratification I experienced in viewing the Versailles portrait galleries, though I was disappointed of my expectations in regard to the number of ancient and original portraits. I had imagined there were more than we could hope to rival in England; but now I do not think that such a competition, were we to undertake it, would be by any means impossible. The pictures which were recently at Strawberry Hill would have formed an excellent nucleus for the first room of an English historical gallery. There are some now at Hampton Court which are suited for such a place. To these should be added careful copies, of the same size as the originals, of such others as are accessible: among the very foremost of which would be the interesting picture of Sir John Donne, and his wife Elizabeth Hastings, from the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick, to which I introduced your readers in your Magazine for Nov. 1840. Imaginary portraits, such as King Alfred, derived from King Henry the Third; Roger Bacon, &c. &c. should be excluded. Too many of this "traditional," or more properly fictitious, class disfigure the Versailles gallery.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

(Continued from p. 477.)

There is a long biographical notice of Alphonso de Castro in the *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova* of Nicolas Antonio, (2 vols. folio, Rome, 1672, and Madrid, 1783.) A memoir is also appended to his collected works, which were published at Paris by Feuardent (also a brother of the Franciscan order,) in 1578; and the *Biographie Universelle* gives this brief account of his personal history.

"Castro (Alphonse de), grand prédicateur, et l'un des plus célèbres théologiens Espagnols du 16<sup>e</sup> siècle, né à Zamora, entra dans l'ordre de St. François à Salamanque. Il accompagna Philippe II. en Angleterre, lorsque ce prince y alla pour épouser la reine Marie. Philippe voulait en même temps le consulter sur la direction des affaires ecclésiastiques de ce royaume. Alphonse de Castro retourna ensuite dans les Pays Bas, où depuis plusieurs années il avait fixé son séjour. Philippe le nomma à l'archevêque de Compostella; mais il mourut à Bruxelles avant d'avoir reçu ses bulles, le 11 Février, 1558, âgé de soixante-trois ans."

Previous to his nomination to the archbishopric of Compostella he was recommended, along with two other persons, on the death of Cardinal Siliceo, Archbishop of Toledo, in 1557, by Carranza, who at first declined accepting the vacant see himself, but subsequently complied with the king's wishes, (Llorente, c. xxxii. p. 413.) unhappily for himself as it proved, since it excited the hatred of several envious aspirants, which issued in a persecution that caused his ruin.

The writings of De Castro are numerous, and a list of them may be seen in Nicolas Antonio. Of these the principal is his treatise "*Adversus omnes hæreses*," Paris, 1534, folio, in which they are discussed in alphabetical order. Nicolas Antonio, speaking of his residence at Bruges, says, "*Hic dum manet, adversus hæreses conscripsisse, seu absolvissse id opus dicitur, quod et immortale ei nomen peperit, et viginti duorum spatio annorum (teste in ultima recognitione auctore ipso,) plusquam decies typographorum Italiæ, Galliæ, atque Germaniæ officinas, exindeque sæpius ad hunc diem exercuit.*" From this eulo-

gium the opinion of the Benedictine Chaudon rather detracts. "*L'auteur écrit passablement. Il avoit lu, mais sans beaucoup de choix. La réfutation des nouvelles hérésées occupe plus de place chez lui que l'histoire des anciennes, et la controverse que l'histoire.*" (Dict. Hist. vol. ii. ed. 1772.) And Nicolas Antonio says, "*Reprehendit tamen in eo aliqua Bellarminus Cardinalis, præcipue tomo primo controversiarum lib. 3. De Conciliis et Ecclesiæ, cap. 4, et tomo 2, lib. 2; de Imaginibus Sanctorum, cap. 6; atque aliis locis, cui facere conatur pro Alphonso nostro satis Lucas Wadingus in Bibliotheca Franciscorum.*" The last revision of the work at Antwerp, 1556, is dedicated to Philip II. Brunet terms the edition of 1534 (the first edition *non mutilée*, a hint from which a careful collator might probably elicit some curious variations. The edition of 1543, printed at Cologne, is probably the last which contains the charge of ignorance of grammar against some of the popes, as it is omitted in that of 1546. Another of De Castro's works (for the principal one will be considered hereafter, though earlier in point of date,) is thus described by Nicolas Antonio.

"*De Potestate Legis pœnalis libri duo-Salmanticiæ, 1550. in fol. ad Michaelem Mun'osium Præsulem Conchensis urbis, et Pincianæ cancellariæ Præfectum, et iterum Lugd. 1656, 8. Scopus est prioris libri, ut probet eos falsos esse qui dicunt nullam legem pœnalem obligare subditorum conscientias ad culpam, præsertim lethalem: posterioris, eos similiter a vero errore qui dicunt legem pœnalem nunquam sine declaratione aut facto judicis obligare ad pœnam. Parisiis etiam prodierunt in fol. anno 1571 et 1578."*

Nicolas Antonio also mentions that he was the author of homilies on the 50th and 31st psalms, (according to the Latin computation,) and adds, "*Præterea scripsisse cum pro validitate matrimonii Henrici VIII. Angliæ Regis et Catharina conjugis, constat ex Nicolao Sandero, lib. i. Schismat. Anglic.*" A work in defence of her father's first marriage must naturally have made him welcome to Queen Mary.

Another and his most important work in connection with this subject, for it has deeply marked his memory,

is that on the punishment of heretics. Nicolas Antonio thus describes it: "*De justâ hæreticorum punitione, libri tres, Salmanticæ, 1547, in fol. ex officina Joannis Giunta. Lugduni, 1556, in 8, apud hæredes Jacobi Junctæ. Antwerpilii apud Steelsii hæredes 1568 in 8, ut confirmaret justas esse omnes illas pœnas, quibus in jure civili atque canonico hæretici addicuntur.*" His having published these sentiments has cast an air of mystery over the sermon which he preached in 1555 against the Marian persecution, which some consider as hypocritical, or at best as politic, and taken in compliance with the views of Philip; while those who believe him sincere must acknowledge that, in that case, a great change had occurred in his principles. Two writers, the one a native of Spain, the other well acquainted with Spanish literature, Blanco White and Southey, have touched on the subject, without precisely concurring in their views. The former, after describing his work on the punishment of heretics, says,

"Such was the man that proclaimed forbearance from the pulpit in the presence of those two notorious tyrants, Philip and Mary. He, indeed, exhibits one of the numerous instances of that mixed spirit of fierce intolerance and accommodating casuistry to which men grow prone under the tuition of popes and cardinals. It was certainly not the spirit of Christian meekness that produced that extraordinary contradiction which appears between Castro's works in Spain and his sermon in London; but the same ambitious views of Philip which made him endeavour to acquire popularity by protecting the Lady Elizabeth from the spite of the queen, and by procuring the release of Lord Henry Dudley, Sir George Harper, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, and many others, who, as Hume observes, had been confined from the suspicions or resentments of the court." (Practical Evidence, note C, p. 229, 1st ed.; note G, 2nd edition.)

Southey, in his *Book of the Church*, expresses himself thus:

"This Spaniard, who was afterwards raised to the see of Santiago de Compostella, had distinguished himself by his writings against the heretics. It is greatly to his honour that having justified in his books the punishment of heretics by death, what he saw in England brought him to a better mind, insomuch that he ventured

to touch upon the subject when preaching before Philip, and censured the English prelates for their severity, saying they learned it not in Scripture to burn any for their conscience, but rather that they should live and be converted; unless, indeed, as there is too much reason to suspect, this was done with a political view, and in obedience to his instructions; otherwise such opinions would have more probably conducted him to the Inquisition than to Santiago." (Vol. II. p. 177, 1st edit. 1824.)

It would be easier to form an opinion about the sermon if we had it entire, whereas it only exists in a very brief abstract. A perfect copy would enable us to judge whether the preacher was consistent throughout, or drew any subtle distinctions; whether he argued in favour of real clemency or only of delay, and how he would have dealt with cases of invincible perseverance; and perhaps we might then have learned how he got over the positive language of his former work.

To pronounce upon motives is generally hazardous, and may involve the grossest injustice. But the conduct of De Castro on this occasion may be accounted for by existing circumstances. In 1552 he attended an assembly of Spanish divines and civil functionaries, which was called by Charles V. to decide on the conduct of the Pope in removing the Council of Trent to Bologna, and in censuring those divines who objected to doing so.\* "Cazalla (says Llorente, c. xx. p. 200) declared that all the members of the junta acknowledged that the Pope only acted from motives of personal interest." In this case he sided with the Spanish crown against the papacy, and they were at issue for some time after. During the same year the treaty of Passau was concluded, which imposed tolerant conditions on Charles, through the ascendancy of Maurice of Saxony, and his inability to refuse them; and these were confirmed by the peace of religion, as it is termed, in 1555, which excited the anger of

\* There is an obscurity in Llorente's narrative, as the removal occurred in 1547. Has he confounded it with the suspension of 1552, against which the Spanish prelates protested?

Paul IV. who tried to annul it, and ordered him *not to observe his oaths*.<sup>\*</sup> On the 2nd of November, 1555, Melchior Cano, a Spanish theologian, gave his opinion (which was published by Llorente in 1809) that it was necessary "not only to deprive the temporal sovereign of Rome of the power of injuring, but to reduce him to the necessity of accepting reasonable terms, and of acting with more prudence in future." (c. xix. p. 181.) Thus the Spanish crown had been forced, by the success of Maurice of Saxony, and the resentment of the Pope, into a new line of conduct, anti-papal and partially tolerant. It was during this period that De Castro preached against the Marian persecution, and we may, without injustice, suppose the confessor of Philip to have been influenced by the policy of his court. Not that a positive charge of hypocrisy is involved in the supposition, for the most inconsistent persons may be sincere at the time, and external motives may so influence us as to be mistaken for the spontaneous voice of our consciences.

During the next year (1556) all his principal works were reprinted, the *Adversus Hæreses* at Antwerp, and the others at Lyons. In the republication of the former he was avowedly concerned, for he revised that edition, which is dedicated by him to King Philip. The dedication contains this remarkable passage: "*Hæreditario quodam jure a parentibus tuis Hispaniæ regibus, longâ successione derivato, perpetuum et irremediabile cum hostibus fidei Catholicæ geris.*" This language, which is dated the twentieth of May, is only too like the words of Philip, written in July of the same year: "After having destroyed the sects in England, brought this country under the

influence of the Church, *pursued and punished the heretics without ceasing.*" As he died in 1558, only three years from the date of the sermon, and before "the evil disposition of Philip II."<sup>\*</sup> as a persecutor had fully developed itself, we cannot expect many conspicuous indications of his mind; but these words can hardly be mistaken. They shew that he knew the person whom he was serving, and, if he had lived to return to Spain, they might have served as his apology with the Inquisition for a tolerant sermon, and have secured his dismissal with only an abjuration of heresy in general.

In the title-page to the edition of his *Adversus Hæreses*, Paris, 1571, to which his other works are appended, these words occur, after a list of them: "*Omnia ab auctore . . . recognita . . . ut merito novum opus censeri videantur.*" If this assertion is not absolutely false, the inference from it is unfavourable, for it intimates that he had revised and thus acknowledged them all, not excepting the treatise on just punishment of heretics. Nor am I aware of its ever having been argued by Romanists that he suppressed his intolerant writings or retracted them in form. His biographers, (so far as I have been able to ascertain) from Nicolas Antonio to De Feller and the *Modern Dictionnaire Historique*,† omit all mention of his sermon; but his intolerant writings were quoted with applause, while its memory should still have been fresh. Villalpande, in his *Defence of the Council of Trent*, thus concludes the subject of burning heretics:—

"*Sed quando hanc nostram sententiam de mulctandis corpore hæreticis docte admodum, copiose, ac prudenter excusam graviter definiuit Alphonsus Castro (sic) libro de justa hæreticorum punitione edito, plura de eadem re dicere recusabo.*" (Lablæ et Cossart, *Concilia*, vol. xiv. col. 1887.‡)

At the time of the sermon's being

<sup>\*</sup> Paul Sarpi says, "Et quando orator ei respondens commemoret vires Protestantium in Germania, nuperum contra Cæsarem bellum, in quo parum absuit, quin Cæsar Ænoponte caperetur, et iusjurandum in pacificatione prestitum: ille nihilo factus pacatior, de preiurando replicavit, se omni sacramento liberare eos et absolvere; imo imperare, ut illud non attendant." (*Hist. Conc. Trid.* p. 320, ed. Lond. 1620.) The word *ille* refers to Paul IV. *eos* to Charles and his brother Ferdinand.

<sup>\*</sup> The expression is Llorente's, c. xxxv. p. 471.

† The life by Feuardent I have not had access to.

‡ The Apologia of De Villalpande was printed at Ingoldstadt in 1563, 488.

preached, Bradford the martyr, who was then in prison, scarcely believed the fact, for, when a servant (as has been already mentioned) informed him of it, he expressed his astonishment, and treated it as no better than a report.

"Verily (quoth Bradford) I had a booke within these two days of his writing, and therein he saith, that it is not meet nor convenient that the hereticks should live; and therefore I have marvell how that talk should rise, for I have heard of it also, and I have also talked with this Friar (he is named Friar Fonse\*) and with divers others, and I praise God they have confirmed me, for they have nothing to say but that which is most vaine." (Foxe, p. 1473.)

In the conversation here alluded to, De Castro shewed rather the irritable disputant than the tolerant preacher. After an argument of retort, employed by the prisoner, Foxe says, "Here was the Frier in a wonderfull rage, and spake so high (as often he had done before) that the whole house rang againe, chafing with Om and Cho. Hee hath a great name of learning, but surely he hath little patience. For if Bradford had bin anie thing hote, one house could not have held them." The interview ended unbecomingly, by his going away, "without bidding Bradford farewell." (p. 1470-1.)

In what follows, it does not appear that De Castro was concerned, but the particulars are not irrelevant here, as shewing the character of the Marian persecution, so far as Spanish influence was concerned in it. Romanist writers have vehemently denied that there was any intention of establishing the Inquisition in England; it rests, however, not upon inference, but on the most positive assertion. On the 6th of February, 1557, the bodies of Bucer and Fagius were disinterred at Cambridge, as belonging to heretics, and burned; an action which has been treated by most writers as the useless exhibition of a brutal intolerance, but which had a still deeper meaning. Carranza, in his dying declaration, to repel the charge of heresy, takes an ignoble refuge in the character of a persecutor, appealing to his conduct in England:

"With the king's permission I caused the bodies of the greatest heretics of those times to be disinterred, and they were burnt, to secure the power of the Inquisition;" and Llorente, who records this declaration, specifies the case of Bucer elsewhere.\* (p. 469 and 416.) Under the Old Inquisition, "the fourteenth class were deceased persons who had been denounced as heretics. The Popes, in order to render heresy more odious, had decreed that the bodies of dead heretics should be disinterred and burned, their property confiscated, and their memory pronounced infamous." (Ibid. p. 23.) There was, then, a design of introducing the Inquisition into England, by maintaining its laws, and the case of Bucer and Fagius served as the point of the wedge. Nor has Romish miracle been wanting to sanction such proceedings. The Jesuit Inquisitor, Alonso de Andrade, gravely relates that the devil attempted to rescue the bones of a Portuguese heretic from burning, but was compelled by the Virgin Mary to let them fall back into the flames; and cites the case "as a proof of the favour with which the Virgin regards the proceedings of the holy office."† Would that the inference to be drawn from such transactions ended with those times; but the following extract from the last report of the (London) Irish Society brings it down to our own. In the Kingscourt district, "the body of one poor convert, who died of fever, was raised from the grave and publicly exposed on the highway." (Report for 1843, p. 23.) If the practices of the Inquisition are thus to be traced in Ireland, power only is wanting to enforce its laws to the uttermost. Such indications may appear trivial, but the precept of Ben-Sirach the Jew would warn us not to neglect them:—*Ὁ ἐξουθενῶν τα ὀλίγα κατα μικρον πείσεται.*—"He that contemneth small things shall fall by little and little." (*Σοφία Σειραχ*, Ecclesiasticus, xix. 1.)

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

\* Carranza was not present in person, but he may have planned the proceedings, without being able to attend.

† Southey's *Vindicia*, p. 465. The words of Juvenal occur on such an occasion only too readily,—*et quicquid Græcia mendax audet in historiâ.*

\* Note, "Alphonsus, otherwise called Fonse."<sup>17</sup>

MR. URBAN, *Cork.*

YOUR Magazine for February last, page 142, and for June, page 507, contains a few casual allusions to the English articles of that voluminous, and, doubtless, in many respects, valuable compilation of our neighbours, "La Biographie Universelle."\* The

\* We are told that Sismondi, the lately deceased historian, was paid six francs, or five shillings, for each article contributed by him to the *Biographie Universelle*. Thus, the illustrious house of Este, the parent stock of our royal family, and associated with the poetic renown of Italy as its constant patrons, furnished him with sixteen articles, producing ninety-six francs; and, as they embraced nineteen pages, the remuneration was equivalent to about four shillings the octavo page of two columns, each containing forty-seven lines, at, we may say, a half-penny a line. The average number of letters comprised in each page exceeds 5,600, making the writer's retribution one penny for nearly 120 letters! Our enterprising publishers, the Messrs. Longman, are, I doubt not, rather more liberal to the co-operators in their similar undertaking; but Sismondi stood not then on the eminence subsequently attained by him. At present, however, I know that literary labour is more productive in France; for Madame Dudevant (*Georges Sand*) receives not less than 500 francs,—sometimes double that sum, or 40*l.*—for her articles in the *Parisian Reviews*. Still, this equals not our British munificence. Mr. Murray, we are assured, has paid 300 guineas for an article in the *Quarterly*; and, in one of his last autobiographical communications, the late Mr. Appersley (*Nimrod*) states that he got from Mr. Murray 25 guineas per sheet, with 100*l.* for the final revision, and from Mr. Fraser one guinea per page; more than four times Sismondi's pitiful stipend.

This fact of stinted retribution is derived from the recent *Quarterly Review*, No. CXCIV. where, at page 314, M. Guizot is called "the present illustrious Prime Minister of France," which he certainly is not; for that rank, titularly at least, belongs to Marshal Soult—who is, "Le Président du Conseil des Ministres," corresponding to our First Lord of the Treasury, though more explicitly indicative of the premiership, which is not a necessary appendage of the treasury. The directing mind, however, is M. Guizot's, so far as, under Louis Philippe, any minister can be supposed to govern. Nor was this personage Minister of Public Instruction in

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animadversions then submitted to you sufficiently prove the necessity of a revision, which I am glad to learn is in actual progress; for, like Bayle's

1819, as stated in the same paragraph; for it was not till after the Revolution of 1830 that he obtained that station. It will likewise, I believe, be found, that no professorship in Paris, and surely not at Liege, as asserted by the reviewer, then or now, had attached to it an appointed salary of 18,000 francs per annum, or nearly so. Such misconceptions of existing persons and facts should make us indulgent to the erring views of our neighbours on British acts or characters.

At page 373, in the article "on Coins," I subsequently read: "There are several coins and medals highly interesting, and, therefore, worthy of mention in this sketch, seeing that they allude to Christianity in a very early age. Such is a certain Hebrew medal bearing a similitude of our Lord, found near Cork in 1212," &c. Now, for the genuine appreciation of the medal here so recommended, the reader may consult this Magazine for November 1841, page 493, where, on the authority of Pere Jobert's "Science des Médailles," a treatise in highest estimation, it is denounced as "a base counterfeit, with which no collector should disgrace his cabinet." To that work, translated into English by Roger Gale, were annexed Addison's "Dialogues on the Usefulness of Medals," in which he imparts to the interlocutors, Cynthio, Philander, and Eugenio, all the attractions of his graceful style. The best impression of the original is that by Baron Labastie, 1739, 2 vols. 12mo.; but the translation is enriched by Pope's "Epistle to Addison," introductory to the Dialogues, and beginning—

"See the wild waste of all-devouring years."

It is altogether a beautiful tribute of friendship, and contradictory of the alleged coolness, at least on Pope's side, between these celebrated authors.

The previous number of the same periodical, (CXLIII.) has, likewise, suggested to me a few remarks, with which I hope I may be here indulged. In the "Essay on Catalogues," at page 143, the method of classifying libraries generally pursued during the anti-religious storm of the French Revolution, and certainly not disentitled to notice, is omitted. The long established arrangement, first introduced systematically by Gabriel Naudé in the *Bibliotheca Cordesiana*, (1643, 4to.) which assigned the foremost rank to Theology, was not only abandoned, and replaced by



great undertaking in correction of Moreri, many a volume would a simi-

the Baconian or tripartite division of the human faculties—"Reason, Imagination, and Memory"—as the heads under which books should be ranged, but the theological department was removed from its supremacy, and degraded to a subordinate position in the section of Metaphysics, under the leading category of Reason. So it will be seen in the catalogue of Mirabeau's sale, which I witnessed in 1792, and in others of that day, those, in particular, compiled by Debure. And, when, preparing for his expedition to the East, Bonaparte provided himself with what he called a camp-library, the component list in his own hand, under the several classes of "Arts and science,—geography and history—poetry—novels—moral and political science,"—ranges the Bible in this last division, promiscuously intermixed with the Koran, the Veda, L'Esprit des Lois, &c. The collection altogether amounted to about four hundred small or portable volumes, more for recreative than meditative use, the most numerous portion being novels, chiefly translations from our Richardson, Fielding, and Goldsmith, with his favourite Ossian, which he spells Ocean, as, with similar carelessness of orthography, he writes Duceeling for (the Constable) Duguesclin. (see Bourrienne's Mémoires, tome v. p. 246.) By him, as generally by the nation at that period, religion, the "ἑὸς ἐστὶ χρεία," (St. Luke, x. 42,) was contemplated as a mere theory of speculative philosophy, or a plastic engine of government. In Egypt he recoiled not from the profession of Islamism, whenever conspiring with his views; and the fear of ridicule, more than principle, withheld most of his officers, with the exception of Menou, from embracing, temporarily at least, the worship of the country. Napoleon's testament, however, records the ultimate submission of his great mind to his parental faith; and, even when refulgent with the glories of his unsurpassed career, when the triumphs of Italy, of Egypt, of Austerlitz, and Jena, were presented, in splendid panoramic view, to his contemplation, he, with deep emotion, declared to his assembled and astonished officers, in answer to their interrogatory, that the happiest day of his life was that of his first communion! For this fact, the Archbishop of Bordeaux, in a late address, impressive of the alliance of religious observance with the soldier's duty, named, as his direct authority, a distinguished general, one of those present on the occasion, and to whom the Emperor, perceiving that to him, at least, the cause

lar enterprise, in reference to this work, embrace. The Messrs. Longmans' publication, as yet little advanced, will, I hope, be entrusted to abler hands in the foreign department, than the English lives have been in this literary adventure; for there its most flagrant aberrations occur. Even in that class, however, I am happy to present one favourable exception; and I adduce it as an almost solitary instance claiming that distinction, or offering any novelty of interest beyond the information of our own accessible volumes. To me, at least, several circumstances related of the last Duchess of Devonshire, by the Chevalier Artaud, who, during a long residence, in diplomatic capacities, at Rome, enjoyed her intimate acquaintance, are so far new, that I have not met them in any English biographical repository; and, should they be equally unfamiliar to the readers of this Magazine, where I can only discover a brief advertence to the lady, in June 1824, page 568, the communication can hardly fail, I think, to be acceptable. Some connecting details I am enabled to add from other sources.

One of the anecdotes obtained from the Duchess by direct information to M. Artaud, ("C'est de sa bouche que l'a entendue l'auteur de cet article,") places our eminent historian, Gibbon, in rather a ludicrous position. While yet Lady Elizabeth Forster, and her first husband still living, she accompanied her predecessor in the higher title, the mother of the present Duke of Devonshire, on a continental tour, and, in June 1787, spent some time at Lausanne, where Gibbon, a fixed resident, formed a welcome part of

corresponded to the effect, tapping him, with characteristic familiarity, on the shoulder, said, "Très bien, Drouault! très bien! Je suis heureux que tu m'aies compris." The sensitive power of church bells and chants on Napoleon is adverted to in this Magazine for July 1843, p. 29.

At page 187 of the same Review, in the article on "Drummond's Illustrious British Families," it is stated, "that in 1829 Count Littà issued the first part of his Famiglie Celebri d'Italia;" which is an error, for the publication had commenced ten years before, in 1819, at Milan, "presso Paolo Emilio Giusti." See Gent. Mag. for October 1840, p. 363.

their society. Beautiful in person, fascinating in manner, still under the age of thirty, and wholly unsuspecting of all amorous pretensions from a man of the mature years, ungainly figure, and love-repelling countenance of her learned countryman, she checked not the exuberance of her admiration of his genius. She had unconsciously, however, made a deep impression on his imagination, and one morning, more especially, just as he had terminated his elaborate performance, and felt elated with the achievement, as he so glowingly describes the sensation in his "Life," (p. 289, Milman's edition), he invited the seductive lady to breakfast, when, in a bower fragrant with encircling acacias, he selected for her perusal various attractive passages of the concluding sheets. Enchanted with the masterly narrative, her ladyship complimented him on the completion of his task, with a charm of language and warmth of address which the author's prurient fancy, much too licentiously indulged, as his writings prove, converted into effusions of tenderer inspiration. Falling on his knees, he gave utterance to an impassioned profession of love, greatly to the surprise of its object, who, recoiling from his contact, entreated him to rise from this humiliating posture. Thus recalled to cooler feelings, but prostrate, and helpless from his unwieldy form, he vainly sought to regain his feet; and the delicate female, whose first astonishment soon yielded to irrepressible laughter at the ridiculous scene, was equally powerless in affording relief; until at length, with the aid of two robust women, he was reseated in his arm-chair, from which, it was pretexted, he had accidentally slipped. Thus, "Solventur risu tabulæ;" a laugh at once dissolves the lover's enchantment, and with it evaporated the lady's anger, genuine or simulated. For, with the Duchess, this demonstration of the Promethean puissance of her charms, which could quicken into vivid emotion such a mass of seemingly inert matter, was, on reflection, felt rather as a homage than an offence, and, though unfruitful of effect in evoking, as in the opera of "Zémir et Azor, or Beauty and the Beast," a responsive flame, it, in no

sense, interrupted her friendly intercourse with Gibbon.

In his letters of May 30th, 12th September, and 27th October 1792, to Lord Sheffield, as well as in writing to his mother-in-law, the 1st August, of the same year, the expression of his friendship is warm and unvaried. Again, on addressing Lady Elizabeth herself, the 8th November 1792, after a studied assimilation of the Duchess of Devonshire to the Goddesses of Paganism, he proceeds, in review of the travelling group, to say "Bess (herself) is much nearer the level of a mortal, but a mortal for whom the wisest man, historic or medical, would throw away two or three worlds, if he had them in his possession." And here I cannot avoid observing how ill-suited to Gibbon's mind or habits appears the lively tone of gallantry; for it would be difficult to convey the intended compliment less felicitously in thought, or more cumbersomely in words. It is not thus that Walpole or Chesterfield would have expressed the gay homage. He subsequently adds, "To each of the dear little *caros* (Lady-Besborough's children) deliver nine kisses for me, which shall be repaid on demand." He had before, however, acknowledged that, desirous as he would have been to accompany his "*bonnes amies*" over the Alps, "and of basking once more in an Italian sun, his aged and gouty limbs would have failed him in the bold attempt of scaling St. Bernard."

The Duke of Devonshire's first consort, Lady Georgina Spencer, dying in 1806, and Lady Elizabeth Forster having lost her husband, the noble pair, thus disengaged, were married in 1809; but the Duke's demise having left her again a widow in 1811, she repaired, on the restoration of peace, to the Continent, where in 1816 she permanently fixed her residence. Devoted to literature, her first recurrence to the press was in respect to an edition of her predecessor the Duchess Georgina's poem on the "Passage of St. Gothard," with a French translation by Delille, which she got lithographed at Rome, her future fixed abode. The original and version had previously been published at Paris in

1802, with some very beautiful lines interchanged between the Duchess and poet prefixed to the volume. Those of the lady, in a presentation copy of the original English, thus concluded in French :

" J'ose vous offrir en tremblant,  
De l'humble pré la fleur nouvelle ;  
Je la voudrais immortelle,  
Si vous acceptez le présent."

But this *quatrain* is evidently an imitation of the most, perhaps the only, admired madrigal of the sixteen which constitute the poetic portion of the celebrated "*Guirlande de Julie*," or homage offered in 1641 to Julie d'Argennes by her future husband, the Duke of Montausier. These madrigals were subjoined to flowers painted by *Robert*; and that appended to the *violet* is as follows :

" Modeste en ma couleur, modeste en mon  
séjour,  
Franche d'ambition, je me cache sous l'herbe ;  
Mais si sur votre front je puis me voir un jour,  
La plus humble des fleurs, sera la plus  
superbe."

The author was Desmarêts de St. Sorlin, of whom it now forms the sole title of poetic fame, as, in other respects, the principal value of the volume consists in its exquisite penmanship, by N. Jarry. Madame de Sévigné, in her letter of the 1st Sept. 1680, beautifully refers to these lines as painting Madame de la Vallière in contrast with her proud successor "*de Fontanges*" in the favour of Louis XIV. See *Gent. Mag.* for January 1841, p. 28, and correct the statement of the *Guirlande's* being in the Royal Library, where there is only a copy. The original, bought by an Englishman at Vallière's sale in 1783 for 14,510 francs, was repurchased by the Duchess of Châtillon, daughter of the Duke of La Vallière, and a descendant of the Duke of Montausier, whose representatives still possess it.

Delille's answer flows in equal grace and harmony of language, as, from so great a master of its powers, would be expected ; for in this element of poetic perfection few were his superiors.

The next publication of this exalted female was of more local and classical

character. Its purpose was to illustrate Horace's "*Iter ad Brundisium*," or the fifth satire of the first book, omitting, of course, the obnoxious lines, 82 to 86. Three editions followed successively of the volume. The earliest appeared in 1818 at Rome, in folio, with an Italian translation, and elucidatory engravings, of which the first applies to the moment when Horace is supposed to say,

" . . . . Donec cerebrosus prosilit unus,  
Ac mule nautæque caput, lumbosque  
Fuste dolat." [saligno

V. 21—23.

In the second plate, Mæcenas, Horace, Heliodorus and Virgil, are represented at table, where, however, a classical anachronism occurs, in assigning modern chairs or seats to the guests. These engravings were the work of Prussian artists, the brothers Rippenhausen ; but the Italian version contained a more considerable number, extending to sixteen, and were descriptive of the localities as they now exist ; several being the designs and execution of the duchess herself.

This primary essay was limited to one hundred and fifty copies, intended as complimentary presents, of which, however, not more than sixty had been circulated, when some defects, real or ideal, arrested their further distribution, and caused the destruction of the remaining ninety. A second attempt ensued, under the same date and form, with a head of Horace from a medalion in the cabinet of the Polish Prince Poniatowski, (nephew of King Stanislaus,) as in the preceding edition, and various additional improvements. Two hundred copies had been given by the duchess to her friends, when some objections were made to the translation, the imputed performance of Molajani, a gentleman employed in the papal Secretary of State's office. Mortified with this repeated failure of a cherished project ; her grace applied to the governing Cardinal, the celebrated Consalvi, who soothed her with a promise of a new version by a competent hand, superintended by himself, for which his own early and not unsuccessful culture of the Muses evinced his perfect capacity. This

third edition, in 4to, with the title of "Di Q. Orazio Flacco Satira V. Traduzione Italiana, con rami allusivi," proceeded from and is considered one of the most valuable productions of the Bodonian press of Parma. The frontispiece again exhibited the poet's head, and to each presentation copy was prefixed, in the duchess's own hand, "De la part d'Elizabeth Duchesse de Dévonshire, née Hervey." A short preliminary address to the noble lady, from the widow Bodoni, is succeeded by the hundred ridiculous verses, the four impure ones having been eliminated, spread over five pages in Italian type of exquisite neatness. The translation, wholly new, contains one hundred and fifty-two lines, exceeding the previous one by ten; and eight additional engravings embellish the volume. Six are by Rippenhausen, and two from the designs of Catel, by the celebrated Lodovico Caracciolo, the artist of the Roman edition of Claude Lorrain's famous "Liber Veritatis," published in 1815, 2 vols. folio. The great and learned of Italy emulously contributed to the decoration of the edition, which was illustrated from the monuments of Portici, the excavations of Calabria, with other explorations of antiquity, necessary to impart to the plates the most accurate representation of the sites comprized in the poet's Itinerary contemporaneous with its period. It is, altogether, a splendid performance.

A more comprehensive undertaking subsequently engaged her grace's attention—"L'Eneide di Virgilio recata in Versi Italiani da Annibal Caro. Roma, nella stamperia de Romanis, MDCCCXIX, 2 vols. folio." The copies, confined to one hundred and fifty, of admirable execution in letter and embellishment, were chiefly destined for donation to crowned or sovereign princes. At the end of each volume is inscribed "Elizabeth Devonix Dux, familiâ Hervey, excogitavit, suisque sumptibus absolvit." Twenty-two engravings beautify the first, in addition to the portrait of the duchess, by Marchetti, from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence; and the second volume is enriched with thirty-eight plates, besides the head of Virgil and his interpreter Annibal

Caro, whose last work, this translation, printed by the Giunti at Venice after his death, in 1581, 4to. and numberless times since, has ever formed one of the most esteemed of the Italian collection, known under the title of "La Collana."\* In merit of art, or interest of subject, the most striking of the illustrations that adorn these volumes is the one which represents Virgil reading for Octavia the impressive lines of his sixth book (860—883,) crowned with the pathetic announcement, "Tu Marcellum eris," when the deeply-affected mother sunk under the overwhelming emotion.

The various sites referred to in the Epic are described, not in their antique, but actual condition, such as the plains of Troy, the isle of Ithaca, Tibur, &c. with the exception of the Roman Forum, which, from the design of Cockerell, appears both under its ancient and present aspect. Notwithstanding their aristocratic destination, some copies of the work have yet found their way, under the auctioneer's hammer, into popular use.

\* Delille, so successful in rendering the Georgics, was far less so in the Eneid, and his version is much inferior to Caro's. It is harmonious, indeed, a never-failing merit of his compositions, but dilute in phrase, for it extends to three thousand and eleven lines beyond the original, (9900—12911,) while a rival poet, Mr. J. Hyacinthe Gaston, only exceeded the Latin, as he boasted, by thirty-eight verses. This condensation, however, is the sole advantage of the emulative effort, otherwise involved in diction, and obscure in sense, from that very cause most probably, like our English Tacitus by Gordon. (Gent. Mag. August, 1837, p. 146.) Our modern tongues, in consequence of the ever-recurring prepositions and articles, are necessarily less concise in expression than the Roman; and our heroic or the French Alexandrine verse contains fewer letters than the ancient hexameter.

Lord Chesterfield, in his Correspondence, 19 March, 1750, tells his son, that he was in possession of some of the old *Collana*, which, though deprecating the *Bibliomanie*, he views as valuable. The word implies a necklace, composed, we may imagine, of strung pearls, to which this esteemed series of classical versions is thus assimilated. (See Gent. Mag. for August, 1838, p. 132.)

One in boards produced only 222 francs, not quite 9*l.* at Paris in 1822,—a depreciation, if communicated to the Duchess, of no pleasing effect; but, in 1826, another, superbly bound by Thouvenin, brought, in juster estimation, one thousand francs; a compensating fact which, however, could impart no satisfaction to her, whose death had occurred two years before, on the 30th of March, 1824.

Finally, the tasteful lady was preparing for the press that great original achievement of genius, "*La Divina Commedia di Dante*," whom Manzoni so gracefully addresses in his *Urania*.

"Tu dell'ira maestro e del sorriso,  
Divo Allighier."

This work she intended to decorate with one hundred plates, although the admirable ones, after the designs of Flaxman, might well have satisfied the most fastidious taste, and to accompany with the version of her friend, M. Artaud, in French; but her decease interrupted its completion. M. Artaud's performance, first published in 1811—1813, 3 vols. 8vo, again appeared in 1828. This gentleman is likewise author of an able work, "*Machiavel: son Génie, et ses Erreurs*," 1833, in two octavo volumes; and of an excellent *Life of Pope Pius VII.* during whose pontificate he acted, for many years, as secretary of legation under Cardinal Fesch and others, at Rome. The duchess obtained for this Pope plaster-casts of the Elgin marbles, in return for a similar present to our Prince Regent from the antique, prepared under the supervision of Canova by the Pontiff's order. These, as the Regent was in possession of duplicates, now enrich our Royal Cork Institution, of which I have the honour to be the senior Vice-President, or, virtually, the President. We derive the valuable gift, which has been the source of inspiration and early school of instruction to Hogan, to M'Clise, and to others, from the liberality of George the Fourth.

Her Grace, we are assured, rendered various services to the Holy See; and among them is especially reckoned her recommendation to our government, at the Pope's desire, of the Roman Catholic Claims. How far, nevertheless, the question was, in

consequence, advanced, is not very discoverable; for not only the successive monarchs of England, during her life, continued opposed to it, but her brother-in-law, Lord Liverpool, so long our prime minister while she lived, was its decided adversary; nor did the measure pass into law for above five years after her decease. This zeal, however, manifested by her in the cause may, indeed, be considered hereditary, for one of the earliest and most efficient agents in procuring a modification of the penal code was her father, whom I saw on the continent in 1789, and well remember the remarks made on his social suite, who, though gentlemen of honour, were not of a character or demeanor quite in accordance with his ecclesiastical dignity.

On the death of the duchess, several fine medals, illustrative of the public works to which she had devoted so much time and expenditure, and generally bearing her image, with the appropriate legend "*Monumenta Detecta*," were struck, in emulous gratitude for her services, by the various benefited localities. But in Rome more especially; in that spot of ever-fated renown for good or ill—the mistress in arms, art, and mind, of civilized man—the sanctuary of faith—the one fold of the one shepherd, and centre of religious unity, as venerated by some—or, the "*τὸ κρίμα τῆς πόρινης τῆς μεγάλης*," (*Apocalypse*, xvi. 1.); the strong-hold of Antichrist, or, "*das alte Haus der Satan*,"—the "*Hija de lobos, madre de Neronas*," and the "*Spurcum cadaver pristinæ venustatis*," as abhorrently viewed by others—in the "*Eternal City*," the oregina del mondo, our duchess's influence had been boundless, because her munificence scarcely knew a limit. Accordingly, the widow of the younger Pretender, and we may also add, of Alfieri, who, in his dedication of the tragedy of *Mirra*, attributes to her the inspirations of his genius, and first sentient perceptions of happiness—

"..... Benchè di tutte il fronte  
Tu sola fossi; e il viver mio non conte,  
Se non dal di che al viver tuo si allaccia,"

this relict of faded royalty, Louisa de Stolberg, I say, thus addressed her fair

and amiable friend—"Ma belle amie, on dit ici, (at Florence,) que vous rénez à Rome: permettez moi d'aller vous visiter dans vos états," &c.

A large painting, or family group, by Francesco Zuccarelli, of the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, encircled by his children, was long in my possession. Lady Erne, the eldest, there appears advanced to womanhood; our Duchess not much remote from it; but Lady Liverpool and the present Marquess are yet in infancy, which corresponds with the period just preceding the artist's departure from England in 1773. During his abode there, extending to several years, he had mainly promoted the establishment of the Royal Academy, it is asserted; and he certainly was one of its earliest members.

A few additional words on the compilation which has thus far furnished the grounds of this address, will, I trust, in conclusion, be permitted me. They shall be concise in matter and expression; for my object is to shew, and two or three examples, the result of the most casual inspection, will suffice, that, though incomparably more multiplied, and to us, of course, more perceptible, in English history, the errors of the "*Biographie Universelle*," are by no means of unfrequent occurrence in other branches of the undertaking.

In the article "*Britannicus*," the last of the *Claudii*, whose melancholy fate is related by Suetonius, (in *Nerone*, cap. 32,) by Tacitus (*Annal.* xiii. 16,) by Racine, in his tragedy, (*Acte v. sc. 5.*) and alluded to by Seneca, so cognizant of the fact, if—which, indeed, is not probable—Nero's tutor be its author, in the drama of *Octavia*, (*Act i. v. 46.*) it is stated, that the origin of this superb race ascended to the foundation of Rome—"remonta à la fondation de Rome." But their first settlement there, according to Livy, (*lib. ii. cap. 16.*) was in the year of the city 250—when "*Appius Claudius ab Regillo, magna clientium comitatus manu, Romam transfugit.*" This was after the expulsion of the Tarquins, and long posterior, not only to the foundation of Rome, but to the transmigration from Alba, and other vicinities, of many names of future

eminence, then, like the *Claudii*, incorporated with the Roman patricians.

Various instances, again, have struck me of confusion in patrician and plebeian genealogies, which appear as difficult of correct distinction as our lords by courtesy and of parliament are on the continent. Independently of other mistakes, I find the celebrated Triumvir, Marcus Licinius Crassus, represented as of patrician descent: and I select this proof of error, because of most flagrant commission; for the very first Tribune of the people—an office created for, and exclusively tenable by, plebeians—was Caius Licinius—the patriarch of his house, in the year 260. (*Tit. Liv. ii. 33.*) Again, we learn that his descendant, Publius Licinius Calvus, after a long contest for the participation of supreme power between the two great sections of the state, was the first plebeian, and the sole one of his order, elected, with five patricians, as chief magistrates, to replace the Consuls, under the denomination of "*Tribuni Militum.*" The plebeians had not further succeeded than in obtaining one place out of six, and *that* for the first time, though eligible for several years before—"Non ultra processum est, quam ut unus ex plebe, usurpandi juris causa, Publius Licinius Calvus, tribunus militum consulari potestate crearetur," says Livy, (*lib. v. 12.*) The accurate Pighius, I am aware, (*Annal. ad annum CCCLIII. p. 212, ed. Antwerp, 1599, tom. i.*) maintains that, on the contrary, five of these high officers of state were plebeians, and only one patrician; but, of the former, Licinius is still the foremost. Indeed, the name was well entitled to the first rank in plebeian nobility, as thus, we see, possessed of the superior offices of the republic, when first open to their class. And *that* nobility, I am well warranted in asserting, was certainly not eclipsed in succeeding ages by their rivals, in splendour of position or achievement. One special distinction, moreover, in their favour, must not be overlooked. It is, that every transmitted writer, poet or historian, without a single exception, save that of Cæsar, was of the plebeian order, as were, likewise, the most renowned orators, Crassus, the triumvir's grandfather, and Antonius,

the two leading interlocutors in Cicero's Dialogues "De Oratore," Hortensius Asinius Pollio, with Cicero himself. Cæsar, indeed, was a patrician, and, no doubt, would have attained the highest name, had not his other pursuits prevented the frequent exercise or cultivation of his natural eloquence; while, of his successors on the imperial throne, the three Claudii, Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, with Galba, were alone of the aristocratic class. Augustus and Nero were plebeians by birth, though the former was adopted into the Julian, and the latter by the Claudian family, a solitary instance, as Tacitus was told by the antiquaries or genealogists of his day, (Annal. xii. 25.) of a permitted ingraft of alien blood on this haughty stock. Lapses in Roman pedigrees, such as I have here indicated, are by no means of rare discovery, even in classical commentaries, more especially in reference to those families who like the Claudii were divided between the two orders, the *Appii* being patricians, and the *Marcelli* plebeians. Many of the patricians, likewise, had lost caste, as I may say, in the course of ages, and fallen to the titular inferior degree, such as the families of Brutus and of Mene-nius Agrippa. Plutarch is often quoted as confounding the patrician Flaminii with the plebeian Flaminini, which, however, he does not, though he usually omits the *nomen gentilitium* of the Romans. Polybius, also, properly distinguishes the two families of assonant names.

The mention of Cæsar reminds me of what must be considered an obvious plagiarism in the article devoted to him in the *Biographie Universelle*. It thus opens, "Parmi les hommes que l'histoire honore de titre de grands, aucun peut-être ne le mérite plus que le dictateur César, qui changea le gouvernement des Romains," &c. Now these words, printed in 1813, are the exact, though unacknowledged, version of the first sentence of the dictator's life in Aikin's *Biographical Dictionary*, published a dozen years previously,—in 1801, viz. "Among the personages whom history commemorates under the title of great men, none, perhaps, can claim a higher rank than the Dictator, Cæsar, the subverter

of the republican and founder of the imperial constitution of Rome," &c.\*

\* Of the inscriptions illustrative of British renown in English churches, there can exist none of which the nation is more proud, or for which we derive greater credit from foreigners for condensation of thought and language, than the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren, under the choir of St. Paul's. The work are too well known to demand full repetition, and I may only cite the following:

"Subtus conditur—Hujus ecclesie m-  
ditor—

Lector, si monumentum requiris,  
Circumspice."

Now, in the old church (St. Jose,) of the Jesuits at Lisbon, condemned, and fallen in consequence to present ruin, by Pombal's government, the ensuing inscription is still visible on the monument of the foundress of the edifice, at the left side of the great altar. I give it continuously, without lapidary division, "Hec Mausoleo condita . . . Illustrissima D. D. Philippa D. Comes de Linhares. Cæsar, si erga Deum et S. Ignacium pietatem ac munificentiam quaeras, hoc templum suscipe. Illud cum posuit, utriusque æternum exegit monumentum. Obiit postridie kalendas Sept<sup>is</sup> MDXIII." This tribute to the memory of the pious Countess (Comes) of Linhares, one of the highest names in Portugal, appears long antecedent to Wren's, who died in 1723, or 110 years subsequent to the lady's stated demise; nor was his epitaph exposed to view for many years after. Viewing, therefore, the two inscriptions, Portuguese and English, in juxta-position, it is difficult not to observe that the earlier one has been the model of the other, and, more or less, a plagiarism. For this information and parallel I am indebted to my respected friend the Reverend B. T. Russel, O. P. of this city.

The letters O. P., (or O. F. P.,) represent the order of Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, whose annals present to our contemplation names of the highest class of mind, such as Albertus Magnus, and his disciple Thomas Aquinas, unsurpassed in their own or perhaps any age in the constitutive attributes of genius. Subsequently arose in its bosom Torquemada, of unhappy celebrity, followed by Savonarola, of dubious fame, indeed, but ill-fated—possibly ill-judged, and Campanella, long, too, the victim of persecution, with Pius the Fifth, of sanctified memory. Numerous other emanations of

It has even been a matter of some controversy how far the imputation of

the cowl and cloister will be found commemorated in the "Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum Recensiti" of Fathers Quétil and Echard, (Paris, 1719, 2 vols. folio,) and in Père A. Touron's "Hommes Illustres de l'Ordre de St. Dominique," works like my countryman Luke Waring's Annals of the Franciscans, by no means destitute of general historical interest. But an early and meritorious disciple of this institute appears the just claimant of a composition which has been, as it well deserved, the subject of rival pretensions, I mean the "DIES IRA," that most deeply impressive of the Catholic hymns, which I introduce here to supply an accidental omission in enumerating the authors of those solemn chaunts, at page 28 of this Magazine for July last. It is to Latino Frangipani, of the illustrious family whose beneficence to the poor entitled them to that name, as Bayle, in a special article, relates, a Dominican brother of the thirteenth century, that the pathetic invocation is now generally ascribed, although by some attributed to St. Bernard, and by others to Hubertus de Romanis, the fifth General of the Dominican order. It has even been the supposed composition of a penitent criminal, and recited by him on his way to execution; but the weight of testimony is in favour of Frangipani, whom his maternal uncle, Pope Nicholas III. (Gaetano Orsini,) raised to the purple in 1278, and who was not less patronized by the successive pontiffs, Honorius IV. Nicholas IV. and Celestine V. until his death in November 1294. He was generally known as the Cardinal Malabranca.

Of the multiplied translations which I have read of the simple, but truly sublime hymn, none can bear a competition with Lord Roscommon's, whom Featon, in his Observations on Waller's Poems (ed. 1729, page 136), represents as repeating in his last moments the touching deprecation of his own version:

"My God, my Father and my Friend!  
Do not forsake me in my end."

Roscommon was educated at Caen,—so was Anthony Hamilton, the author of Grammont's Memoires, and so, I find, was the Anglo-Norman poet, Robert Wace, a primitive bard of Jersey, who says, in his mediæval idiom,

"A Caen fu petit portez;  
Illégues fu à lettres mis," &c.

See "Le Roman du Rou, par Robert Wace, poète du douzième siècle," Rouen, GENT. MAG. VOL. XX.

plagiarism may apply to those admired lines of Racine's "Athalie," addressed by Joab to Abner, (Acte I. sc. 1.)

"Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots,  
Sait aussi des méchants arrêter les complots.  
Soumis avec respect à la volonté sainte,  
Je crains Dieu, cher Abner, et n'ai point  
d'autre crainte."

And subsequently, Acte II. sc. 7,

"Dieu laissa-t-il jamais ses enfants au bes-  
sola ?  
Aux petits des oiseaux il donne la pâture;  
Et sa bonté s'étend sur toute la nature."

Now, in an obsolete tragedy of R. J. Nérée, published in 1607 under the title of "Le Triomphe de la Ligue," the following verses are read in Acte II, sc. 1.

"Je ne crains que mon Dieu; lui seul je  
redoute; . . . . . [ . . . . .  
Celui n'est délaissé qui a Dieu pour son père;  
Il ouvre à tous la main; il nourrit les oiseaux;  
Tout vit de sa bonté."

The fountain whence flowed to both poets these beautiful illustrations is Holy Writ, where their origin will be found in the 88th Psalm, verse 9, according to the Vulgate, "Tu dominaris potestati maris: motum autem fluctuum ejus tu mitigas." (Psalm 89 in the Hebrew.) And again in the Psalm 146, v. 9, of the Vulgate, (147, 10, of the Hebrew,) "Qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvorum invocantibus eum." Voltaire (Dictionnaire Philosophique, article "Art Dramatique,") observes, in reference to the striking similarity of Racine's language to that of his predecessor, "Le plagiat paraît sensible; et cependant, ce n'en est point un. Rien n'est plus naturel que d'avoir les mêmes idées sur le même sujet." Granted, as to the image, or idea, but surely not as to the expressions. He was, however, in some degree, pleading his own cause, (see Gent. Mag. for March 1843, p. 250,) while misled, it seems, by Beauchamps ("Recherches sur les Théâtres," tome II. p. 10, ed. 1735, 8vo.) he ascribes the tragedy of

1827, tome Ier, and Bishop Huet's "Origines de Caen" (where he was born), page 263, ed. 1706. Indeed, down to my own time, this city continued to be a favoured resort of tuition for literary, martial, and elegant accomplishments.



Nérée above cited to Pierre Mathieu. (See *Gent. Mag.* for October 1842, p. 363.) Again, in quoting the verses, he gives them incorrectly; so little is he to be trusted, even on what may be termed his own ground, in literature. (Geoffroi's edition of Racine, 1808, 7 vols. 8vo.) A striking union at once of phrase and intention, as in the above-cited examples, can hardly be supposed to meet in casual coincidence. I well remember the sensation produced on the detection of Sterne's plagiarisms from old Burton by Dr. Ferriar. The like impeachment, however, of Lord Byron has, I think, been urged beyond its proof, though, when the noble poet does condescend to borrow, we may apply to him the charming allusion of Montaigne to the bees, "Les abeilles pillulent, de ça, de là, les fleurs; mais elles en font après le miel, qui est tout leur."

I have cited the Latin text of Scripture here because it was the immediate source of both poets' inspirations. The English version, in its enumeration of the Psalms, follows the Hebrew, with which the Vulgate agrees, until the *ninth*, which includes the Hebrew and English *tenth*. Thence, consequently, to the 148th, the Latin continues to reckon one less; but that Psalm which, in the Vulgate, begins as the 147th, being also made to embrace the 148th, the difference disappears, and the two final numbers, 149 and 150, meet concurrently in all the texts. It is similarly that the Catholics, while they maintain the integrity, vary the distribution of the precepts of the Decalogue. The first printed book, bearing date, was the Psalter of 1457, which I saw in Count M'Carthy's library at Toulouse in 1793. It cost him, he told me, 1340 livres in 1769, but produced at his sale in 1817 the sum of 12,000 francs, although incomplete in the annexed hymns. It now reposes in the Royal Library of Paris, and, we are told by Brunet, is the only copy in France; nor, altogether, have more than half a dozen survived the wreck of time. England, however, is richer than her rival in these treasures, of which she reckons more than one in her collections, but whether two or three I am not certain.

Nor are the French articles of the Great Dictionary free from mis-

takes, of which, however, I shall now only notice one, little material, indeed, in itself, but which I find also committed by Voltaire, accompanied with a circumstance not, I think, to be overlooked. The Marquis de Fénelon, (Gabriel Jacques de Salignar,) who was ambassador in Holland under Louis XV. is described in the dictionary, and in Voltaire's *Siècle de Louis XIV.* as the *nephew* of the author of *Telemachus*. It should be *great-nephew*; but the historian seizes the opportunity (chap. 38,) to add, that he had the authority of this near relative of the accomplished archbishop for asserting that Fénelon, as he advanced in years, had regretted or renounced his earlier religious feeling, and quietly subsided into indifference or calm scepticism. As a proof of the fact, he adduces the following lines, parodied, he states, from a strophe of one of Lulli's operas:

"Jenne, j'étais trop sage,  
Et voulais trop savoir:  
Je ne veux en partage  
Que badinage,  
Et touche au dernier âge,  
Sans rien prévoir."

These verses he affirms were written in presence of the Marquis, who had them inserted in some copies of the magnificent edition of his uncle's *Telemachus*, which he published at Amsterdam during his embassy to the United Provinces in 1734. But the arch-infidel unscrupulously suppressed the preceding stanza, so consonant with the well-known piety of the revered prelate, and which demonstrates that, in not seeking to withdraw or penetrate the veil of futurity, he solely meant to express an implicit resignation to the will of heaven, or an humble reliance on the merits and grace of his Saviour. To transcribe the withheld strophe, and read it in connection with its associate, so as to complete its intent, will sufficiently expose Voltaire's malevolence, and repel his imputation. The whole, therefore, should thus stand, and will be found, when un mutilated, most creditable to the amiable writer's devotion:

"Adieu, vaine prudence!  
Je ne te dois plus rien:  
Une heureuse ignorance  
Est ma science:  
Jésus et son enfance  
Est tout mon bien."

“Jeune, j'étais trop sage,  
Et voulais trop savoir :  
Je ne veux en partage  
Que badinage,  
Et touche au dernier âge,  
Sans rien prévoir.”

Voltaire's correspondence exhibits abundant testimony of his unprincipled devices to cast obloquy on the Christian faith, by ascribing to the most venerated names posthumous writings in direct opposition to their professed opinions, as, in this instance, he has endeavoured to fasten on one of the ornaments of Christianity the foul reproach of hypocrisy.

One word, a parting one, at least for the present, with the biographical compilation, may not be unwelcome to French readers. I learn from it incidentally that the female, Madame Dudevant, (see, ante, p. 585,) who, probably from a consciousness that her compositions appeared to bear more the stamp of masculine licence than of feminine delicacy, has prefixed to them the name of GEORGE SAND,—under which she has acquired a reputation, if not unrivalled, certainly unsurpassed in the direction of her talents,—is the descendant of the hero of Fontenoy, Marshal Saxe. Her maiden name was Dupin, (Aurore,) of the family whose patronage first introduced Rousseau into Parisian society, (Gent. Mag. for August, 1841, p. 140,) and her grandmother, Aurore de Saxe, was the illegitimate daughter of the renowned warrior, himself a spurious scion of the royal Saxon dynasty of Poland. She was educated by this grand-parent, as her father, Maurice (so called after the Marshal, his grandsire,) Dupin, died while she was still an infant.

In 1841, this *epicene* writer published an edition of Rousseau's Confessions, a work truly apposite to her taste, and most suited to her pen. The preliminary notice, or advertisement, may be compared with Madame de Stael's Letters on the Character and Writings of the same eloquent author, particularly in the sixth chapter of her essay. Neither of these ladies, indeed, seems governed by strict moral rule; for even the latter, by far the purer or less indiscreet, hesitates not, in her second chapter, to assert of St. Preux, the seducer of his pupil, Julie, “Non, l'exemple de St. Preux

n'est point immoral!” But such a declaration from the authoress of “Delphine” can cause little surprize.

This edition of Rousseau's most popular volume has been reviewed in the last number (the 63rd) of the Foreign Quarterly, with considerable ability, and great fairness of judgment, although I could easily show that the article includes not in its details a fact of moment unadverted to in the foregone columns of this Magazine. And when, in a periodical “likely to fall into some French, and many foreign hands,” as expressed at page 233, we discover an error even single, yet so glaring as to be decisive of the reviewer's imperfect acquaintance with his author's language, and too frequently repeated to be ascribed to the press, the merit of the critique, as well as the boldness of undertaking it, must equally strike us. In pages 22—24, and 25, we meet, on four or five successive occasions, *Contrât Sociale*, where a circumflex erroneously surmounts the noun, and the adjective is made, in equal error, feminine. Such faults, trivial as they may appear, are of fatal effect and conclusive inference. What would be thought of a scholar guilty of such solecisms, consciously and reiteratedly committed, as “*pactum socialis*,” or, “*ἡ συνθήκη κοινωνικὸς*?” Or again, of the pretensions to the knowledge of English, of a foreigner, who, speaking of a *King*, should say, *Her Majesty*, in literal translation of the continental idioms, where the dignity not the person governs the gender, as “*Sa Majesté*,” “*Sua Maësta*,” “*Su Majestad*,” “*Jhro Majestad*,” &c.

In a subsequent article, Gustavus IV. the dethroned King of Sweden, is named the *descendant* of Charles XII., who left no offspring, (p. 52, &c.) Elsewhere, (66, 67,) one million of francs is translated £4000, in place of £40,000, and ten millions £40,000, instead of ten fold that sum. The chateau of Madame de Sévigné's son-in-law, M. de Grignon, on the Rhône, is transported to the Rhine,—with several more misprints; for so we may view them, such as *Nagent*, for *Nogent*, (128,) *Perifixe*, for *Péréfixe*, (134,) &c.

Yours, &c. J. R.

## AUTOGRAPH OF RABELAIS.

In the library of the Sheffield General Infirmary is an edition of Galen's Works, which once belonged to the celebrated Rabelais, more generally known as the author of the famous history of Pantagruel and Gargantua, but whose medical attainments were very considerable. The edition is in five volumes, published "Venetiis, in Edibus Aldi et Andreae Asulani soceri, mense Aprili, MDXXV.

On the title-page is written the name *Francois Rabelais*. On the fly-leaf is the following inscription:

"Hos quinque Tomos Galeni Operum Lugdun. Gal. comparavi: quos e libris celeberrimi Rabelaisi quondam fuisse Autographum testatur. A. C."

And in the same hand,

"Rabelæsus Aphorismos Hipp. et deinceps Galeni Artem Medicam frequenti Auditorio Monspessulli publice enarrabat An. 1531.

Vid. Epist. ejus dedicat. in Aph. Hip."

A. C. was Alexander Cooke, M.D. of Ripon, Yorksh. the sixth son of Sir George Cooke, of Wheatley, near Doncaster, the third Baronet. Dr. Cooke died in 1757, and was buried at Arksey near Doncaster.

These books, together with a number of others, were presented to the library of the Sheffield General Infirmary, in the year 1797, by the nephew of Dr. Cooke, George Cooke, esq. of Streetthorpe, near Doncaster, who added, by royal license, to his paternal name the name of Yarborough.

HENRY JACKSON.

*St. James's Row, Sheffield,*

July 25.

SIR B. H. MALKIN.

THE Free Grammar School of Bury St. Edmund's has always held a high place in academical annals. A learned writer in the *Museum Criticum*, years ago, when recording the death of the accomplished editor of *Matthia's Greek Grammar*, made very honourable mention of it, as a foundation "which from time to time had supplied our universities with some of their brightest ornaments." We were not, however,

aware until very lately—and we much doubt whether the far-famed foundations of Eton and Westminster, &c. can say as much for themselves just at this time—that three out of the twelve Judges now upon the bench were educated at Bury School—Sir Edward Alderson, who was Senior Wrangler and Senior Medalist at Cambridge in 1809, Sir John Patteson, and Sir R. M. Rolfe. To these, to go further back, may be added Archbishop Sancroft, and, in later days, Dr. Blomfield, the present Bishop of London, and his brother Edward Valentine, who, by his remarkable and varied acquisitions, together with his attainments in the ancient and modern languages, gave promise of becoming the "Admirable Crichton" of his age; with the distinguished names of Romilly, Kemble, and Malkin. In a charge of the present Bishop of Calcutta, he alludes at length, and in honourable and graceful terms, to the death of the eldest, and, perhaps, in all respects, the most eminent, of Dr. Malkin's highly-gifted family\*—Sir Benjamin Heath Malkin:—

"Need I refer again to another name peculiarly endeared to me by the ties of personal affection, who was cut off by sudden disease in the very prime of life and influence, and who has left a chasm proportionate to the vast space he filled in our religious and beneficent designs. If I dwell for an instant on his loss, it is only that I may bear public testimony to the eminent character as a man and a Christian of my beloved friend. To those who knew him I need not speak a word of the sagacity and soundness of his judgment, his sterling integrity, his disinterestedness, his incredible activity and energy of mind, and his zeal, ever controlled by prudence, in the advancement of schemes for Native education and improvement. Indeed, the tablet erected to his memory records these public virtues. But his faithfulness in friendship, his sincerity of deportment, and his tenderness as a husband and a father, were not less remarkable: and what adds the finish to his character and to our regret is, that his principles and conduct, both as a judge and as an individual, were based on a firm

\* Sir Benjamin Malkin was Third Wrangler in 1818, the great "Lefevre's year." His next brother, Frederick, author of the *History of Greece*, was the first Classic of 1824.

belief in the religion of Christ, and were sustained and adorned by punctual daily prayers with his household, a devout attendance twice on the Lord's day at the public worship of Almighty God, and by that steady attachment to the Church of England which springs from admiration of her polity, and faith in the great mys-

teries of the Gospel which she inculcates."

The following is the inscription, from the pen of Mr. Macaulay, inscribed upon a tablet in the Cathedral of Calcutta:—

" This Monument  
is sacred to the memory  
of  
SIR BENJAMIN HEATH MALKIN, KNIGHT,  
One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature,  
A man eminently distinguished  
by his literary and scientific attainments,  
by his professional learning and ability,  
by the clearness and accuracy of his intellect,  
by diligence, by patience, by firmness, by love of truth,  
by public spirit, ardent and disinterested,  
yet always under the guidance of discretion ;  
by rigid uprightness,  
by unostentatious piety,  
by the serenity of his temper,  
and by the benevolence of his heart.  
He was born on the 29th of September, 1797.  
He died on the 21st of October, 1837."

## RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*A Satire upon Wolsey and the Romish Clergy.* By William Roy.  
Sine anno vel loco, pp. 144.

(Continued from p. 496.)

*Jeffery*.—Out of this lyfe they did hym trymme  
Because he was Goddes servaunte,

and because he read many books in English, and worshipped no images, and would not go on pilgrimages; but, in fact, the prelates make heretics of whom they please. The summoners (apparitors) give false relations, and so do the confessors, who are obliged to be unjust if they will obtain station and honour from the Cardinal; for, though

Promocions are of the Kyngis gyft,  
*Jeff*.—For all that, he maketh soche shyft  
That in his pleasure they depende.  
Though they have the Kyngis patent,  
Except they have also his assent,  
It tourneth to none advauntage.  
His power he doth so extende,  
That the Kyngis letters to rende  
He will not forbear in his rage.  
*Wat*.—This is a grett presumption,  
For a villayne bocher's sonne  
His authoritè to avauce:  
But it is more to be marveyled,  
That noblemen will be confessed  
To these kaytives of miscraunce.

*Wat*.—Hath Englonde soche stations  
Of devoute peregrinacions  
As are in Fraunce and Italy?  
*Jeff*.—Seke oute londes every-chone  
And thou shalt fynde none so prone  
As Englonde to thys ydolatri.  
Of wholly roodes there is soche a sight,  
That bitweene this and mydnyght  
I coulde not make explicacion.  
Then have they Ladies as many,  
Some of Grace and some of Mercy,  
With divers of Lamentacion;  
Moreover paynted stockes and stoues,  
With shrynes full of rotten bones,  
To the whiche they make oblacion.

*Jeffery* then mentions the goods wasted by the people in offerings to the

shrines of the saints. Besides London, there is our Lady of Willesdon,\* who professes great miracles, and St. Thomas of Canterbury; but Wat asks how to try the truth: that the clergy say that these miracles are done by these dead saints. Jeffery says, try it from scripture.

*Wat.*—They say Scripture is so diffuse  
That laye-people on it to muse  
Shulde be never the better.  
It is no medlynge for foles,  
But for such as have bene at scholes,  
As Doctours that be graduate.

*Jeff.*—Wenest thou that Peter the fysshet  
Understode not Scripture clearlyer  
Then the Pharisais obstinate?  
Who did so wilfully resist  
Agaynst the receayvinge of Christ  
As they which were learned?

If the Gospel were suffered to be read by the laity, in their own mother-tongue, they would no longer make superstitious offerings to the saints, which is an ungodly thing, as Jeffery undertakes to prove.

Fyrst a poure man of farre dwellynge,  
For his wyfe and children labouringe,  
To kepe and fynde them honestly;  
Peraventure, for some sickenes,  
Or for a vowe of folishnes,  
To accomlishe Satan's institute;  
Taket on hym a farre viage  
To some sayncis shryne or ymage,  
Leavyng his houshoule destitute;  
Which often tymes do mis-cary  
The mean while that he doth tary,  
Bestowyng his labour in vayne.  
And so Goddis commaundment neglecte  
For small tryffes of none effecte;

They put theymselves unto payne.  
Secondaryly, what peevishness  
Is it to honoure with ryches  
Of deade saynctes the bodies;  
Seyng that whyls they here lyved,  
From riches they were deprived,  
As we rede in their storyes.  
Thirdly, it is no Christian touche  
To se many a golden ouche  
With rynges and stones preciously;  
To make deade saynctes forto shyne,  
Where pouer folke for honger pyne,  
Dying withoute healpe, petiously.

It were best to break these images in pieces, and distribute their riches among the poor.

*Wat.*—Haw! to that dede who durst,  
Seyng that he shulde be acourst,  
And as an heretyke reputed?  
*Jeff.*—Let theym with furiousnes swell,  
Courayng with boke, bell, and candell,  
Whyls they have breath for to speake;  
Yet, had we the kynges license,  
We woulde, withouten diffydence,  
Their golden shrines in peeces breake.  
*Wat.*—What shulde we do with their  
ryches?  
*Jeff.*—Geve it to pouer men in almes,  
To whom of dute it doth longe.  
*W.*—The saynctes then wolde be angry,  
Yf that we shulde be so hardy,

Unlawfully to do theym wronge;  
For some men have it assayde,  
When saynctes have shrewedly arayde,  
In revyngge their injury.  
So that, by an whole nyghtes space  
They were fayne to kepe one place,  
The dores stonyng open apertly.  
*J.*—And what was their fynall chaunce?  
*W.*—By my sothe, in an hangyng daunce,  
Their necks in a corde to preve.  
*J.*—Use the saynctes eny men to kyll?  
*W.*—No; but they make theym stonde  
still,  
Until they be taken of the schereve.

Yet Jeffery, in spite of all dangers, prepares to take away all the decorations of the saints,—their brooches, rings, and ouches,—and give them to the poor.

*W.*—Thou exceptest S. Chutbert of Duram,  
With oure Lady of Walsyngham,  
Also our Lady of the Moore.†  
*J.*—God beyng our direction,  
We wolde make none excepcion

Agaynst the devils enchantments;  
To do theyr best let theym not spare,  
For we woulde make theym full bare  
Of theyr precious ornamentes.

Wat says, we should be proclaimed heretics.

\* Willesdon in Middlesex.

“ On pylgrymage then must they go  
To Wylesdon, Barkyng, or some Halowe.”

† “ The Lady of the Moore ” has not been traced.

*J.*—Why more we then the Cardinall?  
*W.*—He attempteth nothing at all  
 Soche matters in his bisshopryokes.  
*J.*—I am sure thou hast heard spoken  
 What monasteries he hath broken,  
 Without theyr founders consentes;  
 He subverteth churches and chapells,  
 Takyng away bokes and bells,  
 With chalesces and vestmentes.  
 He plucketh downe the costly leades,  
 That it may rayne on saynctes heades,

Not sparynge God, nor our Ladye.  
 Where as they red service devyne,  
 There is grountynge of pigges and swyne,  
 With lowynge of oxen and kye.  
 The alters of their celebracions  
 Are made perches for henns and capons,  
 Defoylynge theym with their durt:  
 And though it be never so prophane,  
 He is counted a good Christiane,  
 No man doynge hym eny hurtt, &c.

Jeffery, still increasing in his wrath against the Cardinal, says,

I will rehearse a brefe oracion,  
 Dedicate unto his statlynnes.

As a specimen of which two stanzas will be sufficient.

O perverse preste, patriarke of pryde,  
 Mortherer without mercy, most execrable,  
 O beastly brothell, of bawdry the bryde,  
 Darlynge of the devill, gretly detestable,  
 Alas! what wretch wolde be so venge-  
 able, [ment,  
 At any tyme to attempte soche impedi-  
 To brenne Goddes worde, the wholy tes-  
 tament.

O paynted pastoure of Satan the prophet,  
 Ragyng courre, wrapped in a wolves  
 skynne, [meete,  
 O butcherly bisshop! to be a ruler un-  
 Maker of misery, occasion of synne,  
 God graunt the grace now to begynne  
 Of thy dampnable dedes to be penitent,  
 Brennyng Goddis worde, the wholy tes-  
 tament.

Wat. however, stops him.

No more, for oure Lordis passion!  
 Thou raylest nowe of a fashion,  
 With rebukes most despytous;

No man shall these wordes advert,  
 But will judge theym of an hert,  
 To procede most contumelious.

Wat, asks who played the part of Judas to betray the Gospel in England?  
 To which Jeffery answers,

The wholy bisshop of Saynct Asse,  
 A post of Satan's jurisdiction,  
 Whom they call Doctour Standisshe,\*  
 Wone that is neither flesshe nor fyssh,  
 At all tymes a common lyer.  
 He is a bablynge questionist,  
 And a marvelous grett sophist;  
 Som tyme a lowsy graye fryer.  
 Of stomacke he is feare and bolde,  
 In brawlynge wordes a very scolde,  
 Menglynge vennem with sugre;  
 He despyseth the trueth of God,  
 Takyng parte rather with falschod  
 For to obtayne wordly lucre.  
 In carde-playinge he is a good Greke,  
 And can skyl of post and glyeke,  
 \* Also a payre of dyce to trolle,  
 For whordom and fornicacions  
 He maketh many visitacions,  
 His dioces to pill and polle.  
 Though he be a stoute divyne,

Yett a prest to kepe a concubyne  
 He them admitteth wittyngly;  
 So they paye theyr yearly tributes  
 Unto his dyllishe substitutes,  
 Official or commissary.  
 To rehearse all his lyvynge;  
 God geve it yvell chevynge  
 Or els some amendment shortly.  
*W.*—Howe did he the Gospell betraye?  
*J.*—As soone as ever he hearde saye—  
 That the Gospell came to Englande,  
 Immediately he did hym trappe,  
 And to the man in the redde cappe  
 He brought hym with stronge honde.  
 Before whose proude consistory,  
 Bryngyng in false testimony,  
 The Gospell he did theare accuse.  
*W.*—He did mo persones represent  
 Then Judas, the traytour malivolent,  
 Whiche betrayed Christ to the Jues, &c.

Jeffery then says, that Standish petitioned the Cardinal to repress the reading of the Gospel by the people.

\* Henry Standisshe, guardian of the Franciscans, and Bishop of St. Asaph 1516, a zealous favourer of the Romish religion, and one of king Henry's spiritual counsellors.

Wherefor heape us now or els never,  
For we are undone for ever,  
Yf the Gospell abroad be spred ;  
For then, with in a while after,  
Every plowman and carter  
Shall se what a lyfe we have led.

The Cardinal answered in the words of Pilate, "I find no fault therein." Howbeit, the Bishops assembled to determine what was best.

Then answered bishop Cayphas,\*  
That a grett parte better it was  
The Gospell to be condemned ;  
Lest their vices manyfolde  
Shalld be knowne of yonge and olde,  
Their estate to be contempted.

Wat threatens these unrighteous priests with such judgments as fell on those of Rome, to which Jeffery adds the prophecy of Jeremiah in his 24th chapter.

Howe be it, I will me hens bye  
Where as the Cardinal's furye  
With his treasure shall not get me.  
W.—Is this provide Cardinal rycher  
Then Christ, or goode Sayncte Peter,

To avoid these evils, Jeffery says he will fly to Constantinople, and Wat says,

I will gott me then into Wales,  
To dwell amonge hilles and dales,  
With folke that be simple and rude ;  
J.—Come not there, I counsell the,  
For the prestes their simplicitie  
Therowe craftenesse do so delude ;  
That whosoever is so herdy  
To speke agaynst prestes knavery,

Jeffery gives him two concluding pieces of advice ; first, to beware of the outward man especially.

The seconde is, yf any reply.  
Bryngyng in reasons obstinaty  
Agaynst that whych semeth to be trewe ;  
Take no graduate for an authoure,  
But remitt goode Master Doctoure  
To the Olde Testament or Newe.  
And yf he will beare the in honde  
That thou canst not it understonde,  
Because of the difficultie ;

Thus ends the Poem. In the last page of the book there is a woodcut of a black shield, surmounted by a Papal crown and cross keys, with the following lines :

Christ, Goddes Sonne, borne of a mayden poore,  
Porte save mankynd from heven descended ;  
Pope Clemente, the sonne of an whoore,  
To destroye man from hell hath ascended ;  
In whom is evidently comprehended  
The perfett meeknes of our Saviour Christ,  
And tyranny of the murthurer Antichrist.

Howe we have this five hundred yeres  
Rolled them amonge the bryers  
Of desperate infidelitie ;  
And howe we have the worlde brought  
Unto beggery, worse than nought,  
Through our chargeable vanitie.

The Cardinall then, incontinent  
Agaynst the Gospell gave judgment,  
Saynge—"to breame he deserved ;"  
Wherto all the bishoppes cryed,  
Answeringe, "it cannot be diverged,  
He is worthy to be so served."

In whose rounge he doth succede ?  
J.—The bosses of his mules bryddles  
Might bye Christ and his disciples,  
As farre as I coulede ever rede.

For an heretyke they hym take.  
Of whose miserable calamitie  
Under the spurettual captivite,  
I will hereafter a processe make.  
W.—Then I will go into the realme  
Of the plentious londe of Beame, †  
In the cote of Prage to dwell.

Axe hym, howe thou art able  
To understonde a fayned fable  
Of most crafty subtilite.  
W.—I se thou knowest their secretnes.  
J.—Ye, I coulede in theyr very lyknes  
Declare theym, yf I had respyte.  
W.—Well, I will departe,—adue i  
J.—Nowe I beseeche our Lorde Jesu,  
To be thy gyde, daye and nyght !

\* *i. e.* Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London.

† Bohemia.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Diary of the Times of Charles II. by the Hon. Henry Sidney, afterwards Earl of Romney, including his Correspondence with the Countess of Sunderland, and other distinguished persons at the English court; to which are added Letters illustrative of the Times of James II. and William III. Edited, with notes, by R. W. Blencowe, Esq. A.M. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THE nobleman whose diary is here published is described by Burnet as "a man of a sweet and caressing temper," who "had no malice in his heart, but too great a love of pleasure." Swift, on the other hand, declares him to have been "an idle, drunken, ignorant rake, without sense, truth, or honour." As in other cases, truth probably lies between these conflicting estimates; but at any rate the subject of them was not a man who in better times, or under any other than the most fostering circumstances, could have arrived at one atom of distinction save that for which he was indebted to the accident of his birth. As one of the chief agents in the Revolution of 1688, Burnet viewed him with infinite favour; on the same account Swift regarded him with the extremity of aversion; and if there be any good reason for the publication of his Diary it must be found, not in the Diary itself, which is almost worthless, but in the circumstance that the employment of the diarist in a great public business made him a person of a little consideration, in spite of the poverty of his intellect and the licentiousness of his life.

The Diary extends from 1679 to 1682, and is for the most part a mere series of memoranda of visits paid and received, of physic taken, of dinners given, of towns visited, and of letters written or received, with occasional notes of foolish tittle-tattle about public affairs, neither precise enough nor certain enough to be of any material use. We have endeavoured to find a passage or two that would suit our pages, but without success.

The Correspondence extends through-

out the same period as the Diary, and is carried on for a few years after it came to an end, for the purpose, apparently, of making up the prescribed quantity of two volumes octavo. Many of the letters are reprinted from Dalrymple and other sources; the greater number of those which are new are from the well-known Robert Spencer, second earl of Sunderland, from Anne his countess, or from Sir William Temple. The earl's letters are sad stuff, such as a weak, inconstant man, who accommodated himself to all changes at court, and clung to office until excluded by the suspicion and dislike of all parties, might be expected to write. Sunderland was a man of and for those times. "Duplicity and corruption," as the editor remarks, "were the order of the day;" and Sunderland used the power connected with the high stations in which he was placed, not with any view of guiding or purifying the feelings and opinions of those beneath him, but merely in compliance with the depraved general taste. He followed the multitude to do evil.

His wife greatly surpassed him in intellect, but it may be doubted whether she was in any respect his superior in honesty. She was too clever to veer with every wind as her husband did; but, unless she is greatly belied, she was one of the most accomplished hypocrites that ever lived. Her character in that respect is a perfect curiosity, and deserves more attention than has yet been bestowed upon it. If Mr. Blencowe had thrown aside the paltry Diary, and the earl's common-place epistles, and had confined his attention to this lady, and her letters, and her character, alone, we are very much mistaken if he would not have produced a book which would have much better answered both his own purpose and that of his publisher than the one now before us.

The countess was a daughter of George Earl of Bristol, and inherited some of the showy fascinating qualities of her father. The world who looked



at her from a distance was loud in its admiration of her beauty, her affability, and her piety, and even good men like John Evelyn, who was intimate with her, echoed the general opinion. The present editor says, that "Evelyn had good reason to speak well of her," on account of the hospitality with which "she treated" him and his son. We have a better opinion of Evelyn than to suppose that his estimate of the general character of any person would be swayed by such paltry considerations. His opinion, whether right or wrong, was founded upon higher and worthier reasons. But what said the persons who were her equals and were better acquainted with the conduct of this "seeming-virtuous" lady? They openly accused her of an intrigue with Henry Sidney the present diarist, who, as we have already stated, was notoriously a loose-liver, and, although uncle to her husband, was rather an extraordinary person to be the *very intimate* acquaintance of a lady of exalted piety. Her letters to Sidney now published are written in a strain and tone of familiarity, which, although not conclusive upon the subject, offers anything but a contradiction to the accusation.

The Princess Anne, afterwards queen, described the countess in a confidential letter to her sister Queen Mary, as "a flattering, dissembling, false woman ;

But," she continued, "she has so fawning and endearing a way, that she will deceive any body at first, and it is not possible to find out all her ways in a little time ; she cares not at what rate she lives, but never pays anybody. She will cheat though it be for a little. Then she has had her gallants, though may be not so many as some ladies here, and with all these good qualities she is a constant churchwoman, so that to outward appearance one would take her for a saint, and, to hear her talk, you would think she was a very good Protestant, but she is as much one as the other, for it is certain that her lord [who had then turned Romanist] does nothing without her." (II. 263.)

In a subsequent letter the same great lady says of the countess, that

"She plays the hypocrite more than ever ; for she goes to St. Martin's, morning and afternoon, because there are not people enough to see her at Whitehall Chapel, and is half an hour before other people come, and half an hour after every body

is gone, at her private devotions. She runs from church to church after the famous preachers, and keeps such a clatter with her devotions, that it really turns one's stomach,"

remarked the princely pen woman ; adding a sentence which is a very pretty specimen of royal *cacography*.

"Sure, there never was a couple so well matched as she and her good husband ; for, as she is throughout in all her actions the greatest jade that ever was, so is he the subtlest *workinest* villain that is on the face of the earth." (II. 264.)

Royal witnesses to character are often very bad ones, for they live in an atmosphere of deception, and are entirely disabled from making personal inquiries ; but the princess's evidence is confirmed by Lord Clarendon, and the two together raise a strong suspicion that Evelyn was deceived by an exhibition of pretended good qualities, which in all probability deceived many other persons besides. The editor has not himself determined the question of this lady's sincerity, and we leave it for some future inquirer.

The six letters of Sir William Temple are of little moment, although written in the terse vigorous style in which he was accustomed to express himself, and full of thoughtful, statesmanlike advice.

Two of the letters most to our taste are from Sir Robert Southwell, the President of the Royal Society, to Evelyn, soliciting advice and communicating information as to his planting at King's Weston. They give us the history of many of the fine trees which now adorn that lovely spot, and if we had space we would extract the long narrative of the agricultural proceedings of this "courtier turned clown." It ends with an account of the cider-mill erected on the banks of the Severn by "one Rogers, a learned famous Quaker," which may be interesting to Gloucestershire topographers. (II. 247.)

Frequent notices of the introduction of "the new tea" are worthy of observation, and at page 168, vol. I. the editor has a long note upon the subject.

The following, also, deserves to be remembered as a memorial of a custom now obsolete. In describing a marriage in high life which took place in 1680,

the writer says, "One thing pleased : when he said, 'with all my worldly goods I thee endow,' he put a purse upon the book with 200 guineas ; every body puts somewhat, but this is the most I have heard." (II. 12.)

The editor has done what he could with his materials. He has prefixed a readable introduction, and added here and there some useful notes ; but the book is altogether a mistake. It is well printed, prettily ornamented, and reasonably well edited, but all that is in it that is calculated to make the world either wiser or better would not fill a dozen of its pages.

*Memoir of the Life, Writings, &c. of Edmund Cartwright, D.D.*

AN interesting life of a person whose name, we fear, was too rapidly passing away from the recollection of the public, notwithstanding his various talents and curious mechanical inventions. E. Cartwright was born on 24th April 1743, educated in the Grammar School at Wakefield, when fourteen years of age entered at University College, Oxford, and during the vacation was placed under the care of Dr. Langhorne the poet, from whom he imbibed a taste for the art which his master loved and practised, and which appeared in his tale of *Armine and Elvira*, published in 1770. In 1772 he married Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Whitaker of Doncaster, and resided at Brampton in Derbyshire. It was while attending his parishioners in this village that he made the discovery of a remedy of *yeast* in cases of putrid fever, and concerning the efficacy of which some singular examples are given in the present work. He now removed to the living of Goadby Marwood in Leicestershire in 1779, at this period contributing to the *Monthly Review*, and amusing his leisure by experiments in agriculture. In 1783 he became acquainted with the poet Crabbe, who had moved into his neighbourhood, and they kept up a correspondence for nearly forty years afterwards. In 1784 Mr. Cartwright visited Matlock, and becoming interested in the progress of the manufactures in that place, he turned his attention to the subject of the *machinery* employed in it ; and especially

of Sir Richard Artwright's recently invented method for *spinning* cotton by machinery ; but, as *spinning* cotton in greater quantities than could be woven would occasion its exportation, Mr. Cartwright considered that *weaving* might also be practised by the means of machinery ; and the consequence of this was, that in April 1785 he took out his patent for the *power-loom*, which was much altered and improved by him in 1786, 1787, and 1790 : from these, improvements were suggested in 1792, and secured by a fresh patent to him. In 1785 he removed to Doncaster, and visited Manchester in the hopes of having his machine introduced there by the enterprising manufacturers of that town. Disappointed in that expectation, he set up a machine at his own expense at Doncaster, containing twentylooms, for muslin, cotton, and sail-cloth. In 1789 he set up also a steam-engine. In 1786 he printed a new edition of his poems, and invented a machine for combing long wool, for which he obtained a patent in 1789 ; thus in seven years accomplishing two inventions which promised to lead to extensive effects on the commerce and manufactures of this country. In 179— his cotton looms were introduced into Manchester by Messrs. Grimshawe of that place, to the number of 400 ; but, soon after the building was completed, the whole was burnt to the ground, and *intentionally* destroyed. No other manufacturer ventured on so hazardous an experiment, and the consequences to Mr. Cartwright were ruinous, and his resources nearly exhausted ; he therefore relinquished his works at Doncaster to his brother in 1793, and in 1796 removed with his family to London, renting a small house in Marylebone Fields, where the Colosseum now stands. He, however, took out another patent for an improvement in the art of making bricks, to which Mr. James Wyatt the architect gave great encouragement. In 1797 he took out a patent for "an incombustible substitute for certain materials used in constructing dwelling houses," and another of his inventions was "a method for applying the tread-wheel to the working of cranes." In this year also his first patent was obtained for a steam engine. He became

about this time, associated with Mr. Fulton, who was projecting his steam navigation, and drawing the plan of his public works, and who also communicated to Dr. Cartwright his very ingenious plan for a *submèrse plough* or *diving boat*, which attracted so much the attention of Government that Mr. Fulton received a certain indemnity and for not communicating the secret of it to foreign powers. In 1812 he presented a petition to Parliament for relief, estimating his loss of fortune from the prosecution of his mechanical inventions at 20,000*l.*, and requesting a patent for his machine for wool-combing, which was given him for fourteen years. In June 1818 he was adjudged a prize from the Board of Agriculture for an "*Essay on Agriculture*;" in the same year he entered into an engagement at Wolston, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, which he continued under his successor till 1827, applying his time chiefly to subjects connected with agriculture. In 1823 he was adjudged the *silver medal* from the Society of Arts for a *three-furrowed plough*, in 1824 chosen an honorary member of the board, and in 1825 received the gold medal for curious experiments on the application and fertilizing effects of different substances used as manure, of which an interesting detail is given in the Appendix to the present volume. In 1826 he received from the Board a *silver medal* for an essay on the culture of potatoes. In the same year he took the degree of D.D. In 1827 he published a small volume of letters and sonnets addressed to *Lord John Russell*, whose character and attainments, even at an early age, had engaged Dr. Cartwright's admiration and esteem. In the following year a grant of 10,000*l.* was made on the part of his Majesty's Government to Dr. Cartwright "for the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving." Being now 66 years of age, and anxious to pass the remainder of his life in retirement and tranquillity, he decided on settling in Kent, and purchased a small farm at Hollenden, between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge. At this place he spent the last years of his existence, and occupied himself with various experiments in agriculture, chemistry, &c. &c. and occu-

pled in the utmost of his ability in promoting the welfare of his fellow-creatures. About 1829 he communicated to the Board of Agriculture an account of some experiments on the effects of sugar in fattening sheep; he corresponded with Sir Stamford Raffles on the introduction of seeds and plants from the East into England; he also made experiments on the use of salt as a remedy for the mildew on wheat; and again with Sir S. Raffles on the ingenious plan he proposed for preventing the forgery of bank notes, by making use of a paper formed from some plant in China, or other eastern countries, and for preventing the material falling into other hands than those of the Bank, by the East India Company monopolizing the whole of the produce. The first plant proposed was the *Mimus*, or *Broussonetia Papyrifera*; but Sir S. Raffles suggested the introduction of a plant discovered in Nepal by Dr. Wallis—a *daphne*, closely allied to the *D. Cannabina* of Loureira.

In 1819, ever actively employed, Dr. Cartwright communicated to the *Philos. Mag.* (vol. LIII.) an account of a locomotive carriage which he had constructed, to be worked by human power.\* In 1822, he mentions in a letter to a friend, that he had entered in his 80th year; in the autumn he visited Dover for the benefit of warm sea-bathing; he also sent to the Royal Society a paper containing "a New Theory of the Planetary System." In 1823 his hitherto robust constitution began to show symptoms of weakness; but, within three months of his death, he wrote to his friend Dr. Pearson an account of the discovery of a method of working an engine by *explosion by gunpowder*. In October of the same year he removed to Hastings for change of air and bathing; but the power of life was rapidly sinking, and he expired on the 30th of October 1823. His remains were interred in the church at Battle in Sussex. We cannot conclude our account of this very clever, amiable, and excellent man without a slight specimen of his poetical powers, which he had preserved

\* We saw several of these in use this autumn in and about Dover, going with great speed and safety.

undecayed and uninjured to his 70th year. To his friend Dr. Pearson he addressed the following invitation to his house :

4TH JUNE, 1812.

For one short day the world forego,  
Its noise, and cares, and follies flee,  
That short unclouded day bestow  
On friendship, solitude, and me.  
For you my Susan shall provide  
A barn-door fowl, a brace of fish,  
And, what was once old England's fare,  
Roast beef on a galvanic dish.  
Though with no costly viands graced,  
Disdain not then my board to share,  
Wine suited to your classic taste  
Shall compensate for homely fare.  
The Teian grape's nectarious juice,  
That once Anacreon quaffed, is mine ;  
Were mine the power I would produce  
Anacreon's wit as well as wine.  
And yet who knows what wine may do ?  
Wine might Anacreon's wit supply ;  
Tipsy, he might have rivalled you,  
When sober, been as dull as I.

He also wrote the following—

BIRTH-DAY SOLILOQUY AT SEVENTY.

To fame and to fortune adieu !  
The toils of ambition are o'er ;  
Let folly these phantoms pursue,  
I will now be cheated no more.  
Resignation be mine and repose,  
So shall life be unclouded at last,  
And, while I prepare for its close,  
I will think with a smile on the past.  
Yet, as to this world must be given  
Some part of life's limited span,  
The thoughts that ascend not to heaven  
I'll give to the service of man.

EQUAL JUSTICE.

If such criminal acts have her conduct per-  
vaded, [degraded ;  
As are charged on the Queen, let her e'en be  
Yet this will I say—neither treason nor slan-  
der— [the gander.  
What is sauce for the *gooses* should be sauce for

*The Bride of Messina*: by Schiller.  
Translated by A. Lodge, Esq. 1841.

"THIS tragedy," the translator informs us, "was one of the latest productions of the author, and remarkable as the declared illustration of his matured opinions on dramatic composition." He also observes, "that, as a purely *poetical* work, it stands alone among his dramas, that it concentrates his excellences, and evinces throughout the singularity and variety

of his powers ;" while the subject affords a complete scope for that portraiture of the *gentler* affections in which Schiller stands unrivalled among his countrymen, and may rank with the greatest masters of ancient or modern times. Of the choral pieces he observes that,

"They are replete with those charms of sentiment and melody which distinguish our author's minor poems. They are equally marked by luxuriance of imagery, and by a lyrical freedom and variety befitting their purpose, as accompaniments of the action, which they illustrate in a style always in accordance with the subject, and sometimes by the loftiest strains of a serene and reflective wisdom. The poet speaks in unison with the sublime and tender moralist."

But, as regards the purpose and intent of the chorus, we must give Schiller's own language ; and, though the quotation is rather long, the reader will be repaid by the justness and weight of the observations.

"The old tragedy introduced the chorus as an essential accompaniment. The poets found it in *nature*, and for that reason employed it. It grew out of the poetical aspect of real life. In the new tragedy it became an organ of art, which aids in making the poetry prominent. The modern poet no longer finds the chorus in nature ; he must needs create and introduce it *poetically*: that is, he must resolve on such an adaptation of his story as will admit of its retrocession to those primitive times, and to that simple form of life. The chorus thus renders more substantial service to the *modern* dramatist than to the *old* poet ; and for this reason,—that it transfers the commonplace actual world into the old poetical one,—that it enables him to dispense with all that is repugnant to poetry, and conducts him back to the simple, primitive, and genuine motives of action. The poet must re-open the palaces of kings, he must locate courts of justice ; he must reproduce every existence which the artificial form of actual life has abolished ; throw aside every factitious influence on the mind or condition of man that impedes the manifestation of his wild nature and primitive character, as the statuary rejects modern costume, and of all external circumstances adopt nothing but what is palpable in the highest of forms—that of humanity. But, precisely as the painter throws around his figures draperies of ample richness to fill up the space of his pictures nobly and

gracefully, to arrange its several parts in harmonious masses, to give due play to colour, which charms and refreshes the eye, and at once to envelope human forms in a spiritual veil, and make them visible,—so the tragic poet arrays and contrives his rigidly constructed plot, and the strong outlines of his characters, with a tissue of lyrical magnificence, in which, as in flowing robes of purple, they move firmly and nobly, with a sustained dignity and exalted repose. The chorus is, in itself, not an individual but a general conception; yet it is represented by a palpable body, which applies to the senses with an imposing grandeur. It forsakes the contracted sphere of the incidents, to dilate clearly on the past and future over distant things and nations, and general humanity, in order to deduce the grand results of life, and pronounce the lessons of wisdom. It is this that gives repose to the action; it is by holding asunder the different parts, and stepping between the passions with its composing voices, that the chorus restores us to our freedom, which would else be lost in the tempest. The characters of tragedy themselves need this intermission, in order to collect themselves, for they are no real beings who obey the impulse of the moment, but ideal persons and representatives of their species, who enunciate the deep things of humanity."

In the general justice of these remarks, so well expressed and carefully guarded, we entirely agree; nor do we quite understand the objection raised by the translator, when he says, "The distinction which he alleges between the chorus as one ideal person, and the individuals of whom the abstraction is composed, partakes of excessive refinement," &c. Now what we understand the poet to say in the words "that the chorus in itself is not an individual but a *general* conception," is equivalent to this—the chorus is not the representative of one wise or good man, but wisdom and goodness in a general or abstract sense; yet this abstraction is represented in living characters, because, in this form, more effect is produced on the senses and imagination, than by the pure ideal or abstract notion. A certain number of men venerable for age and wisdom form a more effectual chorus than an abstract or allegorical figure, as "Wisdom" itself; but we agree with the translator, that, in many

parts, the author has entirely lost sight of his own interpretation of the design of the chorus, and has, to our minds, much weakened and even destroyed its effect, by making it not only participate in the feelings but share in the action of the drama. Thus the chorus loses its dignity, and we our confidence in it; for to the voice of the chorus, representing as it does the eternal and inevitable decrees of justice and truth, the certain punishment of vice in its own misery, and the final reward of virtue; to that voice we turn amidst the conflict of human passions, and the entangled mist of human calamities, as our beacon of light and safety, rising calm and serene amidst the bewildering tempest of misery with which it is surrounded.

Regarding the subject, and the treatment of it in this play, the translator has quoted the opinion of the "Spectator," but of which, as we do not find ourselves in harmony with the critic, we shall forbear to speak, and only add that, not having by us at this time a copy of the original, we are not able to speak of the fidelity of the version; at the same time that we give our cordial concurrence to the plan which the translator has pursued, "not to give a close version of the author's language, but rather such a transcript of his thoughts as might be animated by a portion of his spirit, and wear a certain air of originality;" and we are well assured that "literal translations, when in metre, can afford no pleasure; they are scarcely read with patience, and of all others bear the least resemblance to the pattern." In the arrangement of the story and structure of the plot of this play there is much to praise, and, perhaps, nothing to object to, but that it bears too closely on the unavoidable destiny, or fate, of the ancient drama; but the *progress* of the fable, deepening from crime to crime and woe to woe, is well conducted; in which every step becomes more fatal and ultimate deliverance more hopeless, till we feel that for such complicated affliction, such a laceration of all the ties of nature, such a violation of all the sanctities of the heart,—there can be no escape for its entangled victims, no condonation allowed by the in-

sulted earth,—no refuge but the eternal oblivion of the grave. The story is laid in Messina: Don Isabella, the princess, is the mother of Don Manuel and Don Cæsar. Beatrice is their *sister*, the secret of whose birth and existence is, however, unknown to them. The story opens in the reconciliation of the brothers, after a long series of "*fraterna odia*." It appears that before the birth of Beatrice her father dreamt that

"——If I a daughter bore,  
The murd'ress of his sons, the destin'd spring  
Of ruin to our house, the baleful child  
Should see the light."

He accordingly "Spoke the dire behest of death." The mother received her innocent babe,—it was taken from her, and brought up in a spot chosen by stranger hands, until the death of the father, when the mother endeavours to discover the place of her daughter's retreat, and to recover her long-lost child. In the mean time, Don Manuel had seen her accidentally when hunting, discovered her retreat, gained her affection, and had her brought secretly to Messina, in preparation for the acknowledgment of her as his bride. But Don Cæsar, his brother, had also seen her at his father's funeral rites, which she attended by stealth, and became enamoured of her; had sent a messenger to find out her retreat, and discovered her in the Convent of the Carmelites at Messina. His intention also is to make her his princess: unexpectedly, however, visiting her, he finds her in the embrace of Don Manuel, whom he instantly stabs to death;—then comes an interview with the mother, in which he is informed that Beatrice is his *sister*. The last scene is the only one which, perhaps, may offend the delicacy of the mind, in the passion and jealousy of the lover, still surviving in the brother; and when Don Felix kills himself, the impression on our mind is, that it is more owing to his disappointed affection, and blighted love, than remorse for the guilt of the penitent homicide: if it is so, it is so far a defect; for our feelings must not be excited, nor our affections engaged, in any cause in which injured nature is crying to us for the violation she suffers; no skilfulness of the poet in mastering the difficulty, and no compara-

tive success in concealing the offensiveness of the guilty passion, can repay us for the unpleasing effect of the scene on our moral feelings. We must now give a short specimen or two, which may do justice to the translator's powers in the execution of his pleasing task; and we are bound in justice to say, that his translation is throughout distinguished for the poetical beauty of the language\* and the elegance of the versification; he has shewn an artist-like care and attention in his expression; and in the choral parts, overcome much difficulty in making them agreeable to an English ear.

CHORUS (P. 32.)

"Lovely is Peace! a beauteous boy,  
Upon the streamlet's verdant shore,  
Cradled in rural, calm tranquillity,  
He views the lambs that skip with innocent  
joy,  
And crop the meadows flow'ry store.  
Then with his flute's enchanting sound  
He wakes the mountain echoes round,  
Or slumbers in the sunset's ruddy sheen,  
Lull'd by the murmuring melody.  
But War for me! my spirit's treasure,  
Its stern delight, and wilder pleasure;  
I love the peril and the pain,  
And revel in the surge of Fortune's boisterous  
main."

A SECOND.

"Is there not Love, and Beauty's smile,  
That lures with soft resistless wile?  
'Tis thrilling hope! 'tis rapturous fear!  
'Tis Heaven upon this mortal sphere!  
When at her feet we bend the knee,  
And own the glance of kindred ecstasy,  
For ever on life's chequer'd way  
'Tis Love that tints the dark'ning hues of Care;  
With soft, benignant ray,  
The mirthful daughter of the wave,  
Celestial Venus, ever fair,  
Enchants our happy spring with Fancy's gleam,  
And wakes the airy forms of Passion's golden  
dream."

A THIRD.

"Nor on the wat'ry waste, alone,  
Of the tumultuous heaving sea—  
On the firm earth, that sleeps secure,  
Bas'd on the pillars of eternity,  
Say, when shall mortal joy endure?  
New bodings in my anxious breast,  
Wak'd by this sudden friendship, rise,  
Ne'er would I choose my home of rest  
On the lava's bed, that still and cold  
Beneath the mountain lies.

\* ——— My every thought  
Shall still be hers; so *come along, my  
friends,*—  
is, perhaps, an exception,—perhaps the  
only one.

Not thus was Discord's flame controll'd—  
 Too deep the rooted hate,—too long  
 They brooded in their sullen hearts  
 O'er forgotten treasure'd wrong.  
 In warning visions oft, dismay'd,  
 I read the signs of coming woe,  
 And now from this mysterious maid  
 My bosom tells the dreaded ills shall flow :  
 Unblest, I deem, the bridal chain  
 Shall knit their secret loves, accurst,  
 With holy cloister's spoil profane.  
 No crooked paths to virtue lead,  
 Ill fruit has ever sprung from evil seed."  
 And thus to sad unhallow'd rites  
 Of an ill-omen'd nuptial tie  
 Too well ye know their father bore  
 A bride of mournful destiny.  
 Torn from his sire, whose awful curse has sped  
 Heaven's vengeance on the impious bed,  
 This fierce unnatural rage atones  
 A parent's crime—decreed by Fate,  
 Their mother's offspring, Strife and hate, &c.

As a specimen of the narrative, we will give the discovery of Beatrice by Don Manuel (p. 25.)

The spell is broke,  
 And all shall be reveal'd. Now list my tale.  
 'Tis five months flown—my father yet controll'd  
 The land, and bowed our necks with iron sway.  
 Little I knew but the wild joys of arms,  
 And mimic warfare of the chace.

One day,  
 Long had we track'd the boar with zealous toil  
 On yonder woody ridge; it chanced, pursuing  
 A snow white hind, far from your train I rov'd  
 Amid the forest maze. The timid beast  
 Through rocky clefts and thick entangled  
 brake

Flew onwards, ever in my sight, nor distant  
 Beyond a javelin's throw; nearer I came not,  
 Nor took an aim; when through a garden's  
 gate [springing,  
 Sudden she vanish'd. From my horse quick  
 I follow'd—lo! the poor scar'd creature lay  
 Stretch'd at the feet of a young beauteous nun  
 That strove, with fond caress of her fair hands,  
 To still its throbbing heart. Wondering I  
 gaz'd,

And motionless; my spear, in act to strike,  
 High pois'd; while she with her large piteous  
 eyes  
 For mercy sued; and thus we stood in silence,  
 Regarding one another.

How long the pause  
 I know not—time itself forgot, it seemed  
 Eternity of bliss. Her glance of sweetness  
 Flew to my soul, and quick the subtle flame  
 Pervaded all my heart; but what I spoke,  
 And how this blessed creature answer'd, none  
 May ask: it floats upon my thought—a dream  
 Of childhood's happier dawn. Soon as my  
 sense

Returned, I felt her bosom throb responsive  
 To mine; then fell melodious on my ear  
 The sound as of a convent's bell, that call'd

To vesper prayers; and, like some shadowy  
 vision  
 Dissolving into air, sudden she vanish'd,  
 Nor left a trace behind.

It will be seen, even by these very short extracts, (too short to be satisfactory, but all we could afford,) that the translator has performed his task with success; that he has presented to us a masterpiece of the German drama, in such manner as reflects its beauties clearly, and much in the spirit in which they were created; and that he has shown that he himself possesses the poetical talent and taste which, we hope, will show itself in some original creations. Our business has been the English translation, not the German play; but with regard to that, both in conception and execution, and on the general system on which dramas of the same kind are founded, we think much might be said to advantage, but which we have neither leisure nor sufficient acquaintance with the whole dramatic system developed in Germany, to execute.

*Hierologus, or the Church Tourists.* By  
 Rev. S. M. Neale.

A PLEASING and instructive little work, written by a man of taste, learning, and piety. The work is shaped in the form of a dialogue, occasionally interspersed with poetical pieces of much merit; and at the head of the chapters are little vignettes, containing views of sacred buildings or of scenery. The purport of the volume is to point out some of the most remarkable of the churches in England, and to show the different styles that pervaded different localities; while the form in which it is composed enables the author to diverge occasionally from his main purpose, and discuss other points connected with ecclesiastical buildings, usages, and the establishment; or not seldom to express his admiration of the beauties which nature in her varying aspects assumes, when she lavishes on the works of the earth

"The pomp and prodigality of Heaven." Among the interesting subjects discussed, we should remark that in which the reason is considered why *marshy* tracts (such as parts of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, &c.) ge-

nerally produce the finest churches, (vid. p. 13;) nor could we omit the curious, though somewhat overstrained, observation, on the manner in which the Church's curse on sacrilege has been fulfilled in families; and from which we will give an extract; only observing that, if in the following sentence the author alludes to the *Bedford family*, we cannot trace any thing in their fortunes much different from the common and mutable lot of mortality; for if they have had trials, and sorrows, and misfortunes, they also have had unexpected accession of prosperity and wealth; if some of the possessors or heirs of these princely estates have descended early to the grave, others have also been seen, who have worn the ducal coronet even to grey hairs and an extended life: therefore we can scarcely be inclined to say with the author, "Of the families enriched with abbey spoils, at the Reformation, *one only*—so far as I can remember—makes any figure at the present day, and that family has met with a series of strange and unnatural judgments from generation to generation." The following extract, however, on the same subject is curious:

"And fearfully have these curses (that is, the curses denounced at the dedication of a church against sacrilegious violations of it) been fulfilled; how fearfully, let Sir Henry Spelman tell in his History of Sacrilege; nor has the curse lost its force since his time. Almost in the case of every abbey or even petty cell, you may trace this. I was looking, the other day, at a notice of Breadsall Priory, in Derbyshire, a house of Austin monks, and valued at its dissolution at only 10l. 17s. 9d. It struck me as a fearful instance of God's judgments against church spoilers, and I made a note of its possessors. It was granted in 1553 by Edward VI. to Henry, Duke of Suffolk—he was beheaded for high treason in the same year, 1553. He conveyed it to Sir Thomas Babington; the family was then celebrated, and of county influence. *It is now extinct*. In 1557 it passed to the Hutchinsons; in 1571 to the Leakes; *the family is extinct*. From them to Sir John Bentley, *who died without heirs male*; from him to Sir G. Cutler, *who died without heirs male*; from him to Sir E. Moseley, whose son *died without heirs male*; from him to Sir E. Moseley of Hulme, *who died without heirs male*; from him to Sir

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John Bland, whose son in 1702 sold it to Mr. Seacroft; who, in 1703, sold it to Mr. Greensmith; from whose family in 1788 it passed to the Beards; who sold it in 1799 to J. Darwin, esq. who *died almost immediately*, and left it to his father, the celebrated Dr. Darwin, who died there in 1803. Think of this rapid succession of families,—thirteen in two hundred and fifty years,—and notice the constant failures of heirs male, and then remember the curses—'Oh! my God! let them be as a wheel, and as the stubble before the wind!' and again, 'In the next generation let his name be clean put out.'"

At p. 54 are some sensible remarks on the transition from Saxon to Norman architecture; at p. 64 on the crosses on Monuments; at p. 193 on the symbolism pervading Christian Architecture; p. 214, on Poes; p. 216, on the geography of Ecclesiology in England; p. 244, on the remarkable bend which some Chancels (as that of Eastbourne) make toward the south, signifying "the inclination of our Saviour's Head on the Cross." And lastly, at p. 293, on *Lychscopes* in churches, and their purpose. We have had room only to mention a few of the subjects treated of; but the reader should use us only as a guide, who is to lead him to the volume itself, which, a little enlarged and improved in a second edition, would make a valuable and delightful work on the ecclesiastical antiquities of the country, while the knowledge that is imparted is, as all knowledge should be, the dutiful and diligent secretary recording gratefully the works of piety and reverential love, which founded and adorned those mansions erected to the glory of God, and of which the majority has been desecrated to the purposes of man.\*

*The Hexaplar Psalter. The Book of Psalms, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English. 4to. 34 sheets, unpagged.*

PRINCIPAL CAMPBELL, in his celebrated Lectures, sets before his

\* In his poetical words from the East-Englian Vocabulary, the author should not have overlooked "Sibberidge, or Sibbrit," used by the peasantry for the banners of marriage; nor "mavis" for the "thrush;" nor "King Harry" for the "goldfinch," for his splendid and variegated plumage; and others we could enumerate.



hearers the advantage of habituating themselves to the Scripture idiom, by regularly having recourse to the original, though it be but a small portion that is read at a time. "The portion of the Old Testament (he goes on to say) which you first read in Hebrew, I would have you next carefully peruse in Greek, in the Septuagint translation. Nothing can be of greater consequence for forming the young student to a thorough apprehension of the style of the New Testament. And it may be worth his while to remark the most considerable differences in these two principal exemplars of the Old. When he is puzzled as to the literal or grammatical sense, he may recur to some other translation either into Latin or any modern language which he happens to understand. This, for the beginner, is a much better method than to recur to commentators. To canvass the reasonings of the latter belongs to maturer age, and is proper only for those who, to adopt the style of the Apostle, have, by reason of use, their senses exercised to discern both good and evil." (Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence, pp. 99, 100, ed. 1824.) It is most unlikely that the judicious lecturer was aware of his remarks being partly anticipated by Myles Coverdale, who, in the "Prologue unto the Christen reader," prefixed to his first English Bible of 1535, makes a similar suggestion:—"Sure I am, that there commeth more knowledge and understandinge of the Scripture by theyr sondrie translacions, then by all the gloses of oure sophisticall doctours. For that one interpreteth somthyng obscurely in one place, the same translath another (or else he him selfe) more manifestly by a more playne vocable of the same meynyng in another place." To the same purport is Mr. Hartwell Horne's remark, that "next to the kindred languages, versions afford the greatest assistance to the interpretation of the Scriptures." (Introduction, &c. vol. ii. p. 156. 4th edit.)

But, excellent as are these suggestions, few can act upon them extensively, and fewer still will do so constantly. A library replenished with versions does not fall to the lot of many, and even those persons who

possess several will not always use them for a course of study. The student, who will readily turn to a variety of references in quest of the sense of a single passage, will not submit to the daily task of doing so for continuous reading, if he has to put up a variety of books at night, and to take them down in the morning. The hinderance can only be effectually met by such publications as enable the student to make his references at one view; and this volume is arranged precisely on that principle, which we may denominate the multi-tabular. It gives six versions of the Psalms, all contained in two opposite pages, so that they can be consulted by merely shifting the eyes from one column to another. These versions are the Hebrew, the LXX., two Latin, and two English; and the well-known Biblical publisher (Mr. Bagster) has provided the student with a material help in thus combining them. Of these the Hebrew is from the text of Vanderhooft, 1705, and the Greek from that of Bos, 1709.

"One of the Latin translations is the Vulgate, the character of which is too well known to require any explanation, but which certainly does not exhibit so close a connexion with the Hebrew text as the other Latin version, which is called the *Versio Hebraica Hieronymi*. By means of the former of these, we may gain much help in understanding the Greek translation, from which it was evidently taken; but the latter is the more close representation of the Hebrew, and as such the more valuable as a guide to the translation, and as a token how the Hebrew text stood in Jerome's time. This version is found in Jerome's works, in the *Psalterium Quincuplex*, and in Sabatier's collection of the old Latin translations."

For further particulars concerning these two Latin translations, the reader may consult Mr. Horne's Introduction, *Ant. Ancient Latin Versions*. The two English versions are, the Liturgical, which is chiefly that of Cranmer's Bible (as it is termed), and that of King James's translation. Respecting these two last the editor observes,

"Of our own two translations, and of the advantage of having them both under the eye at one glance, and of the interest of comparing them with each other, it is unnecessary to speak. Of their corre-

spondence with the best editions of our Bibles the student may be assured by examination; by which means also he will gain much useful insight into the necessity of watching against those little variations and minor inaccuracies, which, after the lapse of many years, often occasion a reprint to require a diligent collation with its original."

The utility of a volume like this must be too obvious to require much assertion on our part. Its value will be increasingly felt, as the student finds that it saves him time and trouble, and enables him to make many references he would otherwise have passed over. And as the Book of Psalms is often the first portion used in beginning the study of Hebrew, this comprehensive edition may be most advantageously employed for the purpose. Even the non-Hebraist, who wishes to delight his friends with the sight of a book, or who is laudably glad to encourage literature beyond his own particular line of reading, will find it an elegant addition to his shelves, if he can despise the vulgar sneers against book-collectors; for, if libraries are restricted to the attainments of one person, their extent will be contracted indeed.

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(Continued from p. 399.)

7. *Letter from Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. accompanying Casts of Eight Punic Inscriptions found on the site of Carthage.*

In an age when the study of philology is cultivated and enlarged, facsimiles of original inscriptions are of the highest value; the characters preserved by lithographs made from these casts appear at once to partake of the Greek and Etruscan alphabetic forms.

8. *Two Letters from Geo. Godwin, Esq. F.R. and A.S.S. on certain marks discoverable on the Stones of various buildings erected in the Middle Ages.*

The fact that certain stones, both inside and outside of numerous ancient buildings in England, are marked with some peculiar characters or symbols, attracted the notice of the author of this paper, and led him to the conclusion that there might be bands of operatives under protection of the Church, "mystically united, who spread them-

selves over Europe during the Middle Ages, and known as the Freemasons." This idea is not altogether new, and we think that there is strong probability of its being brought to something like proof by the comparison of masons' marks on buildings erected in countries far distant from each other. Our author says,

"It gave me some pleasure during a recent visit to the interior of France to observe in several instances at Poitiers, in the department of Vienne, similar marks in great profusion, the more so, too, as amongst them were many exactly resembling some which I had previously found in England, although on buildings of a different date."

If the Freemasons had a real operative origin, and from the symbols with which they parade it is difficult to conclude but that was the case, it is by no means difficult to suppose that a body of builders existed who were ambulatory through Europe, and at the disposal of any munificent employers. The subject is almost untouched, and is every way worthy of investigation.

9. *A Letter from Albert Way, esq. Director, on Palimpsest Sepulchral Brasses, and on a remarkable instance at Hedgerley, Bucks.*

Here, by an extraordinary conversion of material, the sepulchral memorial of Thomas Totyngton, Abbot of St. Edmund's Bury, who died early in the fourteenth century, has been appropriated to Dame Margaret Bulstrode, who died 1540! Other remarkable instances of the like kind are adduced in illustration.

10. *Account of the traces of a Roman Villa discovered A.D. 1840, at Gayton, near Northampton, in a Letter from the Very Rev. Geo. Butler, D.D. Dean of Peterborough.*

One more addition to the numerous proofs of the domestic luxury which prevailed in the Roman times in the province of Britain. The plough had often been impeded in a field called "the Warren" on the southern side of the parish of Gayton. These foundations were at length explored to procure stones for agricultural drains, when sundry Roman coins, a silver fibula, fragments of tiles and pottery, and an elegant little bronze figure of a dancing Cupid, were turned up. Dr.

Butler considers the Roman dwelling at Gayton one of the *Villa Rustica* order; it "appears to have been of moderate dimensions, well situated, commanding a fine view across a valley, in which are the cavities of several pieces of water, [*the vivaria*,] all now drained with the exception of one large and deep pond, abounding in fish, particularly in carp, of excellent quality and considerable weight. The field in which the villa formerly stood, though still called the Warren, is no longer practically known as a "*leporarium*," but separated from it by the high road; and about a furlong to the southward there is a fox cover in which the rabbits are very numerous. Toward the N.E. is a dell called *the Lowndes*, filled with a thick coppice, affording shelter to foxes, rabbits, pheasants, &c. This may be a portion of the ancient park, the *paradisus*, or, as the Germans would call it, *Thier-garten*."

The remaining foundations of this villa presented two sides of a square, each measuring upwards of sixty feet; on the eastern side were the remains of a portico, with four pillars; the northern side of the foundations was crossed by a farming road. Several coins were found of the period of Marcus Aurelius, Tetricus, Allectus, Constantine, and his successors.

11. *Account of some Antiquities found in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, in the county of Kent.* By Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.

We are glad to observe that materials are accumulating which, under the eye of such careful observers as Mr. Smith, will enable us at length to discriminate between *Romans* and *Saxon* relics.

"The parish of Ash, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, is a locality long recorded as fertile in Roman and Saxon antiquities. Gilton and Coombe in this parish have been especially noted for discoveries of funeral remains, both prior to and since the time when the indefatigable and careful Douglas compiled his *Nenia Britannica*. Gilton, which supplies the greater part of the subjects of (Mr. Smith's) present investigation, lies about a quarter of a mile west of the village of Ash. This place and Woodnesborough, another parish, situate about a mile and a half to the east, form the terminal of one long sandy hill, in various parts of which,

and about two feet beneath the surface, fibulae, rings, glass vessels, fragments of swords, umbones of shields, beads, and coins, are still occasionally discovered."

The articles particularly investigated by Mr. Smith are two bronze dishes, a sword-handle, some fibulae, and an ornamented buckle.

A glance at the ordnance map of Kent will shew the situation of Ash, on the way between Canterbury and Richborough, that eminent fortress key of the once navigable strait S.W. of the Isle of Thanet, between Richborough and Reculver. The relics produced are evidence of the military occupation of this important quarter in the Saxon times.

It is satisfactory to observe that the style of ornament of almost every civilised nation has, for the acute antiquary, distinctive marks which at once point out its origin and chronology. The first attempts of a barbarous people at art alone puzzle the antiquary.

11. *Description of some Gold Ornaments recently found in Ireland; in a Letter from Lord Albert Conyngham.*

There is little to guide the antiquary in the appropriation, at a glance, of these gold ornaments to a particular people and era. The chain strongly resembles one engraved with some Roman articles in Battely's *Antiquitates Rutupinae*, Tab. 2, No. 3. The collar marked 6, found at Ardrah, Donegal, has the rude style of ornament generally observed in the efforts of a barbarous people. The gold rings or bracelets are of the torques or twisted style. A coin of Geta was discovered near these smaller relics. We suppose, by the absence of a scale, that the ornaments are represented of the full size.

13. *Letter from Capt. Nepean, communicating an account of Antiquities excavated by him in the Island of Sacrificios; followed by a report upon the examination of them, by Sam. Birch, esq.*

There are no better pioneers for philology than men like Capt. Nepean. Stevens's work on Central America has turned inquiring eyes to that quarter. The island of Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz, on the N.E. coast of America, had its very name from the human sacrifices which characterized

the idolaters of the new world; it abounds with relics of their pottery and sculpture. Mr. Birch says,—

“Among the idols and small statues which form one of the most interesting portions of his [Capt. Nepean’s] collection are two of terra-cotta, of considerable size for that material, being nearly two feet high, in a very fragile state. . . . They are apparently intended for female divinities, and bear much resemblance in their execution to the works of the Aztecs or Mexicans, the eyes being closed, the mouth open, and showing the teeth; the head decorated with large earrings, and the nose with a nose-ring. These objects have been coloured in their accessories with red and blue paint. Several of the smaller terra-cotta figures are of considerable interest from their analogy to those of other nations. On some appears the peculiarly-pointed tiara, which approaches that of Guadma, and is found on several stone figures, the work of the ancient Mexicans, recently presented to the British Museum by James Vetch, esq.; and on others are found the plumes and cornice which occur on the heads of the Egyptian Typhon and the Phœnician Baal, as exhibited on the coins of Cossyra. There is no difficulty in tracing the reason of American analogies to their source, but the resemblance to Egyptian and even Greek art, which occurs on some of the antiquities of these nations, must have been derived from their being provided, either by accident or design, with models from the old world.”

On one of the vases the writer observed the Greek scroll, and the ove and dental (egg and tongue) ornament.

In our volume for the year 1836, part I. page 193, will be found a report of the exhibition, by Mr. Kempe, at the Society of Antiquaries, of certain vases and lamps from the tombs of the Incas of Peru, brought to England in 1815 by General Paroissien, some of which were ornamented with the Greek scroll. A stone vessel from the Musquito shore, in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, has an ornamental border of the Grecian key pattern.\* Notwithstanding these coincidences, so difficult to account for, as they are the exceptions, not the ordinary occurrences, Mr. Birch comes to the conclusion that these works of art are the efforts of a people struggling to create a national style, yet using

occasionally those of more civilised races which have come before them:

“Some of them, without doubt, are the imitations of objects evidently recent, and subsequent to the historical periods of art in the old world; but the evidence is still to be sought which connects the Mexicans, their predecessors, and aborigines of Central America, with the offset of a people who had already attained an eminence, even mediocre, in civilization. Their art must class with the efforts of the South Sea Islanders and the tribes of the Pacific. There is nothing that bespeaks a high antiquity in the new world.”

14. *Letter from Albert Way, esq. Director, to Hudson Gurney, esq. Vice-President, descriptive of the Tabula of Gold presented by the Emperor Henry II. to the Cathedral of Basle.*

This splendid and costly relic has already been described by us in our vol. for 1842, part I. p. 653. It is as fine a specimen as can be imagined of Byzantine art in the year 1014. The tradition of the miraculous cure of the Emperor Henry II. of the stone, by the intervention of St. Benedict, has already been recorded in our pages, and his present of this rich decoration to the altar of the cathedral at Basle, in grateful recognition of his recovery. There were numerous instances of similar memorials conferred on churches in the middle age, but the intrinsic value of their material ever led to their destruction. The tablet at Basle, however, was protected from confiscation until the Revolution of 1834 in Switzerland; then the canton and city were disunited, and the offering of Henry II. became the property of the highest bidder.

“The principal features of the design are figures of the Saviour, at whose feet the Emperor and Cunegonda his wife are seen prostrate; the Archangel Michael holding the lance and gonfanon, in allusion to his triumph over the dragon, is represented on one side, and on the other Gabriel and Raphael, each holding, in token of dignity, a plain staff, surmounted by a globular head. The remaining compartment is occupied by St. Benedict, clad in the monastic habit, and holding the simple pastoral staff or *cambuca*. The heads of all these figures are encircled by richly-jewelled nimbs, and the rest of the work is almost wholly covered with twining branched ornament, in which birds and animals are introduced; the character of

\* See *Gent. Mag.* for 1836, Pt. I. p. 294.

this, partaking of the style of oriental decoration, bears close analogy to the Romanesque design which marks the illuminated or sculptured ornament of the period to which the term Norman has been applied in the architecture. At intervals are introduced above the figures four small medallions, containing busts which represent Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, crowned, and the heads surrounded by nimbs. On the corona of the cornice, and the uppermost base moulding, are the following inscriptions in red enamelled letters:

† QVIS SICVT HEL FORTIS MEDICVS  
SOTER BENEDICTVS.

which may be thus interpreted:—Who is like God, strong, a physician, a blessed Saviour? The last word is evidently allusive to the saint, who had proved so efficient an intercessor. The inscription beneath is as follows:—

† PROSPICE TERRIGENAS CLEMENS  
MEDIATOR VSIAS.

The word *usias*, a Græcism, may be construed, we suggest, “beings,” from *ovsias*, and the whole sentence be rendered

“Protect, merciful Mediator, earthly beings.”

In the preceding lines we see no absolute necessity for inferring a direct allusion to St. Benedict. That might be the subsequent construction of a superstitious age.

If this magnificent relic has been doomed to the melting pot, we hope at least that casts of it have been taken. The print which accompanies Mr. Way's paper will do much to preserve so interesting a specimen of the decorative and historical style of the eleventh century.

15. *Observations upon certain inaccuracies in the published Letters of Sir Thomas More.* By John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.

A very ingenious piece of analytical criticism, which goes far to clear Rastall, Sir Thomas More's nephew, from the hasty imputations of Bishop Burnett, that he had wilfully garbled and suppressed portions of Sir Thomas More's correspondence in the fine folio volume of 1500 pages, for which he (Rastall) collected the materials.

16. *Extracts from a Copy-Book of Letters received by Sir Henry Witherington, Knight-Marshal of Berwick,*

*between Nov. 1581, and Nov. 1592; preserved in the Ordnance Office, Tower. Communicated by Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A.*

These letters rather relate to differences between the corporators of Berwick and the marshal of that important border post, with the exception of some few other occurrences, than to any public object, Lord Hunsdon the Governor of Berwick being referred to as umpire. We believe there are preserved among the Border Papers in Her Majesty's State Paper Office most interesting notices of Berwick, particularly during that eventful period, the rising in the North, A. D. 1569.

17. *Letter from C. J. Richardson, Esq. F.S.A. accompanying a drawing of the sandal-wood gates of Somnauth.*

Mr. Richardson's pencil has done full justice to the materials afforded him by Lieut.-Col. Luard's sketches of these remarkable portals, which will obtain henceforth conspicuous record both in Eastern and British History.

“The temple of Somnauth in Guzerat was considered by the Hindoos as the holiest in India, and ‘it was frequented,’ says Vigne, quoting Ferishta, ‘in the time of the eclipses by from 2 to 300,000 people.’ The idol was supplied twice daily with fresh water from the Ganges, though that river was about a thousand miles distant. The temple is described as being a superb edifice built of hewn stone; its lofty roof supported by fifty-six pillars curiously carved, and set with precious stones. In the centre of the hall was the great idol Somnauth, a stone figure five yards in height, two of which were sunk in the ground.

“The temple was destroyed by Mahmood of Ghuzni, A. D. 1025. He ordered two pieces of the idol to be broken off, and sent to Ghuzni, that one might be laid at the threshold of the principal mosque, and the other at the gate of his own palace. These identical fragments are mentioned by Mr. Vigne, who visited Ghuzni in 1836, as still to be seen there. Two more fragments were reserved to be sent to Mecca and Medina. It is a well authenticated fact that, when Mahmood was employed in destroying the idol, a crowd of Brahmins petitioned his attendants and offered a quantity of gold if the king would desist from further mutilation. The king refused to be handed down to posterity as ‘Mahmood the idol-seller,’ whereas he was desirous of being

known as 'Mahmood the destroyer of idols;' he therefore directed the troops to proceed in their work. The next blow broke open the body of the statue, which was hollow, and discovered a quantity of diamonds, rubies, and pearls, of much greater value than the amount of money offered by the Brahmans.

"After the destruction of the temple, the gates were carried by Mahmood to Ghuzni, where, for 800 years, they adorned the entrance to his tomb. In October 1842 they were removed and carried away by Major-Gen. Nott, and crossed the Sutlej with the army on the 23rd Dec.; and Lieut.-Col. Luard, who writes Jan. 17th, says, 'They are now moving in procession to be restored to the temple of Somnath.'"

18. *Observations by S. Birch, Esq. on the Xanthian Marbles lately deposited in the British Museum.*

A most valuable accession to the few classical communications preserved by the Society of Antiquaries in their *Archæologia*. What lover of Homer but remembers the heroes Sarpedon and Glaucus from the banks of Xanthus, in the Lycian plain?

"The town of Xanthus was situated seventy stadia from the sea, upon the left bank of the Sibres or Sibrus, called by the Greeks Xanthus, both terms meaning the yellow river. The old name of the city is stated to have been Arna, but whether so called by the Greeks or Solymi is uncertain; while, according to Hecateus, it took its name from a Cretan or Egyptian founder of the name of Xanthus. The discovery of its site shews it to have been situated upon a plateau of elevated ground, in form nearly rectangular; the elevated part close to the river, rising about 200 feet, was crowned by a building termed by Mr. Fellows the ancient Acropolis; and the walls rebuilt by the Romans in this locality contained the most ancient remains, and the seats and ornamented chairs of the theatre inserted into them. On the brow of the Acropolis stood the Harpy tomb, and an ancient theatre of Greek workmanship; while the other part in the city which lay to the east of it contained a melange of Greek and Roman edifices."

"Of all the remains transported to England the most archaic in point of style and execution are those found among the ruins of the old city at the supposed Acropolis. They resemble the early Greek school, such as is found on the doors of the treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, and in the vases intermediate between the

Nolano-Egyptian, or Phœnician, and Tyrrhenian styles."

The friezes from Xanthus, and particularly those of the celebrated Harpy tomb, on which is represented the harpies bearing off the daughters of Pandarus, a Cretan myth of the highest antiquity, are elaborately described by Mr. Birch, whose whole paper is one of the deepest interest, but too particular in its details for us to epitomise.

These noble specimens of art of the earliest classic ages are a rich accession to the treasures of our National Museum, and to our means of teaching the most exalted principles of composition to the students of our land.

*The Odes of Horace.* By John Scriven, *esq.*

THE Lyric Poems of Horace abound in such delicate expressions, such learned idioms, and such refined and harmonious numbers, as almost to defy the attempt to transfer them into a ruder dialect such as ours. If a *literal* translation is attempted, the spirit of the original will fly off; if a *free*, then the minute and elaborate beauties will disappear. How far Mr. Scriven has succeeded, and whether he has surpassed his predecessors, we leave to be judged by his readers. We meanwhile extract, as a specimen of the whole, his translation of two of the odes.

## ODE IX.

## TO THALIARCUS.

See, with the deep'ning flakes, how white  
Soracte stands! the woodland height  
Can scarce sustain the weight of snow,  
While ice-bound rivers cease to flow.

Dissolve the cold—with logs piled high  
Now plenteously the fire supply,  
And from thy Sabine cask produce,  
Now four years old, the mellow'd juice.

Leave to the gods the rest—when they  
The battling winds and waves allay,  
Nor ancient ash nor cypress more  
Shall dread the tempest's angry roar.

Unsought the morrow's fate remain,  
But count the acceded day as gain,  
Nor spurn the dance, nor love's sweet vows,  
While whiteness spares thy youthful brows.

Now for the campus and the park!  
The gentle whisp'rings after dark!  
The assignation—Now the maid,  
By laughter's merriest peal betrayed,

Quits the sly corner where she watch'd :  
See from her arm the pledge is snatch'd ;  
While now her finger yields the prize,  
She half accords, yet half denies.

## TO GROSPHUS.

He supplicates the gods for ease,  
Tossed on the wide Egean seas,  
When blackened clouds the moonlight veil,  
And stars, that guide our sailors, fail.  
Ease supplicates the warlike Thrace,  
Ease, the far Mede, whom quivers grace ;  
Ease, Grosphus, scorning to be sold  
For gems, for purple, and for gold.  
Nor wealth nor consul's robes control  
The tumults of the wretched soul ;  
Those cares, which ever anxious fly  
Around the vaulted canopy,  
How frugally, how well he fares,  
Whose board his father's salt-dish bears ;  
Whose gentle slumbers have not fled  
Through sordid avarice or dread !  
Wherefore, when life so soon is o'er,  
Attempt so much ? Why the far shore,  
By other suns illumined, try ?  
What exile from himself can fly ?  
Care mounts the vessel's brazen sides,  
Care amid troops of horsemen rides,  
Swift as the stag's retreating form,  
Or Eurus, hurrying on the storm.  
The mind, content with present state,  
Courts not a glimpse of future fate.  
Life's bitters are by smiles suppress'd,  
Since nothing is completely blest.  
Death turned Achilles' youthful rage,  
Decrepit Tithon bent with age ;  
And Time, perchance, to me supplies  
The blessings it to thee denies.  
A hundred flocks adorn thy ground,  
Sicilian heifers low around,  
Thy neighing mare in chariot flies,  
Thy vesture glares with Africa's dyes ;  
While upon me unerring Fate  
Has but bestowed a small estate,  
A spirit light of Grecian song,  
Which spurns the base malignant throng.

*Poems from Eastern Sources.* By R.  
C. Trench.

*Geneveva, a Poem.* By the Same.

MR. TRENCH writes always as a poet should write, with due respect to his readers, and therefore with correctness and elegance. The present volume will sustain his fame, if it do not add much to it. The lessons of wisdom that, according to the genius of the Eastern writers, are wrapt up in the rich and showery beauties of historic tale or romantic fiction, and which form the leading feature of the volume, are pleasing in themselves,

and presented to us with many attractions of poetical fancy and harmonious versification. We most like "Alexander at the Gates of Paradise," "Orpheus and the Sirens," "The Banished Kings," and would willingly give specimens of them if we had room ; but, that wanting, all we can do is to take one of the smallest pearls off the string and put it into the reader's hands, advising him to possess himself of the whole casket.

## SONNET.

Were the sad tablets of our hearts alone  
A dreary blank, for thee the task were light\*  
To draw fair letters there, and lines of light  
But while far other spectacle is shown  
By them, with dismal traceries o'erdrawn,  
O ! task obscure, transcending highest  
Might,  
Ever again to make them clean and white,  
Effacing the sad secrets they have known.  
And then what heaven were better than a  
name,  
If these must haunt and cling unto us there,  
Abiding memoir of our sin and shame ?  
Dread doubt ! which finds no answer anywhere,  
Except in Him, who with him power did  
bring  
To make us feel our sin an alien thing.

We add, as an instance of the author's descriptive powers, the following picture of a fleet at sea—a fine subject !—but we have not yet had our *poetic Vanderveelde*.

Once more a gallant host is on the deep,  
And every vessel did its due course keep  
For Afric, and at each prow, unconfined,  
A red-cross banner floated in the wind.  
Far off that fleet might seem a wandering troop  
Of huge sea monsters gambolling at will  
Upon the topmost surge—o'er clouds that stoop  
And lean on ocean's breast, themselves to fill  
With water, which they back in rain distil ;  
Or flock of snow-white sea-birds, that expand  
Huge never-wearied pinions far from land.  
Or now he might that godly sight compare,  
Who saw it from afar, to forest vast  
In motion, that did all its pines upheave—  
They tossing their tall heads, as every mast  
Now rose, now yielded, to the unsteady blast,  
Or now had deemed them, proudly thus advancing,  
A city on the incumstant billows dancing.

We see in a note that Mr. Trench mentions his having before him, when writing the above, Calderon's magni-

\* We presume this to be a misprint for "slight."

ficient description of the advance of the Portuguese fleet, as described by one of the Moors. See p. 235.

*Churches in Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. Royal 8vo. Parts I, II, and III.*

THE Cambridge Camden Society have commenced the publication of a series of views, with accompanying letter-press, of the curious and interesting, though hitherto little known and partially explored, churches of the county of Cambridge and the isle of Ely. The plan of the work generally resembles that of the "Churches of Yorkshire," now in the course of publication. Each number is to contain three lithograph prints and several minor details executed on wood. Ground-plans will also be given, and the principal mouldings and more interesting constructive features will be fully and accurately exhibited, the illustration of each church being either comprised in one number, or extended into others, according to its relative beauty and interest.

The editors assert with confidence the peculiar beauty of the Cambridgeshire Churches, and that "they are, generally speaking, hardly surpassed by those of any other county in England. The examples of the Decorated style especially are very numerous, and usually of extraordinary merit." The subject of the first two Parts is Cherry Hinton, and that of the third Trumpington; which will be followed by Histon and Bottisham. Cherry Hinton is a church in the early-English style, of remarkably pure character and well-executed detail. The church of Trumpington is a rarer and beautiful specimen of rather early Decorated architecture, erected in the latter part of the reign of Edward II. The plates are tastefully executed in lithography, by Mr. G. Hawkins; but the original drawings are all made, *con amore*, by the volunteer labourers of the Cambridge Camden Society, who have now added experience and knowledge to their taste. The illustrative descriptions are also furnished by their co-operation; and they contain copious details of the *history* of the churches and benefices as well as architectural descriptions. The history of Cambridgeshire has been so

much neglected, that fuller details than might otherwise be required cannot fail to be acceptable. They will not, however, make a more regular topography of the county less desirable. We would recommend the extracts from ancient records to be printed *in extenso*, as the contractions (from the want of proper types) are incorrectly printed, and, were they correct, would still be obscure to the majority of readers. In the lists of incumbents, the dates of their institution should precede the name; as now they are liable to be connected with the words "died" and "resigned."

*Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts. Parts I. and II. 8vo. Van Voorst.*

THE increased attention bestowed on church architecture has extended itself also to church furniture, and of course to that most important article thereof, the Baptismal Font. Those venerable fonts which had been too often neglected, allowed to be covered with whitewash, and filled with dirt and rubbish, and often entirely superseded for a modern tripod, or a basin of earthenware, as if too capacious, too cumbrous, and too old-fashioned, have in many instances recently recovered their due share of respect, have been restored to their former decency, and again "filled with pure water," as enjoined in the rubric. In some places, as at Harrow, the modern interlopers have been displaced, and the ancient fonts re-erected on their rightful pedestals.\* The great beauty and interest of many fonts is such as fully to deserve that a distinct work should be dedicated to their illustration; and with the exception of some collected in an early volume of *Archæologia*, of others in Lysons's *Britannia* and Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, we know of no series of the kind which has hitherto appeared, except a small but well-executed work by Mr. F. Simpson, published about fifteen years ago, and the introduction to which was written, we believe, by

\* "The editor has already formed a considerable list of fonts lying in a desecrated state, also of those once desecrated but now restored, which he purposes to give in a future number. He will be glad of any communications."



that accomplished architectural antiquary, Mr. W. Twopeny. But that work contained not more than forty examples, and there is an ample harvest for a much larger collection. Indeed, the feeling with which we are most impressed in turning over the plates before us, is the infinite variety of design which they display. We therefore welcome with much satisfaction Mr. Van Voorst's undertaking, and feel much pleasure in being able to testify to the extreme delicacy and beauty with which his engravings are executed in wood by Mr. O. Jewitt of Oxford, and his coadjutors. Among his acknowledgments to numerous contributors, the editor states his particular obligations "to the Marquess of Northampton, for placing in our hands Miss Baker's drawings of numerous fonts in Northamptonshire; to Mrs. Clutterbuck of Watford, for the drawings of the late talented artist, Mr. William Alexander; to Mrs. H. O. Cox, of Oxford, who has kindly permitted us the use of her collection of drawings; to Dawson Turner, esq. F.R.S. for allowing us to select from his illustrated copy of Bloomfield's Norfolk, many of the best fonts in that country; to the Rev. William Drake of Coventry, for many drawings from Northamptonshire and Warwickshire." Each plate is inscribed with the era of ecclesiastical architecture to which the font represented belongs, and which, either from its

general structure, or from the character of its ornaments, it is seldom difficult to ascertain. The majority, perhaps, are Norman, coeval with the churches in which they stand, or in many cases anterior to the present edifices, and coeval with the foundation of former and the original churches.

There is one consideration we would beg to suggest, as claiming attention in the future conduct of the work, which is, that there are some fonts which require to be shown in more than one point of view. Where the sculptures are various and not easily described, there should be some secondary engraving, to convey a complete idea of the whole. In the case of the font at Lenton in Nottinghamshire, for instance, it is most unsatisfactory to be told that one of the sides not represented "is divided into four compartments, each containing a *subject* from Scripture." The figures on the top of the font at St. German's, "the dove, the circle, and the vesica piscis," ought to have been represented; and in the case of the Thornbury font the reader should have been informed whether the ornaments shown in the view were repeated or varied on the two other sides. We must add, however, that the descriptions generally are very intelligent and satisfactory, and we take leave of the work for the present with wishing it all the success which its great beauty and its moderate price will probably secure.

*Hours in the Picture Gallery of Thirlestane House, Cheltenham. 8vo. pp. 42.*

—Thirlestane House is a spacious mansion at Cheltenham, to which Lord Northwick has removed from London the unsold portion of his valuable collection of Pictures, having erected a Gallery more than eighty feet in length, by twenty-six wide, for their reception. The collection is still very numerous, and his Lordship is making frequent additions. As the gallery is liberally opened on certain days to the public, the critical manual which we now mention cannot fail to be acceptable.

*Relievo Map of England and Wales.*—

This is a production of Messrs. Dobbs, so long distinguished for the taste and beauty of their embossed works; a process which is here directed to a useful as well as elegant purpose. Embossed Maps have appeared in France and Germany;

but without sufficient regard to relative proportion in point of relief. The great difficulty attending representations of mountains on Engraved Maps is, to obtain an exact coincidence in the vertical and horizontal scales, which is scarcely possible even in the largest maps, the horizontal scale being necessarily somewhat exaggerated. With due allowance for this unavoidable circumstance, the present Map will be found to approximate nearer to nature than any thing of the kind yet attempted. The progressive degrees of elevation, however trifling, are readily appreciated on the Map itself by the eye, which embraces at one view the leading characteristics of the various districts, having before it a complete model of the varied surface of the whole country. The mountainous peaks and ridges of North Wales, Cumberland, and Westmoreland present a striking contrast to the marshy and flat

counties of Lincoln and Norfolk, while the numerous cliffs stand in prominent relief from the level coast boundary. The lines of railway are carefully indicated, together with the breaks which occur in them at the junction of some of the ranges of hills, where they pass by means of tunnels; a few of the difficulties that beset these great national works are thus rendered visible at a glance. Some copies are coloured geologically, from an Index Map by Mr. Murchison. This is an addition peculiarly desirable in a relieve map. We are glad to be able to add that Messrs. Dobbs intend this Map to form the first of a series.

*Prayers and Collects arranged and adapted for Domestic Worship.* 12mo.—This is a brief manual of those prayers in the Church Liturgy which are best suited for the purposes of domestic worship, not arranged in any precise form, but collected under obvious heads from which they may be readily selected for use. Its contents, therefore, are unexceptionable, whilst it cannot fail to be useful; and its exterior appearance is very pleasing, the pages being adorned with borders engraved with patterns of flowers, &c. in the style of the ancient missals.

*Tales of the Braganza, with Scenes and Sketches.* By T. H. Osborne, esq.—A volume of wild adventures and supernatural histories, in which young ladies appear in novel and rather startling characters and situations. Of the two of the most beautiful of them, one turns out to be a reanimated corpse, and the other—a bed-post!

*Sermons.* By the Rev. W. G. Cookeley, M.A.—The author has spoken very modestly in his preface of his present publication. "I do not publish these sermons with the idea of telling the world anything which it did not know before, but simply with the hope of doing some good," &c. To discover or to unfold new doctrines in theology seems scarcely the proper province of sermons, except in rare and particular instances; but the author has certainly, in the present volume, given to the public sermons which do equal credit to his taste as a writer, and to his piety as a divine. There is among them an excellent discourse, able, judicious, and temperate, on the Education of the Poor. We shall extract a short passage: "The saying so often repeated, 'a little knowledge is a dangerous thing,' is true only in a very restricted sense. Knowledge of evil, however small, is of course not only dangerous but

deadly; but knowledge of what is good, however small, is not only harmless, but useful in the highest degree. It is knowledge uncontrolled and unsanctified by religion—knowledge which is not built on the eternal rules of the Gospel—knowledge which, insidiously professing to leave religion as a neutral ground, in fact overthrows and rejects all influence of religion on conduct,—knowledge which is the produce of the mere brain, but has nothing of the heart in it; knowledge that teaches men to doubt all things, and to dispute all things; to suspect all spiritual truth, to despise all spiritual virtue: such is the knowledge of which a little is dangerous, and not only a little, but the more a man has the more deplorable is his condition. Such knowledge is the natural accomplice, the sworn confidant of sin." There is an excellent sermon on the Atonement (Serm. x.); and one we much like on the Character of Mary (Sam. xiv.); and the last, "On the Unity of the Church," is written in a manner not at all inferior to the importance of the subject.

*A Narrative of Events connected with the publication of the Tracts for the Times; with Reflections on existing Tendencies to Romanism, and on the present Duties and Prospects of Members of the Church.* By the Rev. William Palmer, M.A. of Worcester College, Oxford.—This is in every respect a most important pamphlet, and should be read by every person who wishes to become acquainted with those great questions which are exciting so much interest at the present time among the members of our church. It is exactly what might have been expected from the calm, clear, and dispassionate judgment of the distinguished author. Without entering, on the present occasion, into the merits of the "Tracts for the Times," it will be sufficient to state that Mr. Palmer, in the work before us, has given the history of that movement among the friends of the church which was imperatively called for some years since, in order to defend almost her very existence, against the attacks of the combined forces of the liberals, radicals, and infidels of the day—a movement in which it appears that Mr. Palmer, in common with many other eminent members of the church, took an active part, and which led, after a short time, to the publication of the "Tracts for the Times." Mr. Palmer has traced every step of the progress of this movement, and has related several circumstances, with regard to the celebrated publications we have alluded to, which we believe are not very generally known. It

is much to be wished that the subjects treated of in this little work were always discussed with an equal measure of kind and generous feeling, and in the same sober and chastened spirit. We will now refer our readers to the book itself, as we are quite sure that it must necessarily become a work of reference for those who wish to study the ecclesiastical history of the present period.

*Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet in California, Sonora, and Western Texas. Written by Captain Marryatt, C.B. 8vo. 3 vols.*—It is difficult to know how to class this work. It certainly cannot be called a romance, although the individual whose adventures it relates is evidently an imaginary person, and some of the incidents which befall him are, it must be confessed, rather romantic in character. It may perhaps be considered as an account of travels ascribed to a fictitious individual, but in reality recording adventures which happened under the observation of the author himself, or which he has drawn from credible sources, and has occasionally embellished a little in order to add interest to the relation. Be this as it may, these volumes undoubtedly contain a great deal of valuable information, much of which it would perhaps be difficult to meet with in any one work. We allude particularly to the notices of the Indian tribes of Central and Western America, of whose manners and habits these volumes give a very interesting account. The information relative to the state of Texas also will afford no little insight, we are inclined to think, into the nature of that Transatlantic freedom and good government of which so many would-be admirers are to be found in this country. The details relative to the natural history of the various countries described in these volumes are very entertaining, and, if they are to be depended upon, which we see no reason to doubt, are very valuable, especially the account given in the latter part of the third volume of the monstrous reptiles of the alligator and tortoise tribes which infest the swamps and lagoons of Central America, and present such fearful dangers to the traveller in those districts.

*The Banker's Wife: a Tale by Mrs. Gore. 8vo. 3 vols.*—This is a very clever and amusing book, quite in the authoress's peculiar style; that is to say, it contains much keen observation upon the manners and habits of the day, with an account of society, which we hope, for the sake of the world in which we live, is in many instances considerably exaggerated; and all this given with much animation and spirit.

The chief personage in the tale, a wealthy banker, is certainly one of the most accomplished hypocrites and consummate villains ever described in a work of fiction. In the account of this person's career, it is not difficult to recognize proceedings which have, most disgracefully for themselves, and most unhappily for those who have had any thing to do with them, distinguished certain actors in the commercial world of late years. The moral to be drawn from the tale is in many respects good, but the retribution which befalls the hero is not sufficiently striking or severe to meet the demands of strict justice.

*An Attempt to determine the sense of the Book of Common Prayer on the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. By the Rev. J. N. G. Armytage, M.A. 12mo. pp. 130.*—There is a modesty in the title of this little work which invites perusal, and bespeaks a candid judgment. The author examines the various opinions on the subject (as many as three,) before he propounds his own. It is thus that darkness is usually cleared away to make room for light; and such a process is necessary to a due understanding of the subject. The author's own view is, arguing from the language of the Catechism, that "repentance and faith are demanded as prerequisite qualifications" for baptism, (p. 64,) and that infants are *federally* regenerate. (p. 68.) But this term, however intelligible to theologians, is, unfortunately, unavailable for popular use. We would refer the reader to a brief notice of a volume entitled *Christ our Law*, (July 1842, p. 76,) where we endeavoured to shew that the use of the term *regenerate* is similar to that of *purged* in Ezekiel, xxiv. 13, which implies bestowing the means, although the process be not yet wrought. By a little consideration of that verse, the author would, we think, be enabled to put the subject into a clearer light, and to supply that link which is wanting at present to make the chain of his argument complete.

*The Perils of the Nation: an Appeal to the Legislature, the Clergy, and the Higher and middle classes. Crown 8vo. pp. xlv. 399.*—The author of this work perceives symptoms of danger in almost every part of our social frame, considered under the following heads: Power and Weakness (of England); Manufacturing Poor; Mining Poor; Commercial Poor; Agricultural Poor; The Selfish Principle; Want of Sanitary Regulations; Errors of the day; Pauperism; Education. He specially directs his hortatory chapters to the Ministers of the Crown,

the Bishops of the Church, the Clergy, the Magistrates, the Legal and Medical Professions. He is an advocate for the subdivision of parishes, in order to secure a more efficient pastoral care than the present state of the population admits of. An entire chapter is devoted to the subject of Female Influence, as being mighty for good or evil, in respect of "domestic servants, interest in charity-schools and their proper management, household arrangements, shopping transactions, employment of milliners." Some of these topics may seem of little importance, in connexion with *the Perils of the Nation*, but the facts and reasonings which the author adduces are of a frightful character, and fully justify their insertion.

One of the evils which the author denounces, as prevalent in the present day, is the universal desire for buying cheap. The effects of this passion (for such it has become) are very injurious. Low prices, scarcely remunerating, are put upon articles; inferior goods, that bear nominally low prices, are manufactured; a contentious, and often a ruinous, competition is produced among tradesmen; and a sickly state of commerce ensues. The author shows the bad effects of such a system on the labourer, particularly on the better class, whose occupations require education, and whom he denominates the "Commercial Poor."

*A Charge delivered at the Primary Metropolitan Visitation, 1842-3.* By Daniel, Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India. 8vo. pp. xxiii. 132.—Many of our readers may not be aware that Metropolitan Visitations, though not made in England, are made in Ireland, in the several provinces. The English church in India has been framed on the same plan. The Charge now printed was delivered to the Clergy of the three dioceses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and, as being the first of its kind in India, naturally possesses an interest of no ordinary character. A most solemn tone of piety pervades it, which, practically, is the best commendation of such a document. With regard to the questions which now agitate the church, the bishop condemns the principles and conduct of the Tractarian leaders, and characterizes the Plymouth brethren as manifesting "the most deplorable ignorance, conceit, and presumption." The bishop, however, anticipates that *such folly* as this last will be *evanescent*. The outline of study suggested, (p. 28-9,) to the clergy in India, admits neither of indolence or self-sufficiency. "I would recommend you to be always students." While he

advises them to read "some of the chief writings of the fathers and of our Reformers, foreign and domestic, as opportunity serves," he gives in an appendix an abstract of Daille, On the Right Use of the Fathers. In the Appendix, No. 2, he recommends Bishop McIlvaine's recent work (Oxford Divinity compared,) terming it powerful and conclusive, and also Mr. Faber's (*The Provincial Letters*.) On Mr. Newman's Lectures on Justification he passes a severe censure, considering them "the greatest insult—not intentionally, of course, but in fact, the greatest insult ever offered to our church, and the whole body of our Reformers, by any divine of talent and reputation for orthodoxy, since the 16th century," (p. 100.) He observes, that "the primary error of Dr. Pusey and Mr. Newman is, the imposing of a new and unscriptural sense on the word Justification, without support or colour of support, and with no authority but the traditionary opinions of the schoolmen and the council of Trent," (p. 101.) The third Appendix contains some passages delivered at separate places; and the fourth is the substance of remarks made on the Syrian Christians, in a Charge to the Missionaries at Cottyam, on the coast of Malabar. His opinion of the present state of that ancient community is not very favourable.

## ANNUALS FOR 1844.

*Friendship's Offering.* 1844. — This pleasing Annual has this year shot up into an increased beauty. Not only is it enlarged in size, but enriched in ornament. The embellishments are elegant, and the engravings are well executed. There are ten of these, with twenty-five illustrations engraved on wood. The names of the poetical contributors are such as need no commendation of ours to render them attractive. B. Cornwall, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Lady Emmeline Wortley, Leitch Ritchie, Mr. Tupper, &c. are persons whose talents are universally acknowledged, and they have exerted them successfully on the present occasion. But our extracts must be very limited; and we must leave to the reader the pleasing task of discovering which is of superior excellence, and of comparing the merits of the different writers. We shall begin by extracting the first poem in the book—it being the production of him whose name stands first in honour as in place.

## TO OUR NEIGHBOUR'S HEALTH.

Send the red wine round to-night;  
For the blast is bitter cold.  
Let us sing a song that's light:  
Merry rhymes are good as gold,

Here's unto our neighbour's health!

Oh, he plays the better part;\*  
Doing good, but not by stealth:—

Is he not a noble heart?

Should you bid me tell his name,—

Show wherein his virtues dwell;

'Faith, (I speak it to my shame,)

I should scarce know what to tell.

"Is he—?"—"Sir, he is a thing

Cast in common human clay;

'Tween a beggar and a king;

Fit to order or obey."

"He is, then, a soldier brave?"—

"No: he doth not kill his kin,

Pampering the luxurious grave

With the blood and bones of sin."

"Or a judge?"—"He doth not sit,

Making hucksters' bargains plain;

Piercing cobwebs with his wit,

Cutting tangled knots in twain."

"He is an abbot, then, at least?"—

"No: he's neither proud nor blythe;

Nor a stall-fed burly beast,

Gluttoning on the pauper's tithe.

"He is brave, but he is meek;

Not as judge or soldier seems;

Not like abbot, proud and sleek;

Yet his dreams are starry dreams,—

"Such as lit the world of old

Through the darkness of her way;

Such as might, if clearly told,

Guide blind Future into day.

"Never hath he sought to rise

On a friend's or neighbour's fall;

Never slurred a foe with lies;

Never shrank from Hunger's call.

"But from morning until eve,

And through Autumn unto Spring,

He hath kept his course, (believe,)

Courting neither slave nor king.

"He,—whatever be his name,

For I know it not aright,—

He deserves a wider fame:—

Come! here's to his health to-night!"

We add a Sonnet called *Nero Metroctonos*. By A. M. Wood.

With murmur musical the flowing tide  
Laved the dark outline of the Balan shore,  
When the low plashing of the dripping oar  
Was heard, and through the clear obscure des-  
cried

A regal bark, distinct,—for night denied  
Her shadows, and the coronal she wore  
Of sparkling stars beamed on the prow, that  
The destined victim of the parricide. [bore  
O fearful power of guilt!—the scene around,

\* This is a little too close an imitation  
of Mr. Tennyson's style and language.

That every sense with placid gladness fills,  
To him henceforth is fraught with dread alarm;  
He hears a menacing and thrilling sound  
Like trumpets' clang reverberate from the hills,  
And from his mother's grave a wailing woe.

The "Bridal Visit," by Mrs. Abdy, is  
written with cleverness and humour, of  
which the two following stanzas are a fair  
specimen.

All poured in his ear the perfections

Of his fair one, the wonder of earth:

Such a mind! such a soul! such affections!

Such meekness, discretion, and worth!

Then such talent—time only could show it:

It would make life so joyously glide

As to prove the sweet words of the poet,

That "the wife is more dear than the bride."

And the lady, meanwhile, was delighted

By the whispers of many a voice:

All merits, they vowed, were united

In the fortunate man of her choice;

"Such eyes! such a sound understanding!"—

Then they praised her new harp, and worked  
chairs,

The timepiece that stood on the landing,

And the greenhouse half way down the  
stairs."

The "Walk in Chamouni," signed J.  
R. and the Plate called *Le Glacier des  
Bois*, we perceive to be by Mr. J. Ruskin,  
but the poem is too long to extract; there  
is also another poem, "the Battle of  
Montenotte," by the same gentleman, and  
a view of Genoa.

*Forget Me Not*.—Of the eleven plates  
to this little volume, the greater part are  
interesting from the subject, and executed  
with spirit and feeling, particularly the  
seventh (the View of Richmond), and  
the tenth (the Manor-House of the Wynd-  
hams).\* Among the names of the poetical  
contributors are those of Mr. Quillman,  
the late Miss Landon, Miss Mitford, Lady  
Blessington, Miss Agnes Strickland, and  
others of lesser fame. There is also an  
unpublished poem by Thomson, and a  
letter by Byron, not in his works. Among  
the prose tales, the one we like best is  
the *Pleasure Party*, by Robert Bell, esq.,  
which is minute without tediousness, and  
humorous without exaggeration. We

\* We think "the Novice," p. 27, is in  
great danger of falling fast asleep, before  
her wreath of roses is finished. The young  
lady, p. 15, has evidently been put into  
a deep slumber by the book she has been  
reading, which we are credibly informed  
was a late volume of sermons by the Rev.  
Mr. M——, which she could not rightly  
understand whether it was written in prose  
or verse, nor in truth can we.

must make one single extract from our favourite female writer.

ENDURING WOE.

*From the German of Zimmermann.*

*By Mary Howitt.*

The leaves come whirling from the trees,  
The autumn wind blows chill :  
Know you the old decaying house  
In the wood so deep and still ?

The yellow leaves lie thick around,  
The winds wail all about ;  
A pale and lovely countenance  
Looks from the window out.

That pale and lovely face, how calm  
It looks in evening grey !  
The lady who has spoke to none,  
To none a word will say.

No serving-man hath she, no maid,  
To no man's voice gives heed ;  
A sound is heard when day declines  
As of a coming steed.

Like a horse's tread, it comes a-near :  
She listens—forth she bends ;  
And lo ! an old grey-headed knight  
Before the door descends.

He climbs the stairs ; and now a kiss  
Upon her brow imprest,  
"How art thou now, dear child ?" said he,  
And held her to his breast.

They sate them to a table of stone,  
And look'd with looks of woe ;  
"Sing me," said he, "that little song  
As thou didst long ago."

She answered, " Ah ! how gay I was  
When Love's young morning shone !  
But now, old man, 'tis so no more,  
My young friend—he is gone.

" I deck my hair with rosemary,  
My funeral crown to be ;  
Thou know'st, old man, thou knowest well,  
Thy only son was he."

In a ghostly voice the old man spoke,  
In a ghostly voice replied,  
" He fell in the joyous strength of youth,  
In the ocean-fight he died !

" For the honour of my Lord he fell,  
Mangled with sword and shot ;  
I gladly gave my Lord my all,  
My son withheld I not.

" My Lord is dead—thy love is dead—  
Like sorrow for us two ;  
The world plays now another game,  
With which we've nought to do.

" The world turns topsy-turvy now,  
And lauds the new as prime ;  
But we—we have our bitter grief,  
And memory of old time.

" And with us two the play is play'd,  
Thou 'rt weak and I am old."  
The yellow leaves whirl'd round the house,  
The autumn wind blew cold.

Who had been there had wept to hear  
The two so sadly speak ;  
But there was not a sigh or tear  
On either woful cheek.

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The MS. Diary and other Papers of the Rev. Gilbert White, of Selborne, have lately been purchased by George Soaper, esq. of Guildford.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 31. The Seatonian prize of £40

for the best English Sacred Poem,—subject, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," was adjudged by the Examiners to the Rev. Thomas Rawson Birks, M.A. Fellow of Trinity college.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.

Nov. 2. The ceremonial of the re-opening of Gresham College, in the new hall in Basinghall-street, took place at two o'clock. This institution, as is generally known, was founded by the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. That Prince of English merchants bequeathed his own magnificent mansion in Broad-street, with a suitable endowment, for the purposes of the college. That building escaped the great fire of London, but in 1767 the site was pitched upon by the government for the erection of a new Excise Office, and it was accordingly surrendered by the trustees of the college, on consideration of a perpetual annuity of 500*l.*; the trustees agreeing to pay 1800*l.* towards the expense of pulling down their own building! This extraordinary transaction had the effect of ruining the college. A small room in the Royal Exchange, capable of holding some five and twenty persons, was allotted to the professors for the delivery of their lectures, and the consequence was, that the lectures ceased to be delivered, and the appointments became sinecures. When the Royal Exchange was burnt, a few years since, the preparations for rebuilding it directed attention to the state of Gresham College. A claim was made on its behalf for suitable accommodation in the Royal Exchange; but the matter was settled by the erection of the spacious and handsome building now opened.

The lecture-hall will conveniently accommodate 500 or 600 persons. The Lord Mayor was present in state, with several of the civic functionaries, the members of the Gresham committee, &c. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Birch, a hymn was sung by the vocal band assembled for the musical part of the ceremonial. The academical business of the college was then commenced by the Rev. Joseph Pullen, A.M., Professor of Astronomy, who delivered a lecture on that science, to which he gave, very happily, the character of an address to the audience on the occasion which had brought them together. In giving a general and popular view of the progress of modern astronomy, he pointed out the large share which Gresham College had in this progress, from the labours and discoveries of the illustrious men who were among its professors. After this address, an ode on the occasion was sung. The

vocal performers were, Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Hobbs, Hawkins, Roe, and Phillips. The two organists of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, with Mr. Lindley, sustained the accompaniments. The whole performance was greatly applauded.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN.

Nov. 16. This celebrated Society, conspicuous in the annals of Irish eloquence, and which is said to have been the cradle of the genius of Burke, Grattan, Plunkett, Bushe, Curran, Croker, North, Perrin, Doherty, and many others, which, after an existence of half a century, had been dissolved in 1815, was revived by a meeting this evening. The Provost of Trinity College was in the chair; and there were present Dr. M'Donnell, Rev. Mr. Sadler, Rev. Mr. Graves, Rev. Dr. Luby, Rev. Mr. M'Neice, Mr. Jellett, Ven. Archdeacon Magee, all Fellows of Trin. Coll. &c. &c. An eloquent opening address was read by W. C. Magee, esq., ex-Scholar (grandson of the late archbishop) which will be printed at the expense of the society.

Mr. Foote, one of the old committee of seven, and who has held the books for twenty-eight years, read several letters from the *quondam* Provost, Dr. Elrington, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, proving that he had been, not (as was stated) opposed to the existence of this society, but that he had frequently and kindly remonstrated with them upon the course they were pursuing, in introducing political subjects of debate. For the future, in order to prevent a recurrence of such irregularities and discussions as led to its former ejection from the walls of the University, one of the Fellows of Trinity College will preside at the weekly meeting. All the records and property of the former society have been restored to the present one by the heads of the University; and under such patronage and control we may look for valuable fruits from a society of this kind.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

The lectures at this Institution for the present season are arranged as follow:—

Six on the Correlation of Physical Forces, by W. R. Grove, esq. M.A. F.R.S. Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the Institution; Nov. 13, 20, 27, Dec. 4, 11, and 18. Six on the Functions of Organic Life in the Animal Kingdom, by R. D. Grainger, esq.; Nov. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, and 21. Two on American Literature, with especial reference to American Poetry, by Robert Howe Gould, esq. M.A.; Jan. 4 and 11. Two on the Philosophy of a Candle, by Professor Grove;

Jan. 8 and 15. Six on the Chemistry of Vegetable Life, by George Fownes, esq.; Jan. 18, 25, Feb. 1, 8, 15, and 22. Two on Gems and other Ornamental Stones used in Jewellery, by James Tennant, esq.; Jan. 22 and 29. Four descriptive of a Voyage from England to the Mediterranean Sea, with an account of a visit to most of the principal Sea Ports, by James Silk Buckingham, esq.; Feb. 5, 12, 19 and 26. Six on the Ballads and Lyrical Music of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by H. J. Gauntlett, esq. Mus. Doc.; Feb. 29, March 7, 14, 21, 28, and April 4. Six on Machinery, by Edward Cowper, esq.; March 4, 11, 18, 25, April 1 and 8. Four on the subordinate Characters in the Plays of Shakspeare, by Charles Cowden Clarke, esq.; April 11, 18, 25, and May 2. Four on the Fine Arts, by B. R. Haydon, esq.; April 15, 22, 29, and May 6. Four Conversazioni will be held on the evenings of Wednesday, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 20, and April 17, 1844.

THE SYDENHAM SOCIETY.

The first general meeting of this Society was held at the rooms of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society on the 1st of May, Sir Henry Halford, Bart. in the chair. The Report of the Provisional Council, which was read, contained a brief statement of the origin of the Society, and of the proceedings of those who have taken upon themselves its formation and management. It is well known that, within the last few years, several societies have been formed, with the view of supplying and diffusing works in various branches of literature, in a more efficient manner, and at a much smaller cost, than could be effected by individual efforts; and the Camden, the Parker, and the Percy Societies may be mentioned as examples of the great success which has attended such associations. To Drs. Joseph and William Bullar, of Southampton, the credit appears due, of having first entertained the idea of applying the principles of such societies to the diffusion of medical literature. But the desirableness of such a scheme appears to have presented itself to the minds of several members of the profession at different times, and was the subject of conversation at a meeting of the Provincial Medical Association held at Exeter in July last (in consequence of a letter from Dr. Branson, of Sheffield), and of several communications that have appeared in some of the medical journals. In the beginning of the present year, a meeting of several gentlemen was held at the house of Dr. Copland, to discuss the desirableness and feasibility of the formation of the

present Society, and the best mode of bringing it before the profession. After much consideration and numerous meetings, it was determined that the means by which the objects of the proposed Society would best be carried into effect, would be by distributing among its members,—

1. Reprints of standard English medical works which are rare and expensive.

2. Miscellaneous selections from the ancient and from the earlier modern authors, reprinted or translated.

3. Digests of the most important matters contained in old and voluminous authors, British and foreign, with occasional Biographical and Bibliographical notices.

4. Translations of the Greek and Latin medical authors, and of works in the Arabic and other eastern languages, accompanied, when it is thought desirable, by the original text.

5. Translations of recent foreign works of merit.

6. Original works of great merit; which might be very valuable as books of reference, but which would not otherwise be published, from not being likely to have a remunerating sale,—such as classified Bibliographies, and Alphabetical Indexes to periodical publications, and other voluminous works.

Notwithstanding that there is reason to think the existence of the Society is still but imperfectly known, so cordially have its objects been approved of, and so warmly have the efforts of its originators been supported, wherever the Society has been known, that already more than a sufficient number of members has been obtained to justify immediate steps being taken to carry its intentions into effect.

The Society is to consist of an unlimited number of members; the subscription constituting a member to be one guinea, paid in advance on the 25th day of March, annually; the anniversary meeting to be on the 1st of May. The post of President has been accepted by Sir Henry Halford, Bart.; that of Treasurer by B. G. Babington, M.D. F.R.S.; and that of Secretary for London by James Risdon Bennett, M.D. to whom all communications are to be addressed.

#### CHINESE BOOKS.

Her Majesty has presented to the library of the British Museum five chests of Chinese books, captured by the troops during the war in China. They are fine editions of works touching upon different matters connected with the administration and statistics of that vast empire. The books are in their Chinese cases or *han*, viz. small boxes, and these cases are var-

nished, and resemble mahogany. The works are of the most extensive nature, the five cases containing only four works, viz.

1. The *Tungche*, a general account of the Empire, History, Laws, Provinces, &c. in 200 Chinese *keuen* or sections, and nearly as many Chinese *pin* or volumes. The printing of this work is indifferent, it having been most probably issued from the imperial presses at Peking, where the paper and execution of the books is much inferior to that of Nanking and the southern provinces. This highly valuable and interesting work is made up, in parts where imperfect, by manuscript.

2. *Wan hien tung kaou*. A general résumé of State Papers, consisting of Reports, Orders in Council, &c. relative to the Land Tax, Fields cultivated by Government, Currency, &c.

3. *Tung tien*, General Rules of the Empire.

4. Account of the Regulations of the Six Governmental Boards, and their Subordinate Offices, with the titles of the different Members of their Administration. The six boards are, the Official Board, which regulates appointments,—the Revenue Board, over Customs and Excise,—the Board of Rites, a kind of Board of Public Instruction, to regulate ceremonies, &c.—the Army Board, over both Land and Sea Services,—the Criminal Board, for Penal Offences; and the Board of Works, having the regulation of the government buildings, &c.

All these works, as well as the preceding, are imperial editions, probably executed at Peking.

#### "DOMESTIC LIBRARIES" AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty has just caused to be carried into effect a most praiseworthy design, emanating entirely from herself and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the establishment of "Domestic Libraries" in the servants' halls of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has been pleased to make a donation of 100*l.* for the purchase of books to commence with, and has also presented a great variety of works, of a useful and instructive character. Prince Albert has presented 50*l.* for the same purpose. A committee has been appointed to superintend the arrangements and business details, consisting of the following members of the Royal household, each of whom has presented various works of utility and reference, and also handsome donations to carry out the views of her Majesty and the Prince:—Major-General Sir Henry

Wheatley (Privy Purse), George Edward Anson, Esq. (Private Secretary to Prince Albert), the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay (Domestic Chaplain to the Queen), the Hon. C. A. Murray (the Master of the Household), and J. H. Glover, Esq. (Librarian in Ordinary to her Majesty). Robert Lyons, Esq. (the Secretary to the Master of the Household), has undertaken the office (by Royal command) of treasurer to the two library

funds, and to audit the accounts of each, once at least in the course of every year.

A letter addressed by Sir R. Peel to the widow of the late Sir Charles Bell, announces that a pension of 100*l.* has been conferred upon her, "in consideration of the high attainments of your lamented husband, and the services rendered by him to the cause of science."

## FINE ARTS.

### THE NELSON MONUMENT.

Nov. 4. The statue of Lord Nelson, by Baily, reached its destination on the top of the column, erected under the management and after the design of Mr. Railton. The lower part was got up on Friday morning, after six hours' labour, and the upper portion followed on Saturday morning, and the arm was also in the course of the day united to the body. A flag-staff was erected which reached above the head of the figure, and from it was displayed the union jack, which is the identical flag under which the hero fell at the battle of Trafalgar.

This figure breathes the very soul and spirit of Nelson; there we behold the intrepid firmness of his mind—the determination to achieve his purpose, unawed by any terrors which the foes of his country could evoke. The simplicity of the attitude is very striking: here is no extended hand with truncheon or with telescope; it is Nelson himself on his quarterdeck, cool and collected. Like the angel introduced in Addison's Campaign, as an emblem of Marlborough's imperturbed spirit—calm and serene, he drives the furious blast of battle; rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm; and of Nelson it might indeed be truly added, from the same source,

"In joys of conquest he resigned his breath,  
And, filled with England's glory, smiled in death."

Even when his life-blood was ebbing from his wound, reducing to a few short moments the current of his existence, Nelson's spirit was still active for his country's cause, still busied in the direction of his fleet. Assured of victory and of the capture and destruction of the foe, his dying words were—"Then let us anchor!"

The memory and example of Nelson will have their influence on the naval champions of Britain in all future time. This statue and this column are therefore the heartfelt and enduring tribute of a nation's gratitude and praise.

It is much to be regretted that the position chosen for so effective a specimen of British sculpture should be elevated so high as for ever to remove its more minute and individual details from the sight; it is impossible on a capital 156 feet from the ground that the features of the face of a statue, itself 17 feet high, should be clearly discerned; we therefore fully indulge in the hope that casts from Baily's Nelson will be deposited in some of our public buildings. We suggest that Greenwich Hospital would be a very appropriate receptacle for such a fac-simile, and, if placed in one of the quadrangles of that building in the open air, an artificial material of sufficient durability for it might we think be found.

A colossal statue of her Majesty is about being erected at the north-west corner of the Royal Institution, Edinburgh. The figure has been executed by Mr. Steel, of Edinburgh, and is said to be an excellent work of art.

A colossal statue, in plaster, of Louis Philippe has been placed in the large chamber of the council of state, in the palace on the Quai d'Orsay. The King is represented for the first time with the royal mantle lined with ermine, and a laurel crown on his head. The right arm is stretched out horizontally, and the left is placed on a tablet bearing the inscription—"Devant Dieu, je jure d'observer fidèlement la charte constitutionnelle," and the remainder of the oath pronounced on August 9 at the Palais Bourbon.

The French mint has just struck a very fine medal in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria to the Chateau d'Eu. On the obverse is the profile of the young Sovereign of Great Britain, and on the reverse the following legend—"S. M. Victoria, Reine d'Angleterre, visite S. M. Louis Philippe, Roi des Français, au Cha-

leau d'Eu, en Septembre, 1843." The die was cut by M. Borrel.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AT DUBLIN CASTLE.

Earl de Grey, with his characteristic love for the fine arts, and desire to advance them, has determined to convert the drawing-rooms of Dublin Castle into a picture gallery, to consist of a collection of portraits of those noblemen who have served since the Union as Lord-Lieutenants of Ireland. These portraits are to be in size what is termed by artists three-quarter, and will be, it is said, presented to the gallery by those noblemen who still live and have filled that high and important office; and copies from the best portraits will likewise be presented by the relatives of the deceased. Nine out of the fourteen, necessary to complete the collection, are in progress, and that of Lord de Grey, bearing the star and insignia of the Order of St. Patrick, by Mr. George Bullock, is already finished, and at the Castle. As there will be ample space in the rooms appropriated to these works of art for small copies of the most authentic portraits of the Lord-Lieutenants before the Union, it is proposed thus to occupy it, and by this arrangement render the collection both curious and complete.

The Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland has, since its institution ten years ago, collected 36,000*l.* The number of paintings bought is 771, besides 40 pieces of sculpture; and the sum distributed among the artists probably amounts to three-fourths of the whole, say 27,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* per annum. The efforts of the association have tended very much to improve the public taste, and diffuse a love of art through the community.

The annual meeting of the Norwich Art Union was held at the Guildhall, on the 16th Oct. Sir J. P. Boileau in the chair. The report congratulated the subscribers on the addition of one-fourth to their numbers during the last year; and stated that the presentation of a print to each subscriber and the holding of *conversazioni* had been attended with beneficial results; and the Society had this year been enabled to afford a larger proportionate number of prizes than the London Art Union. The first prize of 30*l.* was obtained by the Rev. H. Banfather, of Norwich; the second, 20*l.*, by G. Middleton, esq., St. Stephen's-road; the third, 15*l.*, by W.

L. Bryant, esq., of London. The other prizes varied from 10*l.* to 3*l.*

The distribution of Mr. Boys's Fine Art Prizes took place at Exeter Hall, on the 25th Oct. Mr. Cooke, a barrister, in the chair. The number of tickets was 12,000, and those to which the highest value was attached were, "The Trial of Charles the First," by Mr. Fisk; "The Trial of Lord Strafford," by the same artist; and "The Canterbury Pilgrims," by Mr. E. Corbould—which fell to Nos. 8340, 8686, and 3841. The number of "prizes" distributed was 702. Mr. Boys also announced another Fine Art Distribution in the forthcoming year.

FRESCO PAINTING IN GERMANY.

The frescoes in the Town Hall of Elberfeld painted during the past year, by the artists Mucke, Fay, Pludemann, and Claasen, are now finished, and excite the admiration of all beholders. The idea of the work was conceived by Herr Mucke, who, among the friends of arts, has been long since credibly known as the painter of the Barbarossa frescoes at Heltorp Castle, near Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. The idea and execution is as follows:—Germany in her gradual progress from barbarism to civilization—the first wall representing barbarism, and ending with the death of Varus, has been executed by Fay; the second, symbolic of the introduction of Christianity, by Mucke; the third wall shows the Middle Ages, and has been executed by Claasen; while the fourth, by Pludemann, shows the progress of a Prince, surrounded by his loving and exulting people.

Professor Schnorr has been occupied ten years in the frescoes in the apartments leading to the throne-room of the palace at Munich. These halls are three in number, each devoted to the life of one of the celebrities of German history: Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg. The Hall of Charlemagne is the last in course of execution; the narrative lies in a series of twelve pictures, the subjects of which are, Charlemagne at the age of eleven years receiving the homage of the spiritual and temporal ranks; Refusing the proposition of the King of the Lombards; His first battle with the Saxons; Drives the Lombards out of Germany; Entrance into Rome; Capture of Saragossa, &c. &c. The execution of these works has been singularly rapid, the artist being of course assisted by his pupils.

## ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD SOCIETY  
OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Nov. 1. The first meeting of the term was held at the Society's room, near Lincoln College, the Rev. J. B. Maude, M.A. Queen's College, in the Chair.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, made some remarks on Mr. Pugin's theory of Spires, with reference to his paper read at the last annual meeting. He stated, that the inspection of many churches since that time had slightly modified some of his views therein expressed, (the spire seeming to have been introduced abroad earlier than he had been aware of, or than is the case in England,) but that his conviction of the inaccuracy of Mr. Pugin's opinion was more strengthened than ever. According to Mr. Pugin, spires are a peculiarity not of districts, but of epochs; whereas in the district about Maidstone the Early and Decorated towers have usually spires, either in the common or in Mr. Pugin's sense of the word; whilst the towers of the same date in the western part of Northamptonshire are generally without them, and the north-east part of the same county is famous for beautiful spires of the same period; and no satisfactory reason can be given why they should have been preserved in one district, and universally destroyed, or omitted when designed, in another. In many Early and Decorated towers the original parapet remains, either plain, with or without pinnacles, or pierced. Sometimes they have gables; sometimes a battlement has been plainly added, as is the case too with many Romanesque towers; though that it supplanted a spire, even in his peculiar use of the word, is a gratuitous assumption of Mr. Pugin's. In later Decorated towers the battlement sometimes seems to be original.

Some omissions and misrepresentations of Mr. Pugin's were also commented upon, as the fact that Salisbury Cathedral was originally built without a spire, and his assertion that the noble spire of St. Michael's, Coventry, is Decorated, whereas it is Perpendicular, commenced in 1432.

Mr. Freeman concluded by giving in a list of Early and Decorated towers, with and without spires, in several districts, remarking that, as many of them were visited some time back, before his attention was particularly drawn to the subject, he could not be sure of some errors in it, but that he was very much struck by many undoubted examples which confirmed Mr. Pugin's theory.

At the same time he allowed the correctness of the latter as to the ideal perfection of the style, which certainly requires a spire, though as a matter of fact it is no more universal than vaulting and clustered pillars, which are equally essential to the same ideal perfection.

The Rev. John Slatter, of Lincoln College, observed, that it is said to have been a canon of the Cistercian order to have no spires on their churches, as a mark of humility, and also that they had no bells; and mentioned several instances in confirmation of this, where towers were added to churches belonging to this order, at the period of the Dissolution, to receive the bells purchased from the ruined houses of other orders. He considered this as an argument in favour of Mr. Pugin's view, so far as the *general practice* of the age is admitted, by the fact of such a rule being adopted for the sake of distinction; but it is of course decisive against the *universality* of the practice, which is the only point in dispute between Mr. Pugin and those members of the Society who have interested themselves in the question.

The Secretary observed, that the plan which this Society originally prescribed for itself, and has steadily kept in view, is to collect facts and proceed by induction, leaving principles or theories to be drawn from them afterwards, whilst most writers on Gothic architecture seem to have gone on the opposite plan. With reference to Mr. Pugin's assertion, we find a number of early-English and Decorated towers existing without spires, and generally without any appearance of ever having had them; many have original parapets, and many others have saddle-back roofs, the gables of which are evidently original, though these are less common in England than in Normandy. In the district around Caen they are particularly abundant, and it is not unusual to find within sight of each other a saddle-back roof on one tower and a spire on another, which, on examination, prove to be very nearly of the same age. We must therefore conclude, that, in the ordinary use of the word spire, Mr. Pugin's assertion is not borne out by facts. With regard to the supposed rule of the Cistercian order, he doubted whether existing examples generally agreed with it, but considered it an interesting subject for investigation, and that the Society would be indebted to any of its members who would carry on the investigation, and furnish



them with facts either in support or in refutation of this, or indeed of any other popular theory.

Nov. 15. Letters were read from the Rev. G. Pigott, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company at Bombay, to the President of Trinity College, and from the Bishop of Bombay to Mr. Pigott, on the subject of the church to be erected on the island of Colabah, to commemorate those who fell in the late campaigns in Afghanistan and Scinde.

The Master of University College stated that Mr. Derick's drawings for this church had been submitted to the committee and approved, and were now in the room for the inspection of Members. Great care had been used to adapt the design to the climate of Bombay, in compliance with the suggestions of the Bishop, and with the kind assistance of Captain Faber of the Madras Engineers, whose local experience had been of great service. He thought that Mr. Derick had shewn considerable skill in the manner in which he had carried out this object, without injuring the church-like effect, or departing from the purity of Gothic architecture. The plan is cruciform, surrounded on all sides by a cloister masking the lower windows and protecting them from the sun, and enabling them to receive the sea-breeze at all seasons; the western porch is large enough for carriages to drive under it, so that persons may enter the church without being once exposed to the direct rays of the sun. There is a crypt under the church, and an air-chamber in the roof, connected with the central tower and spire, so as to ensure a continual current of air.

Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, presented to the Society a series of lithographs, illustrative of a peculiar style of wood architecture of very ancient date. They consist of exterior and interior views, ground plans, etc. of three churches at Hitterdal, Urnes, and Borgund, in Norway. Mr. Patterson read a translation of some remarks, published with the lithographs, by Professor Dahl, of Dresden; and said he was led to conclude, from several expressions used by the Professor, that he would point to a period antecedent to the introduction of Christianity into Norway as that in which these buildings for the most part rose. This would throw them back into the tenth century at the latest, as Olaf the saint, the first Christian king of Norway, received the crown of martyrdom at the hands of his pagan subjects in the year 994. Mr. Parker is of opinion that these churches are probably of the twelfth century, nor does the frequent occurrence in them of representations of the persons and symbols of the ancient Norwegian

mythology, such as of the good and evil spirit, &c. appear to offer any real difficulty, as the meaning of them might easily be lost, while the forms themselves might be retained and reproduced merely for the sake of effect, or from imitation of what had been usual at an earlier period. Again, much of the fretwork and designs are very similar to those with which we are familiar, as characteristics of the late highly decorated Norman; for instance, the fretwork on the capitals of the pillars in St. Peter's church, Northampton, at Christ Church Cathedral in Oxford, and at Ifley church. In the portal of the Church of Borgund, a strange mixture of the emblems of the ancient mythology of the country with the ornaments and designs not unfrequently found in the late Byzantine style, is to be observed. The general plan of these buildings seems decidedly Christian; in all, chancel and nave, in Hitterdal and Borgund a decided apse, and in all nave aisles, are to be seen. In the churches of Borgund and Urnes there is barrel-vaulting in the nave; in that of Hitterdal, however, a flat panelled ceiling, such as that of Peterborough cathedral church, and other Norman churches; like them also it has had painted ornaments in the panels of the chancel ceiling. The interior of the church at Hitterdal is a good deal disfigured by galleries, and the like modern improvements, but the pillars are not much hidden and are worthy of attention; some of the decidedly oriental character of their capitals, (which have been called Indo-Byzantine,) and one for the position of a sort of capital with a square abacus, about half way up the shaft. Perhaps the fact of wood being the material of which these churches are constructed, would lead one to ascribe a very late date to them, the wood retaining its consistency so much as it does; but the purity of the air in Norway, which certainly exceeds that of most climates, would prevent us from concluding against their antiquity on this account; to which it is to be added that the whole of the exterior carvings have been coated with some preparation or varnish, the nature of which has never been discovered, although it has been submitted to chemical analysis. It is to be remarked that several of these churches were built without any tower, turret, or bell-gable, and that a subsequent separate erection has been made for them, corresponding to the Byzantine and Italian campaniles. The size of much of the timber employed is worthy of notice, as it calls attention to a natural phenomenon of these latitudes. From the quantity of timber of large size thus used it is not to be supposed that it

could be other than the growth of that soil, and yet at the present day and for years past no timber of this kind, viz. larch, at all approaching to it in size, is to be found in Norway. Hence it is to be concluded that such vegetation has by some cause failed, and accordingly we find it asserted, and experience certainly bears out the assertion, that the cold of these latitudes is yearly on the increase, and that this increase is destructive of all vegetation, even the hardy reindeer moss yielding to the influence of the cold. Mr. Patterson, in conclusion, remarked that he had presented these lithographs to the Society in the idea and hope that they might afford some useful hints for the erection of similar churches in countries where the same materials and no others were readily to be found. He alluded more particularly to Newfoundland and to New Zealand.

The chairman observed that these examples of ancient wooden churches are of great importance at the present time, and, rude, mutilated, and patched, as they are, there is still much in them worthy the attention of a clever architect, who might, from the materials and ideas here furnished, supply a great desideratum for many of our colonies, as Mr. Patterson had justly observed, and he would add to those he had mentioned the West Indies and the Canadas. He trusted that the subject would not be suffered to drop, but that some competent architect would come forward and carry out the idea. We have here all the elements of a really fine church, great loftiness, sufficient length, divided into nave, transept, and chancel; and breadth, divided into nave and aisles, with a clerestory over; and roofs we know may be made as ornamental of timber as of stone. Wooden shingles as a covering for the roof are also found to be as effectual a protection, and nearly as durable, as any other covering.

The Master of University College observed that the sculpture was of a decidedly Runic character, and pointed out some Runic crosses remaining in Cumberland which correspond exactly with it. The Rev. John Slatter, of Lincoln College, also referred to some other instances in confirmation of this; and took the opportunity of mentioning to those members of the Society who are not acquainted with those parts of the country, that there are many wooden churches remaining in Cheshire and Lancashire, as well as in Essex.

#### THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The last stone has been erected of the tower of this magnificent building. The

vane will be the same grasshopper (the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham) which for a long time crowned the old Exchange, and escaped the fire almost uninjured. It has been determined that the chimneys shall be restored upon a greatly improved plan, the Gresham Committee, upon the recommendation of Professor Taylor, having directed that the peal of notes be increased from 8 to 15. The first brick of this structure was laid in January, 1841, and the contractors say they do not recollect any public building of the same substantial character having been erected in a period so apparently unequal to its extent. It is stated that it will be finished and open for use by the middle of next summer. The portico is completed, with the exception of the sculpture in the pediment, which will consist of 16 figures, in high relief, by Mr. Richard Westmacott. The mass of building called Bank-buildings will be pulled down in the early part of next year, when the space will be arranged to receive the statue of the Duke of Wellington by Sir F. Chantrey. This statue is an equestrian one in bronze, 15 feet high, and is just finished. At the east end of the Exchange the improvements of Freeman's-court are proceeding with rapidity. All the houses are pulled down, and a handsome street of ample width parallel with the new buildings will be made. The interior of the Exchange is arranged like the old one, with a large open area, and a covered walk. The area is altogether larger than in the old edifice, but different in form, and considered to be in better proportion. The space covered by the walks is also greater. The arches are separated by Doric columns and pilasters. Over this is another story of Ionic columns, having arched windows between them. Over the windows are decorated and carved keystones, bearing the arms of the various kingdoms of the European family, marking the walks or districts to which the space below is appropriated.

#### THE PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.

The last stone of the lighthouse tower, at the western end of this stupendous sea barrier, was set on Thursday Nov. 9, by the Rear-Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard, Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B. The tower is 122 feet in height from the level of the bottom of the sea, and 56 feet from the level surface of the breakwater. It is composed of 31 courses of large blocks of dressed granite, the first of which was laid by the late superintendent of the dockyard, Vice-Admiral Warren, on the 22nd of February, 1841. The lighthouse is divided into five stories, in which are an oil-room, a store-room, a dwelling-room,

a bed-room, and a watch-room. It has 14 windows, 7 of which are in the watch-room, the frames being constructed of bell-metal, as are also the outer doors. The lantern is the only thing now necessary to complete it for service, which it is expected will be ready to be brought into use early in the next year, when it will supersede the old light vessel which has been moored in the Sound ever since 1813.

#### BRISTOL GUILDHALL.

The venerable pile, so long known as the Guildhall of Bristol, is now no more, every vestige of the fabric being removed, to make room for the new structure. The foundation-stone of this edifice was laid on the 30th Oct. by the Mayor and Corporation, and it will be erected in the Gothic style, under the care of R. S. Pope, esq. architect. On removing the roof of St. George's Chapel, in the old building, in the space between the rafters and the ceiling, a succession of Gothic window arches appeared in the walls on either side; and in a line above them a number of corbel heads, showing that originally the building was of much more lofty dimensions. In the interior of the building, as modernised, no trace of the lower parts of these window arches was apparent.

#### LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Wm. Bruce Knight, Chancellor of the diocese, has addressed an admirable letter to his rev. brethren, on the restoration of the Cathedral at Llandaff. He says that the Members of the Chapter have, in the last two years, well nigh exhausted their finances in covering the whole of the Cathedral with new lead and timber, and raising a new ceiling. He urges these facts as a stimulus to the clergy to exertion of their influence, and as precept by example to the laity; observing that he does "not, indeed, anticipate the restoration of all those majestic proportions, even now most beautiful, and bearing ample testimony to their former grandeur—but he does cherish a hope that a sufficient sum may be raised to enable us to restore the choir, and the nave generally, to a state not wholly unworthy of its ancient form." He then proceeds to mention the striking facts that "Llandaff is the oldest bishop's see in the kingdom. It is, moreover, in respect to its revenues, the poorest. Two distinguished individuals of the laity have contributed each 100*l.* and nearly all the members of the chapter are subscribers. Of these, three have given 100*l.* each, and of the others, not one less than 50*l.* and this from their own private resources—"nor

is it with common joy (he says) that I inform you, that I have just received from Her Majesty the Queen Dowager 50*l.* towards the good work."

#### WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The interior of Winchester Cathedral is now undergoing a reformation by restoring the ancient tombs and their effigies, and the mutilated Purbeck marble columns, which have for so many years been suffered to remain in a decayed state. The whole is under the able superintendance of Mr. Richardson, who lately displayed his talents in restoring the Temple Church to its present beautiful state. In addition to the late ornamental improvements to this admired structure, three new beautiful windows of Scriptural painted glass are about to be finished in new columnar arches facing the eastern part of the church.

#### NEW BELL AT GRAVESEND.

The following has been circulated on the occasion of placing a new bell in the turret of St. John's Church, Gravesend.

"The legend and scroll of the new bell of St. John's next Gravesend, weighed and raised on the morrow of St. Michael, 1843,

"Huc ades, atque cito, bone vir (scelerator abito)

Dulce sonare meum, tu venerare DEUM.

Me Thomas confavit;

Willielmus hic collocavit;

Hoc in anno Domini

(1843).

Sancto sit laus Ejus Nomini,

ALLELUIA!

Thomas Mears me fecit Londini."

Which may be rendered:—

"Hither haste, good Christian man,  
(Hence, godless churl, away!)

'Tis mine to sweetly sound,—kneel thou

Before thy God and pray.

Thomas cast me with his hand,

William raised me where I stand,

In this year of CHRIST'S record

(1843).

Be His Holy Name adored,

ALLELUIA!

Praise the LORD!

Thomas Mears of London made me."

#### YORK MINSTER.

Three massive doors have just been completed in Newcastle for the York Minster. They are of the Decorated style, and designed by Sydney Smirke, esq. of London, under whose direction the restoration of that splendid Minster is now drawing towards a close. The three doors are alike, and measure 16 feet in height, and 6½ feet in breadth. The upper part is full of rich tracery, sup-

poised by columns, with capitals, on bell-shaped with Gothic leaves. The tops of the capitals are ornamented with figure-heads, out of which the hood mouldings spring, and terminate with exquisitely carved Gothic finials and crockets. In the centre of the arches are three trifoliate, with shells, so which coats of arms may be put. The lower part of the bays is divided into six panes or arcades, the tops of which are decorated with tracery and finials, and between each compartment are beautifully carved pinnacles, springing from the heads of the columns. They have been executed by Mr. James Wallace, Builder, and Mr. R. S. Scott, Carver.

During the course of recent repairs of St. Mary's church, Reading, three sedilia, of early-English architecture, have been discovered in ruins behind the wainscoting on the south side of the chancel; the fresco painting at the back of them, and the encaustic tiles, being still in excellent preservation.

Wickop Manor House, late the magnificent seat of the late Duke of Norfolk, is being pulled down. The building materials have been sold by its new owner, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for 20,000 guineas. It is said the original cost of the mansion was upwards of 200,000.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOURCES OF ANTIQ. ARTS.

Nov. 17. The Society held its first meeting for the season. Thomas Ansell, Esq. F.R.S. presided.

Mr. John Stubbins presented an account of some coins of King Henry the Eighth, which he found in a barrow at Blandford. It is a rare variety of money, and is supposed to have been of some antiquity, but the legend is illegible.

The meeting was then occupied with a paper on the subject of the discovery of the bones of a prehistoric man, which were discovered at Avebury, in Wiltshire, communicated by Samuel Clarendon, Esq. of Bath.

Nov. 24. Mr. Ansell presided.

Robert Pomeroy, Esq. F.R.S. communicated to the Society a stone slab, which he dug out with three others, near the Tower of London, accompanied with some medals of some other general, and a list of the several coins of silver found there, which he was to publish. It was then mentioned that certain coins of other metals were also discovered. The stone slab was a very fine one, and the inscription on it is the same as that of the Tower of London. Some medals which it was to contain, as well as the other things proposed, were to be put on the same side of the Tower, where the Tower was besieged by the Normans, in 1066.

A letter was then read, addressed to Captain Ever Noyes, by Mr. Ward of the British Museum, concerning the discovery of certain antiquities of the last of Stonehenge, in the Gulf of Mexico, discovered in the neighbourhood of the Archæologia, and now deposited in the Museum. The object of the letter was to show that these

the nature of the island—originally a coral reef, and from the accumulation of soil since the time when these antiquities were deposited, they must be older than the time of the Aztec, contrary to the opinion expressed by Mr. Bosc.

Mr. Ansell, F.R.S., communicated an interesting account by Mr. John Sydenham, of some excavations into certain barrows in the south of Dorsetshire, which Mr. Sydenham supposes, from the vast quantity of their vases and the numerous number of coins or other works of a comparatively civilized era, to be more recent than the barrows of the north of Dorset, or of Wilt. They were, in some of various size and shape, and their chief peculiarity consisted in a stratified arrangement of their several contents, the whole being not only entire unburnt, but also some of children, but also human bones spread out upon the beds of stone and broken fragments of which these barrows were generally constructed.

### RESEARCHES INTO THE ANTIQUITIES OF NEWCASTLE.

At the next meeting of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle, held in that society's hall on the 7th Nov. the Rev. William Turner, of the castle, Mr. John Carter presented a plan of the baths excavated by him in the Roman station, situated at Warwick Chantry, and read a paper containing an account of them, and of the station, and also a list of Roman coins discovered there, which the baths were opened and Mr. John Bell presented drawings from the Roman inscriptions in Mr. Carter's collection at the Chantry, and also a plan of the station Habituarium, at Rasingham, taken the 17th ult. when it

was visited by Mr. Clayton and himself. Mr. Bell also presented a drawing of a well carved stone discovered by him in one of the buildings of the station opened out under his direction whilst he was there. Mr. Richard Shanks presented several bricks, tiles for water to the baths, and fragments of mill-stones discovered in the station during the above excavation. Mr. Edward Moises Taylor, of Hartlepool, presented drawings of two stones carved with a cross and Saxon inscription on each of them, which had lately been found in cutting a drain near the remains of the monastery at Hartlepool.

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 23. The first meeting of the Society for the Session 1843-4, was held this evening, the President, Lord Albert Conyngham, in the chair.

General Stacey and Thomas Lott, esq. F.S.A., were elected members of the Society.

Robert Anstice, Esq. exhibited some Gaulish coins of the period of the Roman domination, found at Dol in Britany.

Joseph Clarke, esq. exhibited two coins of Offa and of Ciolwulf found at Chesterford. Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited a gold British or Gaulish coin found on Tichfield downs, Hants. This specimen was described as the fifth variety of a type only recently discovered. On the obverse are the letters TINC, and on the reverse a horseman; beneath, the letters c. r. The letters on the obverse have not yet been explained, but the reverse appears to be a copy from the well-known denarii of the Cossutia family. The coin is in the possession of J. N. Hughes, esq. of Winchester.

W. B. Dickenson, esq. and B. Nightingale, esq. communicated remarks on some specimens of Burmese coins presented to the Society by the former gentleman. These coins, which bear grotesque representations of animals on one side, and unexplained characters on the other, are believed by the writer to be degenerated copies from Greek coins. Mr. Dickenson also stated that he thought the animal with a bird's head and bearing a branch, to be an emblem of the sun or moon, and that the figure taken in conjunction with the accessory symbols, is a representation of the chariot of the sun, or of Mahadeva in his sol-lunar capacity. Mr. Birch, who had been referred to in the communication, expressed his dissent from the conclusions to which the writer had arrived with regard to the interpretation of these coins.

A paper by Mr. Dickenson was then read, in illustration of some gold rings

from the interior of Africa, presented to the Society by him and by Mr. Hampden. These rings are well known as one of the media of traffic in Africa. The writer remarks that he was much struck with their general similitude to the Celtic ring-money found in Ireland, and described by Sir W. Betham, being open in one part of the circle; but they differ from the Celtic rings, in being hammered into points at each end, before being bent into their ring form, which peculiarity seems to form a ring type distinct from that of the ancient Egyptian ring-money, as represented by Sir G. Wilkinson, which, if the drawings are correct, seem *perfect* rings. The writer then, in an elaborate paper, referred to various passages in sacred and profane writ to prove the antiquity and general prevalence of rings as the medium of barter and traffic.

Mr. Akerman then read an account of some Merovingian and other gold coins found in the parish of Crondale in Hampshire, some of which, by permission of the owner, C. E. Lefroy, esq. were exhibited to the meeting. With the coins were found some elegantly worked ornaments, and a gold chain having a close analogy with the Maltese work of the present day.

The coins belong to the series of the *tiers de sol*, or *gold triens* of the French kings of the first race and their moneyers, and present a variety of types, some of which seem to be very difficult of explanation; others are palpable imitations of Roman coins; for instance, one reading INFLIDI.O.IVSAVG, Rev. DN.LICINI.AVG::GVS., is copied from a common small brass coin of Licinius. One singular coin is inscribed AVDVARID REGES? This differs materially from the rest, and Mr. Akerman throws out a suggestion that it may probably be assigned to Ancharic the Lombard king, A.D. 584.

Others are satisfactorily appropriated to Marsal, to Quentoric, to St. Eligius, &c. Not the least remarkable among these extraordinary coins are some bearing a full-faced head, and reading on the reverse, LVNDVNI; but, Mr. Akerman observes, in what century they were issued it is not easy to determine, although conjecture may assign them to the period when the sceattas so often found in Kent were the current coin in that part of England, nor will it be doubted, he thinks, that they are of English origin, and that their place of mintage was London. If this opinion be confirmed by further discoveries or researches, these are the first and only gold coins of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, the money of that period which was struck in England being of silver and brass, while the gold hitherto has been

believed to have been exclusively confined to France.

Many donations of coins and books were laid on the table, and several new members proposed.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on the 28th of December.

HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FRENCH  
SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

(Continued from p. 532.)

Dr. Bromet has this month favoured us with his promised account of the archaeological questions submitted to the Scientific Congress lately held at Angers, in continuation of the Historical Questions we published in our last number. But his proposed observations on the "zeal and activity" of the French antiquaries he begs to defer to some future occasion; when, at the same time, he may possibly give us a general statement of the method and pre-arrangement (adopted by the general secretaries) of the "Congrès Scientifique de France."

1. In what localities of Anjou are there any Druidical, Roman, or Gallo-Roman monuments, and especially what Roman theatres or amphitheatres?

2. What is the best mode of drawing up a map of the several architectural monuments that have succeeded one another in this country?

In the formation of such historical maps it was proposed that there should be a separate one for each architectural æra.

3. At what epoch was the style of art now called Byzantine introduced into Anjou?

4. To what period can we attribute the formation of certain enormous masses of iron scoræ met with near Chambellay and Plessis-Macé in Anjou—there being neither traces nor tradition of any iron works having ever existed in their vicinity?

The conversation on this question elicited the information that pit-coal, although so plentiful in Anjou, was not used, nor probably known, as a combustible previously to A.D. 1321.

5. How is it that we occasionally find on one isolated spot such quantities of broken Roman pottery? and what are the inscriptions and the subjects in relief usually represented on the pottery so found?

6. What were the destination and the use of certain earthen vessels occasionally found embedded in the vaulting and walls of ecclesiastical buildings?

This question referred to certain long grey earthen vases inserted in the vaulting and walls of the choir of the church of St. Martin at Angers, and supposed to have been there placed with the intent of in-

creasing the resonant properties of its domical vaulting.

7. What are the essential points of difference between Roman fortifications and those of the middle ages?

8. What Roman monumental sculpture is there in Anjou that may be considered as symbolical?

9. How shall we explain the figure called a mermaid when holding in each hand a fish?

10. And how the representation of a personage sitting upon a cruciform nimbus, having another person kneeling at his feet?

11. At what epoch did the Gauls in Anjou cease to burn their dead? and what were the most ancient modes of inhumation?

This custom, it appeared, was rapidly declining at the close of the third century, although it still continued during the fourth century in those Gaulish provinces where Christianity had not become dominant. But some gentlemen thought that the chief priests of the Celtic tribes were always buried, so many Celtic monuments having been proved to have skeletons under them.

12. What date may we attribute to those tombs on which are represented plough-shares, spindles, distaffs, &c. and what do they designate?

These figures M. Godard said he had never met with on tombs older than the 14th century, and supposed them to be nothing more than memorials of the occupations of the persons therein buried.

13. Whence arose the practice, continued in some districts even to the 17th century, of placing, in the interior of certain tombs, vessels filled with charcoal?

This, it was stated, was not common previously to the 11th century, and probably meant to typify, by the natural indestructibility of charcoal, that the good works of good persons live after them. M. Godard, alluding to the usual contents of ancient coffins, stated that he had once found a skeleton with a crown of laurel leaves around the skull, and a bunch of flowers on the breast; the coffin which contained it being of better workmanship than those around it. He also stated that, although he had opened not less than 50 Gaulish coffins, he had never found any coins therein.

14. Has the respect for our dead always followed the progress of civilization?

15. What were the costumes of men and women in the three several classes of peasants, citizens, and nobles, from the 12th to the 15th centuries inclusive? and what, especially, was the military costume of that period?

16. What is the reason that in those situations formerly occupied by the Romans we so often find their medals and coins enclosed in vessels?

17. What are the historical facts relating to the money of Anjou from the time of Count Ingelger to the death of King René?

18. What is the history of the mint of Angers?

19. What means have been adopted in Anjou during the last twelve years for the preservation of the several architectural fragments that belonged to its ancient edifices? Into what depositories have they been collected, and what monuments still existing are most worthy of being so repaired and upheld as to prevent any dilapidation or ruin that now threaten their downfall?

20. Which, in the department of the Maine and Loire, are the most interesting museums of antiquities, and by what objects are they severally distinguished, with regard to their inscriptions, painted glass, tapestry, &c. &c.?

#### CITY EXCAVATIONS.

MR. URBAN.—In my notices under the above head (Oct. p. 416) I briefly mentioned the discovery of Roman remains in Bishopsgate Street Without. The extensive operations then recently commenced in this street for sewerage, and which have since branched through a portion of the neighbourhood on the east side, have furnished us with some additional evidence of the same character. It has been before observed that the various discoveries from time to time in Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel, and Spitalfields, have afforded striking testimony of the appropriation, to some extent, of the east and north-east side of the boundary of ancient Londinium as a place of sepulture. In the present instance the excavation in Widgate Street and Artillery Lane, which are in the immediate vicinity of the last-named district, have presented some additional illustration in the numerous fragments of the black cinerary urns. I believe only one perfect one has been saved; this is of small size, and of the usual form and character. Numerous fragmentary specimens of Samian ware have been also disinterred, those of the embossed description exhibiting that same never-ending variety of pattern which seems to so characterise this beautiful ware. Some of them are remarkable for their elegance of design. The fragments bearing the potter's stamps which have fallen under my notice are so unusually numerous that I must not venture to occupy your space by a list. Perhaps the most remarkable are

ÆTERNI. M. (reversed) "AISTIVI" and "IVL'NVMIIDI," the last presenting the not frequent accompaniment of the prænomen. Among the few coins are those of Antoninus, (2nd brass,) Faustina, and Probus (3rd). Also a fragment of a terracotta lamp, exhibiting a rudely executed human head in relief: the name stamped upon the bottom is unfortunately rendered illegible by that far more "ruthless destroyer" than countless years—the labourer's pickaxe. The discovery of Roman antiquities not precisely falling within the objects of the contractors for the city sewerage, we can scarcely wonder in this or other cases at the preservation of so few objects illustrative of the history and customs of past ages. Among the objects of minor interest discovered in Bishopsgate Street may be mentioned a rosary of 58 beads, to which is affixed a small crucifix (plated on copper,) of beautiful workmanship; near it lay a leaden medal representing a half-length figure holding a crucifix upon which he is intently gazing. It is inscribed A' ALOYS'GONZAGA'S'I\*.

*Shoe Lane.*—At the south end (near its junction with Fleet Street) some fragments of Roman pottery were discovered in the recent excavation. Among them were several fragments of Samian ware. On the remains of two patenæ occur the stamps "OF PATRICI" and "PECVLARIS," the first two letters of the latter in monogram.

*Fetter Lane.*—The drawing herewith is



a representation of a fragment of a Purbeck gravestone or coffin-lid in the possession of Mr. W. Chaffers, jun. dis-

\* In the collection of Mr. W. H. Rosser, F.S.A. is a rosary which was found upon the neck of a skeleton incased in the wall of a convent in Spain, to which are suspended an ivory crucifix and two or three brass medals, and among them is a similar impression of Gonzaga.





## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The fortresses around Paris are completed, at an expense of 10,400,000*l.* sterling. These forts will be occupied in time of peace by 24,800, who would with the military establishments of the *enceinte continuée*, constitute an effective force of upwards of 60,000 men. The works are to be armed with 1,262 pieces of ordnance, composed in part of 80-pounders, and large mortars, whose projectiles might reach every street in Paris. The government is rapidly extending its navy, and its steam navy more especially.

## SPAIN.

An attempt was made at Madrid on the 6th November to assassinate General Narvaez. He was on the way to the opera, with his aides-de-camp Maceti and Bermudez de Castro. At the corner of the street De la Luna, two persons fired simultaneously from behind the pillars of St. Martin's Church. One of the shots killed Maceti. On turning into the street Descagono, several more shots were fired at the carriage, one of which grazed Bermudez de Castro's forehead. Narvaez then left the carriage, and, proceeding to the barracks of the Princesa Regiment, called out the troops. He afterwards returned to the opera, and entered the Queen's box with his hands covered with the blood of his aide-de-camp! The assassins have not been arrested. On the 8th the two legislative bodies, assembled in the Hall of the Senate, declared the Queen of age. Number of voters, 209; for it, 193; against it, 16. This vote was enthusiastically received. General Narvaez on leaving the hall was the object of a sort of triumph. Queen Isabella II. took her oath on the 10th, before the two chambers. Her Majesty was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. Insurrectionary movements exist at Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Granada, Malaga, Vigo, and Carthagena.

## INDIA.

Further hostilities have taken place in Scinde, which have resulted in the entire annihilation of the force of Ameer Shere Mahomed. The Ameer finding himself surrounded by Col. Roberts in the north, and by Capt. Jacob on the desert, turned

upon the latter with about 8000 men, but his army quickly broke and dispersed. An army of 15,000 men is assembling on the Sikh frontier, under the command of Sir Robert Dick. Shere Sing, the Maharajah of Lahore, has been murdered, together with his two sons and his own wives and those of Purtaub Sing. This massacre was brought about by a band of conspirators, of which Dhyan Sing, the late minister, and Ajeet Sing, a brother of the widow of Kurruck Sing (Shere Sing's predecessor), were the heads. The assassination of the monarch was committed by Ajeet Sing; and he shortly afterwards slew his accomplice, Dhyan Sing, whose son (Heera Sing) soon avenged the murder of his sire by the slaughter of Ajeet! Dhuleep Sing, an alleged son of Kurruck Sing, is on the throne, and Heera Sing has been appointed prime minister. The greatest possible anarchy prevails; but it is expected that Lahore, inhabited by four millions of people, and having a revenue of 2,000,000*l.* will eventually be annexed to the British dominions.

## CHINA.

A proclamation, issued by the High Commissioner Keying, announces that the treaty had been ratified, and regulations and tariffs agreed to, which tariffs are "to take effect with reference to the commerce with China of all countries as well as England." Sir Henry Pottinger formally assumed the government of Hong Kong on the 26th June; the city on the northern side of the island being named, after her Majesty, "Victoria." A Legislative Council was appointed, magistrates and other civil officers installed, and the whole possession seems to show signs of rapid growth. The place will be strongly fortified.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the 7th of August, the emigrant farmers held their grand meeting at Pietermauritzburg, and agreed to accept the terms of the Governor's proclamation for the settlement of the Natal affairs. They acknowledged the supremacy and authority of her Majesty, and the great work of pacification was thus concluded. On the Kafir frontier the border farmers were in a state of the greatest excitement, and in dread of their lives.



congratulatory addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the heads of the university having been introduced, the royal party retired, and proceeded to King's College Chapel, where prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, the Provost, and the anthem played by Mr. Pratt, organist of the college and the university.

The Royal Party then visited Trinity College, and were received by the following noblemen, who each bore a lighted wax torch in his hand:—The Right Hon. the Earl Nelson, the Earl of Gifford, Viscount Feilding, the Hon. Mr. Russell, and the Hon. William Henry Leigh, and were each presented to her Majesty. The royal dinner party took place in King Henry the Eighth's drawing-room, at eight o'clock. The following formed the distinguished circle:—The Queen, Prince Albert, Lord Lyndhurst, Marquess of Exeter, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Hon. Col. Grey, Hon. Col. Bouverie, Hon. G. E. Anson, Hon. Miss Stanley, Lady Mount Edgecumbe, the Vice-Chancellor, Mrs. Whewell, and Earl Delawarr. At 9 o'clock her Majesty held a levee in the drawing-room, the invitation to which was addressed to the noblemen of the university, heads of colleges, officers, and M.A. Fellows of colleges. It occupied three quarters of an hour. Numerous presentations took place, and addresses were presented from the Corporation, the Parochial Clergy, and the County. The town was brilliantly illuminated at night, and an exhibition of fireworks took place in Parker's Piece.

Oct. 26. At ten o'clock her Majesty and the Prince proceeded to the Senate House, escorted by the Scots Greys, where a throne was erected on a platform, on which were also placed two state chairs, one for the Queen and the other for the Prince. At their entrance the Coronation Anthem was played on the noble organ. The Royal Pair were preceded by the Esquire Bedells and the Lord Chamberlain, and followed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Royal suite. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness having taken their seats, the usual forms attending the ceremony of conferring a Doctor's degree were gone through. The Prince was led from his chair by the Senior Bedell to the front of the platform, and then the Public Orator delivered a commendatory oration in Latin, at the conclusion of which the Prince was robed in the scarlet gown of a Doctor of Civil Law. When the ceremony was concluded a loud cheer was raised by the Undergraduates for "Doctor Albert." After this, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred, by royal mandate, on the Rev. Robert Phelps, Master of Sidney

Sussex college, and on Dr. Oliphant, Regius Professor of Divinity. Her Majesty stood for some minutes, and, together with his Royal Highness, seemed very much impressed with the beauty of Roubiliac's statue of Sir Isaac Newton, which stands in the ante-chapel.

From the Senate House the Royal pair proceeded to the Geological Museum, the curiosities of which were explained by Professor Sedgwick; and thence to the University Library and Fitzwilliam Museum. They then proceeded to King's college and St. John's college, after inspecting which they returned to Trinity Lodge to luncheon. Prince Albert afterwards visited Christ's, Sydney Sussex, and Magdalene colleges, at all of which he was received with every possible attention by the authorities. At three o'clock her Majesty and the Prince together visited Corpus Christi college, and the round church of St. Sepulchre. At half-past four they took their departure from Trinity college (of which his Royal Highness was admitted a member), and proceeded towards Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the county, where a select party, including the Duke of Rutland, the Marquess and Marchioness of Normanby, the Earl of Caledon, &c. were assembled. The following morning was spent by the Prince in shooting, at Cobb's wood; and in the afternoon he accompanied the Queen to Bourne, an ancient seat belonging to Earl Delawarr, where they went over the principal rooms, in one of which Earl Delawarr called the Queen's attention to an ancient chimney-piece, originally at Haslingfield, and said to have been in the same room in which Queen Elizabeth slept the night previous to visiting Cambridge, in 1564. There was a public ball at Wimpole at night, at which her Majesty danced with the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Caledon, and Viscount Canning. Prince Albert danced with Mrs. Henry Yorke and with Mrs. Grantham Yorke.

The next morning her Majesty returned to Windsor, the Earl of Hardwicke, and several other gentlemen, attending her on horseback to Royston, Triumphal arches, and other decorations, were scattered on the road.

Nov. 10. We have to record the destruction by fire of *Luton Hoo*, the mansion of the Marquess of Bute. About two o'clock in the morning the inmates of the mansion were aroused from their slumbers by a cry that the roof immediately over the grand hall was on fire. The flames continued to spread to the right wing, and were only prevented from extending to the left wing by the pulling down of the partition-wall between that wing and the centre of the building. The

splendid library and right wing, and all those parts of the building, fell a prey to the flames. The paintings, books, and nearly all the furniture, were saved. The library was 146 feet in length, and divided into three rooms. The grand hall was supported by beautiful columns of the Ionic order. The entrance porch is not unadorned. The action of the fire upon the magnificent Ionic pillars is evident; the copper roof is partially melted, and has streaked from the stone-work. In the right wing, which is a complete ruin, was the chapel, which was rebuilt by Snelke, and contained an exceedingly fine Gothic waistcoat, wonderfully executed with carving, intermingled with Latin sentences of Scripture, in ancient characters, which was first put up at Timenham, in Hertfordshire, by St. Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity college, Oxford, and was removed to Luton in perfect preservation by the family of Napier, to whom this estate formerly belonged. The chapel and this beautiful carving have been drawn and engraved by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A. in several plates, *folio*, 1830.

A great portion of the mansion of Luton House was built by the Napier family, but part of it was of more ancient date. It was, however, nearly all rebuilt by the mission, the Earl of Bute, who employed the celebrated Adams to remodel the incongruities of its architecture. The east and south wings only were completed by Adams, and the present noble owner employed Snelke, who completed the other wing, and added the magnificent portico. The bulk of the loss will fall on the *Sun*, *Phoenix*, and *Royal Exchange* fire offices. The insurance effected is—*House* and *effects* in the *Sun* for 30,000; *Household goods* in the *Sun* for 20,000, and in the *Phoenix* for 10,000; *Pictures* and *prints* in the *Sun* for 16,500, and in the *Royal Exchange* for 5,450; *Stables* in the *Sun* for 2,000; *China* and *glass* in the *Royal Exchange* for 1,000; *Entire Insurance* in the *Sun*, 38,000; *Phoenix*, 10,000; and *Royal Exchange*, 10,450; making the total insurance amount to 38,500. The Marquess of Bute was absent at Cardiff.

*New Estuary Embankment.*—This extensive undertaking was designed for the purpose of inclosing from the sea a tract of most valuable land, amounting to about 4,000 acres, which will, when inclosed, be principally the property of the Commissioners of the *New Outfall*, under whose auspices the works are being carried into effect, and in which they are assisted by the professional services of that eminent engineer, Sir John Bannin. The embankment is nearly three miles and a half in length, and for some distance averages

28 feet in height, and at some parts of the line of works there is a depth at high tide of 14 feet. About one mile and three quarters, or one half the whole length, is already completed, and from this portion of the work, as a specimen, it is allowed by experienced persons that it will be one of the best examples of a sea-wall to be found in England. The land, it is estimated, will vary in value from 50*l.* to 80*l.* per acre, and, as a resident soil, would be a fine site for a model-farm of one of the agricultural societies of England. The works are rapidly progressing under the superintendence of Mr. H. H. Fulton, resident engineer. The contract was taken in Aug. 1842, by Mr. H. Sharp, for 60,000*l.* The *New Outfall Commission*, which is headed by Mr. Tyebin Wing, as chairman, has already effected great improvement in the condition of part of the bays of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, by procuring a natural drainage for the lands in lieu of the inefficient and expensive system by windmills and other mechanical means, at the same time improving the navigation of the river *Nene* from the sea to *Woboch*, to such an extent that, whereas formerly *Humber keels* of 70 or 80 tons could with difficulty reach that port, now vessels of 400 or 500 tons can, with the assistance of a pilot, owing to the straightness of the channel, get up to *Woboch* without the slightest difficulty. This navigation, as an artificial tidal channel, is said to be the finest of that description in the country. It was designed and executed under the direction of the late Mr. Thomas Telford and the present Sir John Bannin, and so important has been the result of these works that the trade of the port of *Woboch* has been tripled during the last ten years. In the course of last year it amounted to 140,000 tons of shipping, though the shipping trade was in a worse state in 1842 than it has been for many years past.

The *Welsh rioters* have been brought to trial by a Special Commission at Cardiff, which closed its duties on the 30th Oct. The proceedings by the Crown were conducted with extreme leniency; about three-fourths of the prisoners were not put upon their trial at all, and in the case of those who have been convicted, the Solicitor-General, so far from pressing for punishment, has in most instances suggested in their favour grounds for mitigation of the full penalty of the law. To this suggestion the learned and merciful consideration of the Judge not only has acceded, but, in the case of the arch-defendant, John Hughes, has recommended the sentence of transportation for life to one of transportation for 20 years.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 30. Knighted, James Wyllie, esq. M.D., in attendance on his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Nov. 1. Margaret Robinson, of Netherside and Linton, co. York, widow of the Rev. Josias Robinson, M. A. Rector of Alresford, Essex, in respect to the memory of her uncle Alexander Nowell, of Underley, esq. M.P. for Westmorland, to take the name and arms of Nowell, instead of Robinson.

Nov. 3. Lt.-Col. L. R. Stacy, C.B. to accept the 3d class of the order of the Dooranee empire.

Nov. 4. Charles Edward Cox, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.; James William Freshfield, esq. to be Major; and Frederick William Bossy, esq. to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, of the Artillery Company of London.

Nov. 6. James Walker, esq. Advocate, to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, *vice* George Joseph Bell, esq. deceased.—Adam Urquhart, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Wigtown.

Nov. 6. Karl Delawarr, and Elizabeth C'tess Delawarr his wife, (she being sister and coheir of John-Frederick Sackville 4th Duke of Dorset.) to take the surname of Sackville before West, and quarter the arms of Sackville in the second quarter.

Nov. 8. Major Benj. Hutcheson Vaughan, R. Art., in compliance with the will of Lady Sophia Arbuckle, widow of James Arbuckle, of Maryvale, co. Down, esq. to take the name of Arbuckle after Vaughan.

Nov. 10. Arthur Aston, esq. late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, to be a Grand Cross of the Bath.—Edmund Norcott, esq. Commander R.N. to be Governor and Commander in Chief over Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia; Thomas Cowper Sherwin, esq. Commander R.N. to be Emigration Agent General for British Guiana; William Henry Butt, esq. to be Rector of the University of Malta.—St. Helena Regiment, brevet Major H. E. O'Dell to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. R. L. Dundas, 5th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Capt. W. Siborn, half-pay Unattached, to be Secretary and Adjutant of the Royal Military Asylum.

Nov. 14. Richard Pakenham, esq. (now Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic) to be Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; Henry Lytton Bulwer, esq. (now Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris) to be Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain; Lord William Hervey (formerly Secretary of Legation at Madrid, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

Nov. 15. Alexander Wood, esq. (one of the Lords of Session in Scotland) to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* Alexander Maconochie, esq. resigned.—Patrick Robertson, esq. (Dean of Faculty), to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, *vice* Alexander Maconochie, esq. resigned.

Nov. 17. 23d Foot, brevet Major William Cockell to be Major.—49th Foot, Major Gilbert Pasley to be Lieut.-Col.; Major W. R. Faber to be Major.—Unattached, Major Thomas Matheson, from the 23d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 18. William Earl of Devon, Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., George Alexander Hamilton, esq. Thomas Nicholas Redington, esq. and John Wynne, esq. to be Her Majesty's

Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land in Ireland.

Nov. 23. Knighted by patent, Anthony Perrier, esq. Her Majesty's consul at Brest.

Nov. 24. Charles Bankhead, esq. (Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic; John Ralph Milbanke, esq. (Secretary of Embassy at Vienna,) to be Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bavaria; the Hon. H. R. C. Wellesley, (Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart,) to be Secretary to Embassy at Constantinople; Sir Alexander Malet, Bart. (Secretary of Legation at the Hague,) to be Secretary to Embassy at Vienna.—15th Drag., brevet Major Henry Bond, from 3d Drag. to be Major.—2d Foot, brevet Major J. G. S. Gilliland to be Major.—22d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B. to be Colonel.—39th Foot, Capt. C. T. Van Straubenzee to be Major.—62d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. FitzGerald, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—85th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Pearson, to be Colonel.—97th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—1st West India Regt., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gregory H. B. Way to be Colonel.—The Rev. Chas. Medhurst, of Otterden-place, Kent, and Ledstone Hall, co. York, Vicar of Ledsham, grandson of Thomas Medhurst, of Kippax Hall, esq. by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Granville Wheeler, of Otterden-place, in memory of his cousin, Granville Hastings Wheeler, late of Otterden-place and Ledstone Hall, esq. to take the name of Wheeler, in lieu of Medhurst, and bear the arms of Wheeler in the first quarter.

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

*Promotions*.—Lieutenants, E. Crouch (1841), for services in China, and severe wounds; and J. Lort Stokes (1837), for survey of New Holland, in the Beagle, to the rank of Commander.—George Granville, retired.

*Appointments*.—Capt. N. Lockyer, C.B. to the Albion, a new 90-gun ship.—Capt. C. Talbot to the Vestal.—Capt. Lord Ingestrie, to the Meander, 44, new frigate at Chatham.—Commanders, Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart. to the Helena; Robert Wilcox (30 years sailing-master of the late Duke of Buckingham's yacht), to the Victory.—Thos. Lewis Gooch, to the Sealark.—John James Robinson, to the Caledonia.

*Members returned to serve in Parliament.*

Kendal.—Henry Warburton, esq.

Salisbury.—John Henry Campbell, esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Lousdale, B. D. to be Bishop of Lichfield.

Rt. Rev. A. G. Spencer (Bp. of Newfoundland) to be Bishop of Jamaica.

Rev. T. Williams, to the Archdeaconry of Llandaff.

Rev. J. McCameron Trew, to the Archdeaconry of the Bahamas.

Rev. J. Coker, to be Preb. of Lincoln.

Rev. T. Holloway, to be Preb. of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Harding, to be Precentor of Lichfield.

Rev. H. Allen, Patcham V. Sussex.

Rev. W. H. Bateson, Madingley V. Camb.

Rev. D. B. Bevan, Burton Latimer R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. G. Beresford, Hoby with Rothbury R. Leicestershire.  
 Rev. J. W. Brooks, St. Mary's V. Notts.  
 Rev. R. W. Collett, Normanton R. Linc.  
 Rev. A. Dene, St. Athan's R. Glamorganshire.  
 Rev. C. H. Dundas, Epsworth R. Linc.  
 Rev. T. T. Eager, Portwood P. C. Cheshire.  
 Rev. E. T. Evans, Llanrwst P. C. Denb.  
 Rev. B. Hallows, St. David's P. C. Denb.  
 Rev. C. Hill, St. Katharine P.C. Barton-upon-Irwell, Lancashire.  
 Rev. T. Hope, Hatton P. C. Warw.  
 Rev. E. D. Jackson, Heaton Norris P.C. Lanc.  
 Rev. E. L. C. Jones, Llangerniew R. Denb.  
 Rev. R. B. P. Kidd, Potter Heigham V. Norf.  
 Rev. W. King, Batley Carr P.C. York.  
 Rev. J. S. M. Kyrle, Yatesbury R. Wilts.  
 Rev. T. Littlehales, Shering R. Essex.  
 Rev. S. J. I. Lockhart, Hurstbourne Prior V. with St. Mary-Bourne, Hants.  
 Rev. T. H. Lowe, Colyton Rawleigh R. Devon.  
 Rev. R. F. Meredith, Halstock P. C. Som.  
 Rev. J. L. Noot, St. James's P. C. Dudley.  
 Rev. E. Parker, Great Oxendon R. N'p'ush.  
 Rev. H. Pearson, Prestbury Norton V. Chesh.  
 Rev. R. Pudge, Meliden P. C. Flintshire.  
 Rev. C. Ryle, St. Thomas with St. Clement's R. Winchester.  
 Rev. F. C. Steele, Caserwnt V. Monmouthsh.  
 Rev. W. H. Strong, St. George's, Chorley, P. C. Lancashire.  
 Rev. T. Tate, Edmonley V. Middlesex.  
 Rev. W. Twyne, Rayleigh R. Essex.  
 Rev. C. J. Way, St. George's in the East R. Jamaica.  
 Rev. T. Werner, Trinity Church P.C. Swansea.  
 Rev. W. Whall, Little Gidding R. Hunts.  
 Rev. J. P. Whalley, Illington R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. L. Williams, Matherne R. Monm.  
 Rev. P. W. Yorke, Hawkeswell R. Essex.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. Boyce, to the dowager Lady De Clifford.  
 Rev. H. Harrison, to Viscount Beresford.  
 Rev. J. H. Rankin, to Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Robertson, of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, to be Professor of Church History at Edinburgh, and Secretary to Her Majesty's printers at Scotland.  
 E. H. Gifford, Esq. B.A. to be Second Master of the Free Grammar School, Shrewsbury.  
 Rev. C. Thompson, M.A. to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, North Walsham, Norfolk.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 5. The wife of E. B. Hartopp, esq. Dalby House, Leicestersh., a dau.  
 Oct. 17. At Hurst, Sussex, the wife of Allan Maclean Skinner, esq. a dau.—24. The wife of George Koch, esq. of Butler-hill, Pembroke-shire, a son and heir.—29. At Cambo House, Fifesh. N. B. the wife of Capt. Feilden, late 17th Lancers, a dau.—At Cheltenham, the lady of Sir Cecil A. Hissopp, Bart. a son.—At Trelaske, the wife of Edward Archer, esq. a dau.—At the rectory, Solihull, the wife of the Rev. Archer Clive, esq. a dau.—30. At Bath, the wife of Spencer Northcote, esq. a dau.  
 Lately. In Dublin, Viscountess Bangor, a dau.—At Radborne Hall, Mrs. Chandos Pole, a dau.—In Scotland, Lady Clementina Rait, a dau.—At Boulogne, the wife of Sir Rob. Murray, Bart. a dau.—In Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, a son.—At Southam House, near Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. H.

S. Law, a son.—At Ipswich, the wife of Capt. Lethbridge, R. A. a dau.—At Lansdown House, Cheltenham, the wife of Major-Gen. Podmore, a dau.—At Bath, Mrs. Franco Fitzroy, a dau.—In Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, the wife of John Butler, esq. a dau.—At Scruton Hall, Yorksh. the wife of Henry Coore, esq. a dau.  
 Nov. 3. At Crakehall, the wife of Henry Constable Maxwell, esq. a dau.—4. At Hampton Court, the Hon. Mrs. Evans, a dau.—5. At Lockington, Leicestersh. the wife of J. B. Story, esq. a son.—7. In Berkeley sq. Viscountess Villiers, a dau.—8. The wife of Capt. Vernon, Coldstream Guards, a son.—At Dyrham-park, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a son.—9. At Burchley House, the Marchioness of Exeter, a dau.—At Manchester, the wife of Capt. Edward Pole, 12th Lancers, a son.—10. At Cheltenham, the wife of John de Courcy Dashwood, esq. a son.—In Portman-street, the wife of Col. Knollys, Fus. Guards, a dau.—11. At Heavylree, the wife of Major Sempie, a son.—At Boulogne sur Mer, the wife of Charles Fitzgerald Higgins, esq. a son and heir.—13. In Gt. Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Henry Thorold, esq. of Cuxwold, co. Linc. a son.—14. At Sparkford, the wife of Samuel Gifford, esq. a son and heir.—19. In Chesham Place, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a dau.—25. In Harley-place, the wife of Arthur Wm. Tooke, esq. a son.

## MARRIAGES.

May 17. At Van Diemen's Land, the Rev. Alfred Stackhouse, A.M., Chaplain, Perth, to Ellen, second dau. of Thomas Archer, esq. M.L.C. Woolmers.  
 July 10. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. George F. Luard, 37th Grenadiers, to Jane, third dau. of Lieut. Hamilton, Commissary of Ordnance.  
 Sept. 9. At Bangalore, East Indies, George Arthur Edie, esq. 15th Hussars, of Merrydale, Hants., to Catherine-Mary-Thalia, second dau. of Lieut. Col. St. John Grant, 18th Madras N.I.  
 Sept. 10. At Bishop's College, Calcutta, the Rev. Arthur W. Wallis, B.A., late Boden Sanscrit Scholar in the University of Oxford, and formerly of Sidmouth, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Wm. Wootton, esq. M.R.C.S., late of Blackheath, and formerly of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. and granddau. of the late Hon. James Tracey, of Londwood-park, Ireland.  
 Sept. 21. At James Town, St. Helena, Henry Mapleton, esq. R.N. eldest surviving son of the late Capt. W. D. Mapleton, 15th Regt. to Mary-Trent, only dau. of W. H. Seale, esq. Colonial Secretary of that island.  
 Sept. 25. At York Mills, Canada, the Rev. Thomas Marsh Bartlett, M.A. officiating chaplain to the forces at Kingston, to Sarah-Hallie, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Duncan Cameron, C.B.  
 Sept. 28. At Clifton, Thomas Bromgore, esq. of Youghal, to Penelope-Harriet, third dau. of the late Robert Bell Price, esq. of Bitterley, Salop.—At Puddletown, Dorset, the Rev. George L. Langdon, of Antwick, near Settle, Yorksh. to Elizabeth-Antram, eldest dau. of Robert Reeks, esq. of the former place.—At Luton, co. Bed. George Hathorn, esq. Capt. R.N. to Mary-Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. William McDonnell, Vicar of Luton, and nephew of the late Earl of Dumfries.—In Dublin, Thomas Cahill, esq. M.D. of Brompton, to Ellen, eldest dau. of John Doyle, esq. of Dublin.—At Ockley, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lord Abinger, to Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. H. J. Ridley, and dau. of the late Lee Steere Steere, esq. of Jays. —At Paddington, William Morris, of Gray's-Inn, esq. to Mary-Ann, second dau. of Thomas

Acocks, esq. of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.—George Reiph Greenhow, esq. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Todhunter, esq. of Brighton.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. William Hayes, of King's coll. to Marion, widow of Charles G. Kett, esq. Royal Art.—At Marylebone, Charles Williams, esq. of Chester-ter. Regent's-park, to Mrs. Hawley, widow of Charles Hawley, esq. of Park-sq.

Sept. 30. At Bath, Joseph Timmins, esq. eldest son of A. Timmins, esq. of Llan House, Carmarthensh. to Elizabeth-Margaretta, dau. of the late Rev. Rev. James Buckley, of Kilving House, Llanelly.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Hogarth, Rector of the Isle of Portland, to Jane-Barclay, eldest dau. of the late James Ballantyne, esq. printer, Edinburgh.]

Lately. At Widley, J. Crawford Caffin, esq. Comm. R.N. to Fanny-Broncker, youngest dau. of William Atfield, esq. of Cosham House, Hants.—At St. James's, George-William Botland, esq. to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late William George Scarlett, esq. of Brompton.

Oct. 3. At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. John L. F. Russell, of Eversden, Camb. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Joseph King, esq. of Clapham.—At Slough, the Rev. Edw. W. Milner, Officiating Chaplain to the garrison of Portsmouth, to Emily-Mundell, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Champnes, Vicar of Langley.—At Houghton, Hunts, the Rev. Frederick James Parsons, Vicar of Selborne, Hampsh. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Horatio Martelli, esq.—At Christ church, Marylebone, Henry Edmunds Norris, esq. eldest son of Henry Norris, esq. of South Pether-ton, Somersets. to Mary-Anna-Revett, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Revett Sheppard, Rector of Thwaite, Suffolk.—At Waterford, the Rev. John H. Stephenson, Rector of Corringham, Essex, to Mary youngest dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford.—At Sutton St. Michael's, Edward Wakefield, esq. of Garvaghy, co. Down, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Unett, esq. of Freens Court, Herefordsh.—At Aylsham, Norfolk, Charles Henry Perry, esq. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Stoughton, late Rector of Sparham and Foxley.—At Winkfield, Berks, Robert William Cumberbatch, esq. second son of the late Abraham Parry Cumberbatch, esq. of the Broads, Sussex, to Ellen, dau. of the late Edmund Lloyd, esq.—Thomas Legh, esq. of Lyme Park, Cheshire, to Maud, fourth dau. of G. Lowther, esq. of Hampton Hall, Somersets.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Rev. E. S. Stanley, grandson of the late Sir Edmund Stanley, of Richmond, Surrey, to Annie, third dau. of Robert Hand, esq. of Great Cumberland-pl.—At Gateshead, the Rev. D. Akenhead, of Sunderland, to Mary, third dau. of Edmund Graham, esq. of Cotfield House, Gateshead.

Oct. 4. At Woodford, Essex, Frederick Cripps, esq. of Cirencester, to Beatrice, dau. of the late Daniel Mildred, esq.—At Trent-ham, Lord Biantyre, to Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second dau. of the Duke of Sutherland.—At Annan, Thomas Salkeld, esq. of Holm Hill, Cumberland, to Mary, third dau. of Alexander Carruthers, esq. of Warmanbie, Dumfriess.—At Penrith, Pentyre Anderson Monshed, esq. Royal Art. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Story, Royal Art.—At Tynemouth, William Bainbridge, esq. of Newcastle, Barrister-at-Law, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Chater, esq. Solicitor. At Battle, William Bennett Freeland, esq. to Mrs. Bellingham, widow of T. C. Bellingham, esq. and only dau. of the late Thomas Barten, esq. of Battle and Carter's Corner, Sussex.

Oct. 5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William

Grattan, esq. of New Abbey, Kildare, to Louisa-Marianne-Page, second dau. of James Pater-son, esq. of Brompton-row.—At Titchfield, Hants, Benjamin Wickham, esq. R.N. to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Robert Heriot Barclay, R.N.—At Lufton, Som. John Gooden, esq. of Over Compton, Dorset, to Anne, only child of the Rev. Robert Phelps, rector of Yeovil.—At Manchester, Laurence, only son of Ormerod Heyworth, esq. of Everton, Liverpool, to Susan, eldest dau. of George Hadfield, esq. of Victoria Park, Rusholme, near Manchester.—At Gosforth, Cumberland, Capt. John Chas. Pitman, R.N. third son of Major Pitman, of Dunchideock House, Devon, to Elizabeth-Manley, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, R.N. K.C.H.—At St. Pancras, John Charles Langmore, M.B. of Upper George-st. Portman-sq. second son of Dr. Langmore, of Finsbury-sq. to Arabella-Rosh, only dau. of the late John Pemberton, esq. of Hertford.

Oct. 6. At Harbledown, near Canterbury, Arthur Cruwys Sharland, esq. of Tiverton, Devon, solicitor, to Julia-Boteler, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Stephen Hodges, Rector of Little Waltham, Essex.

Oct. 7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A. Minister of Percy Chapel, to Rachel-Catharine Andrews, dau. of the late Alexander Douglas M'Kenzie, esq. niece of the late Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart.—At King's Sutton, Northamptonsh. Win. K. Mallins, esq. of Brackley, to Lucy-Weston, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. W. Leonard, Vicar of King's Sutton.

Oct. 9. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Montague Ormsby Cooper, esq. son of Col. Leonard Cooper, of Halliford, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Athery Whyte, esq.

Oct. 10. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Anderson, of Hainault Hall, Essex, to Elizabeth-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late David Dick, esq. of Glenshiel, N.B. and Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire.—At St. Marylebone, George Philip Lee, esq. of Bryanston-sq. youngest son of the late Edward Lee, esq. to Charlotte, third dau. of the late John Edc, esq. of Upper Harley-st.—At Hampton, Col. Milner, of Mickleham, to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Richard Moore, esq. of Hampton Court Palace.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Thomas, only son of Thomas Barton, esq. of Buckingham-st. Adelphi, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Grimstone, of Ealing.—At Brighton, William Casterton, esq. of Manor House, Chelsea, to Ann, relict of John Allen Cooper, esq. formerly of Cumberwell Park, Wilts.—At St. Mary, Somers, the Rev. John Kenning Fowler, B.A. late of Queen's coll. Cam. to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late R. Atkinson, esq. of Shacklewell.—At Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A. son of H. H. Wilson, esq. Boden Prof. of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, to Rose-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Dansey, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew, and Prebendary of Salisbury.—At East Horndon, Essex, Philip Benton, esq. of Beauchamps, Shopland, to Eliza, second dau. of Joseph Squier, esq.

Oct. 11. At Wolverley, Worcestersh. Wm. John Slade Foster, esq. of Wells, to Sarah, fourth dau. of the late James Hooman, esq. of Franche, Worc.—At Quitford, Bridgnorth, Lieut.-Col. Nicholls, 66th regt. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Whitley, esq. of Ashton-in-Mackerfield.—Josiah Dore Williams, esq. of Pierce Williams, Hatfield Broad Oak, youngest son of Thomas Williams, esq. of Cowley Grove, Middlesex, to Sophia-Simonds, youngest dau. of William Smith, esq. of Brighton.—At Farnham, Yorksh. the Rev. Henry Roxby Roxby,

Vicar of St. Olave, Jewry, to Augusta-Maria, youngest dau. of Edmund Lally, esq. of Farnham.—At Wells, James Frederick Lawrence, esq. only son of the late Joseph Lawrence, esq. of Clifton, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Benj. Backhouse, esq. of Dulcot and Wells.

Oct. 12. At Urchfont, Wilts, James, second son of Henry Mills, esq. of Stanton St. Bernard, to Rosanna, fourth dau. of Harry Hitchcock, esq. of Eastcott House.—At Worthing, James Blatch, esq. of Southampton, to Eliza, only dau. of John Goater, esq.—At Hadlow Down, Sussex, Thomas Huggins, esq. of Swanscombe, Kent, to Frances-Rowell, niece of Benjamin Hall, esq. of Buxted Lodge, Sussex.—At Betchworth, Surrey, Edward Malby, esq. Madras Civil Serv. to Jane-Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Pennycuik, C.B. K.H. 17th regt.—At Islington, J. C. Thompson, esq. of London, merchant, to Mary, only dau. of the late John Stockdale, esq. of Holme-lodge, near Ripon.—At Guernsey, Darius Coffield, esq. son of the late Capt. Francis Coffield, R.N. of Blackheath, Kent, to Cecilia-Jane, only dau. of the late David Poole, esq. of Bertram, York. At Lancaster, Robert Andrews Hibbert, of West Brightmet-hill and Bolton-le-Moors, esq. third surviving son of the late Rev. Nathaniel Hibbert, of Rivington, to Maria, eldest of the three coheirs of the late Thomas Cunliffe, M.D. of Preston.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Samuel Clayton, esq. of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Anna, dau. of William Nicholl, M.D. of the same place.

17. At Kingston, near Canterbury, Robert Deane Parker, esq. Civil Serv. Madras, eldest son of the late Deane John Parker, esq. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, to Mary-Lucy, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Bartlett.—At Clifton, Robert Robertson Bruce, esq. Bengal, Bart. to Eliza, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Faunce, C. B.—At Magorban, Tipperary, John Burnet, esq. half pay 52d Regt. of Cookestown House, Kilkenny, to Helena, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Maunsell, cousin-german of the Earl of Bantry.—At Bath, the Rev. Cornwall Smalley, jun. M.A., Curate of Brailes, Warw. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Edward Smalley, esq. of Bath.—At Lyons-shall, Herefordshire, the Rev. Henry Robert Lloyd, M.A., Vicar of Carew, Pemb., and second son of J. W. Lloyd, esq. of Danyralit, to Harriet, dau. of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edward, late Lord Bishop of Hereford, and niece of Earl Grey.

18. At Doncaster, William Backhouse, jun. esq. banker, Darlington, to Catharine, eldest dau. of William Adam, esq. of Warrsworth.—At All Souls', Marylebone, Rear-Adm. Hawker, of Ashford Lodge, Hampshire, to Lady Williams, of Cavendish-sq.—At Watworth, James Clarke Ross, Capt. R.N. to Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas Couiman, esq. of Whitgift-hall, Yorksh. (Capt. Ross was attended by his gallant friends and companions of several of his Arctic and Antarctic voyages.)

19. At East Barnet, the Rev. S. Haughton Sherard, of Downham, Lancashire, to Mary-Halton, eldest dau. of the late Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart. of Oakhill, Herts.—At Burton Agnes, John Rickaby, esq. of Bridlington Quay, to Louisa, dau. of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. of Burton Agnes.—At St. George the Martyr, Queen-sq., Charles Bonynthon Borlase, esq. of Penzance, to Elizabeth-Emma, only dau. of Wm. Holmes, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, and of Horsham, Surrey.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, William Leigh Mellish, esq. Capt. Rifle Brigade, and eldest son of the late Very Rev. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford, to Margaret-Ann, second dau. of the Hon. Samuel

Cunard, of Halifax.—At Pembroke, M. T. Coleman, esq. of Hampton-wick, Surrey, son of M. L. Coleman, esq. of North Briton, to Mary-Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Owen, M.A. Rector of Hodgeston and Vicar of Llanstadwell, Pemb.—At Hissie, William Walker, esq. West Field House, Preston, to Jane, eldest dau. of William Watson, esq. West Ella Grange.

20. At Kennington, John Dickinson, esq. of Brixton, to Maria Hawkes, of Norwood, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Hawkes, R. N.—At Clifton, Capt. R. T. Bythens Mortimer, Royal North British Fusiliers, to Catherine-Helen, third dau.; and at the same time and place, J. Baskerville Mortimer, esq. 34th Madras Light Inf. H. E. I. C. S., to Emma-Rodon, youngest dau. of Charles Payne, esq. of Clifton.—At Dover, the Hon. Henry Graves, to Miss Henrietta Wellesley.—At Southampton, the Rev. Geo. Ayscough Booth, of Bradenham, Norfolk, to Anna-Maria Goldolphin, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Ayscough.

23. At St. Marylebone, James Ewing, esq. of Park-cres. Portland-pl. to Louisa, dau. of the late M. Dick, esq. of Richmond-hill.—At Clayworth, the Rev. Thomas Bolton, B.A. Curate of Wattry, to Caroline, eldest dau. of William Chowler, esq. of Wiseton.

24. At Bath, the Rev. S. C. Malan, Curate of Alverstoke, Hants, to Carolin-Selina, second dau. of the Rev. C. M. Mount, Prev. of Wells Cathedral.—At Llandaff, Richard Bassett, esq. of Bonville-stone, Glamorgansh. to Ann-Maria, youngest dau. of John Homfray, esq. of Llandaff House.—At North Stoneham, Hants, George Robert G. Ricketts, esq. of Woodside, North Stoneham, to Mary-Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Fred. Beadon, Canon of Wells.—At St. Neot's, Charles Veasey, jun. esq. of Huntington, to Catharine, younger dau. of John Hill Day, esq. Priory, St. Neot's.—At York, Mr. John Pennington, of Camberwell, to Ellen, dau. of Charles Alfred Thistleton, esq. Deputy-Lieut. for Middlesex and Westminster.

25. At East Grinstead, the Rev. William Edward Allfree, only son of William Allfree, esq. of Ilford, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Hopkins, esq. of Ashurst Lodge, Sussex.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, to Anne, dowager Countess of Leicester, eldest dau. of the Earl of Albemarle.

26. At Shoreditch, the Rev. E. T. Bidewell, Rector of Orcheston St. Mary, Wilts. to Frederica-Emma-Laura-Spencer, second dau. of the late Rev. F. H. Carrington, B.A. Rector of St. John's, Newfoundland.—At Litchborough, the Rev. Samuel Smith, Vicar of Lois Weedon, Northamptonsh. to Anne, dau. of the late Edward Grant, esq. of Litchborough.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, James-William, eldest son of James English, esq. to Emily, third dau. of the late Louis Welles, esq. of the Mall, Hammersmith.—At Bowness, Cumberland, Leopold Von Ranke, Professor of History in the University of Berlin, to Helena-Clariassa, eldest dau. of the late J. C. Graves, esq. of Dublin, Barrister-at-Law.

30. At Plymouth, Caleb Trotter, esq. of Gloucester, to Amelia, youngest dau. of J. N. Tanner, esq. of Sherwell House.

Nov. 16. At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish Place, by the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Bishop of Olena, and Vicar Apostolic of the London District, Philip Henry Howard, esq. of Carby Castle, M.P. for Carlisle, to Miss Eliza Maria Canning, of Foxcote, in the county of Warrw., eldest dau. of the late Major John Canning, E. I. C. S., for some time political agent at Rangoon, in Ava.



## OBITUARY.

## THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

Oct. 11. At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 42d year, after a long and painful illness, the Right Reverend James Bowstead, D.D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

His Lordship was son of Mr. Joseph Bowstead, and was born in the village of Great Salkeld, in the county of Cumberland, on the 1st of May, 1801. He received his early education at the Grammar School at Bampton, in the county of Westmoreland, under the tuition of his uncle, the Rev. John Bowstead, B.D. to whom, shortly before his death, at the advanced age of 87, he had the gratification of presenting an honorary Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. He was removed from the school at Bampton in 1819, and was placed under the able tuition of his cousin, the Rev. T. S. Bowstead, at that time Minister of St. Philip's Church in Liverpool, and now, through the patronage of the Bishop, Vicar of Tarvin, and Prebendary of Lichfield. In 1820 his Lordship entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and removed from thence in the following year to Corpus Christi. He graduated in 1824, being Second Wrangler, and taking also the second Smith's prize. He was immediately elected Fellow, and soon afterwards became Tutor of his College. To his active duties in this office, he added those of a parish priest in the adjoining village of Grantchester, of which for a considerable time he was curate.

In the year 1834, on the elevation of Dr. Allen to the see of Bristol, Mr. Bowstead was appointed his Lordship's Examining Chaplain, and retained that office, in the diocese of Ely, on Dr. Allen's translation to that bishopric. In 1837 the Bishop of Ely presented Mr. Bowstead to the rectory of Rettenden, in the county of Essex, which he retained only till July, 1838, when, on the nomination of Lord Melbourne, he was elevated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man. The Isle of Man was the scene of the Bishop's most active labours, devoted as he was to the best interests of his diocese, and justly beloved by its clergy and laity;—testified by the universal regret attending his removal from that interesting sphere of episcopal superintendance. On the death of Dr. Samuel Butler in December, 1839, Bishop Bowstead was translated to the see of Lichfield, where he immediately entered upon the important duties of that extensive diocese, with

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great zeal and activity, combined with such ability and unaffected kindness of manner as at once secured him the great regard of his numerous clergy.

In the midst of his usefulness, it pleased God suddenly to visit him with severe bodily affliction, which for the last two years of his life prevented his taking any active part in the administration of his diocese. The closing scene of the Bishop's life was attended by severe suffering, which was borne with the greatest patience and resignation to the Divine will. He died, in the expressed hope of a joyful resurrection, through the merits of that Saviour in whom alone he had long learnt to repose all his trust.

The late Bishop of Lichfield was a man of great intellectual powers, united with the most persevering industry. The leading features of his character was humbleness of mind, great simplicity of purpose, and genuine straightforwardness in all his actions. He was a sincere and attached friend of the Church of England, and an ardent admirer and upholder of her great Protestant doctrines, as ratified and confirmed at the era of the Reformation.

The remains of his Lordship were removed from Clifton, on Friday the 13th Oct. for interment at Eccleshall, followed by a carriage in which were his Lordship's brother, Joseph Bowstead, esq. barrister-at-Law, and the Rev. J. Garton. They arrived at Gloucester the same evening, and the next morning they came by railway to Stafford, where they were met by the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, M.A., Rector, and R. W. Hand, esq., the late Bishop's secretary. As the procession passed through Stafford, the muffled bells of the churches were tolled; and the remains arrived at Eccleshall at half-past eight the same evening. At the entrance of the town the clergy and the principal inhabitants had assembled, and thus walked before the hearse through the town and up to the castle, police officers preceding them, carrying torches. On arrival at the castle, the coffin was taken out of the hearse and placed in the drawing room; where the body lay in state until Wednesday, the day of the funeral, when the funeral procession moved from the Castle at half-past twelve.

In the first coach were the Rev. Mr. Sale and the Rev. H. Moore; second coach, the Rev. H. Calthorp (his Lordship's chaplain), R. W. Hand, esq. (his

Lordship's secretary), the Rev. J. Garton, the Rev. G. Fisk, and the Rev. J. Brown; third coach, the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, the Rev. C. Leigh, the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Archdeacon Hodson, the Rev. H. D. Broughton, and the Rev. E. Whitby; fourth coach, W. Bowstead, esq.,—Wilson, esq., the Rev. John Bowstead, John Bowstead, esq., Joseph Bowstead, esq., and the Rev. T. S. Bowstead. At the church gate the procession was received by a large body of the neighbouring clergy, in their canonicals. The body was lowered into the vault in the chancel.

GEN. THE HON. EDWARD FINCH.

Oct. 27. Aged 87, the Hon. Edward Finch, a General in the army, Colonel of the 22d Foot, and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers; uncle to the Earl of Aylesford, and the Earl of Dartmouth.

General Finch was born April 26, 1756, the fourth son of Heneage third Earl of Aylesford, by Lady Charlotte Seymour, youngest daughter of Charles sixth Duke of Somerset. He entered the army as cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons, in 1778, and removed to the 20th, in 1779; and in the latter year was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 87th foot. In Jan. 1780, he went to the West Indies; and he served there, and in North America, until 1782, when he returned to England and obtained a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain, in the 2nd foot guards; and 3rd Oct. 1792, a company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served the campaigns in Flanders with the brigade of guards; was appointed Colonel in the army in 1796; and in 1799 commanded the first battalion of his regiment, in the expedition to the Helder, and a brigade of light cavalry, and afterwards of infantry, in the campaign in Egypt. On the latter occasion his name was included in the votes of thanks from Parliament. The 1st of Jan. 1801, he obtained the rank of Major-General, and the 18th of June following was appointed 1st Major in his regiment. In 1806, he commanded the 2nd brigade of guards at Bremen, and in 1807 in the expedition to Copenhagen. The 25th April, 1808, he was promoted to Lieut.-General; the 3rd Aug. 1808, he was appointed to the Colony of the 54th foot, from which he was removed, the 18th Sept. 1809, to the Colony of the 22nd foot; and the 12th of August, 1819, he received the brevet of General.

General Finch formerly represented the borough of Cambridge in Parliament. He was first elected on the 11th of May, 1789, in the room of James Warwood Adcane, esq. and retained his seat

for the town till the General Election in 1820, when he retired in favour of the late Charles Maddryl Cheere, esq. General Finch's seat was only once contested, viz. in 1818, when the nominees of the Rutland family were opposed by Henry John Adcane, esq. the state of the poll being—

Finch 76, Manners 76, Adcane 56.

REAR-ADM. SIR JAMES HILLYAR, K. C. B.

July 10. At Tor House, Torpoint, in his 74th year, Sir James Hillyar, K. C. B. K. C. H. Rear-Admiral of the White.

This officer was born at Portsea 29th Oct. 1769, the eldest son of James Hillyar, esq. a surgeon of the Royal Navy; his mother, whose maiden name was Ommanney, was the daughter of a naval officer, the near relative of a family, so many individuals of which have been, and are, connected with the Navy, and some of whom have attained high rank and eminence therein. Deprived of his mother by death at an early age, his father took him to sea, almost an infant, and he accompanied him from ship to ship; but his first absolute entry into the service was early in 1779, in the *Chatham*, 30, in the first instance commanded by Sir John Orde, and afterwards by Sir A. S. Douglas. While on a visit on shore from that ship (it is believed at Rhode Island) he fractured his thigh, and on his rejoining, after his recovery from the accident, found that, during his absence, his father had joined another vessel, with his Captain, and had gone to England. Every provision had, however, been made for the youngster's care, who at that early period, as ever afterwards, soon secured the regard and affection of those around him, and in a marked degree, of his new Captain, Sir A. S. Douglas. In the *Chatham* he served till the close of the war, in 1783; she proved a most fortunate cruiser, and in 1780 captured, off Boston, the French frigate *La Magicienne*, in which action young Hillyar had the charge of the three after-guns on the lower deck. Upwards of forty other prizes of different descriptions were also made by her, and in this matter he gave proof of all that considerate and kind feeling for which, in after-life, he was so conspicuous, by transmitting the larger portion of his prize-money to his father.

At the conclusion of the war, the *Chatham* was paid off; and Hillyar, now known as an active and useful young officer, had no difficulty in procuring other ships. His first ship in the peace was the *Proselyte*, on the Newfoundland station; and he afterwards served (prin-

cipally at Portsmouth) in the Ardent and Bellona, and in the Fortune brig, of which he was the only Lieutenant. He next joined the Princess Royal, bearing the flag of Adm. Hotham, and in 1793 accompanied that officer to the Mediterranean in the Britannia. On taking possession of Toulon by Lord Hood, he was landed at Cape Lepet under Lieut. (afterwards Capt.) Littlejohn; and, on the party being recalled on board, he was removed to the Victory, Lord Hood's flagship, on promotion. He afterwards volunteered to serve at the batteries at Fort Mulgrave, an important post, closely invested by the French Revolutionary army, and which, after many days' severe cannonading, was stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, on which occasion his life was saved by his friend Mr. (now Rear-Adm. Sir) J. W. Loring. In the attack on Corsica he again volunteered, and was landed with Lieut. (afterwards Adm. Sir John) Gore, with the advanced portion of the army, and immediately employed in mounting the first gun that was brought to bear against the celebrated Martello Tower, which had so much annoyed some of our ships; and in one of the vacancies caused by the capture of a French frigate shortly after, he was promoted by Lord Hood to the rank of Lieutenant. He was appointed in March, 1794, to the Aquilon, and in that ship returned immediately to England; she was commanded, at that time, by the present Governor of Greenwich Hospital, then Capt. the Hon. Robert Stopford. Under this highly-distinguished officer Lieut. Hillyar served six years, during, that is to say, the whole time that he held the rank of Lieutenant, accompanying him first from the Aquilon to the Phaeton, and afterwards from the latter ship to the Excellent. In the Aquilon he was present in Lord Howe's action of the 1st of June, 1794, she being on that day one of the repeating frigates. The Phaeton, then considered one of the finest frigates in the Service, was attached to the Channel fleet, and chiefly employed as a western cruiser, in which service she made several considerable captures. In June 1799, he and his Captain were removed to the Excellent, also one of the Channel fleet; and in May 1800 he was made Commander in the Niger troop-ship; the boats of which he conducted, on the 3rd Sept. following, in conjunction with those of the Minotaur 74, to the attack of two Spanish corvettes, lying in the road of Barcelona, and reported to be destined for the relief of Malta, then blockaded by a British squadron. This

exploit was considered one of the most daring and nobly-accomplished of the kind.

He was afterwards employed in a gun-boat during the whole of the campaign in Egypt, in the immediate confidence of Sir Sydney Smith; and, after the surrender of the Egyptian capital, he succeeded Capt. Curry in the command of the Betsey, an armed djerme. During the ensuing peace he conveyed Gen. Oakes and a number of recruits, for the garrison of Gibraltar, from England to that fortress. On the 20th Jan. 1804, his staunch friend, the immortal Nelson, addressed the following letter in his favour to Earl St. Vincent, who at that period presided over our naval affairs.

"Captain Hillyar is most truly deserving of all your Lordship can do for him, and in addition to his public merits has a claim upon us. At twenty-four years of age, when I made him a Lieutenant for his bravery, he maintained his mother, sisters, and a brother. For these reasons he declined the Ambuscade, which was offered him; because, although he might thus get his rank, yet, if he were put upon half-pay, his family would be the sufferers. From all these circumstances, so honourable to Captain Hillyar, independent of his services, which every one thought would have obtained him promotion in the late war, I beg leave to submit, as an act of the greatest kindness, that, as the Niger is a very fine fast-sailing frigate, well manned, and in most excellent condition, she may be fitted with the Madras's 32 carronades, which are not so heavy as her present 9-pounders, and that your Lordship would recommend her being considered as a post-ship. Captain Hillyar's activity would soon complete the additional number of men, and she would be an efficient frigate. I will not venture to say more; I am sensible of your attention to merit."

In consequence of this recommendation the Niger's establishment was altered, and Captain Hillyar appointed to command her as a thirty-two gun frigate by commission dated Feb. 29, 1804.

On the 11th Dec. in the same year, Captain Hillyar arrived at the Admiralty with despatches from his patron, with whom he was serving off Cadiz, a few days previous to the glorious battle which deprived the country of her great naval hero. On the 2nd May, 1806, Capt. H. captured a Spanish schooner bound to La Guira with despatches; and at the latter end of 1807 he assisted in escorting Sir John Moore's army from Gibraltar to England. He subsequently commanded

the *St. George*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Eliab Harvey, on Channel service.

Capt. Hillyar's next appointment was to the *Phœbe*, a thirty-six gun frigate, which formed part of the naval force employed at the reduction of the Mauritius in Dec. 1810, and sustained a loss of 7 killed and 24 wounded in an action with a French squadron near Madagascar, on which occasion Capt. C. M. Schomberg, in his official letter, bore the most ample testimony to Captain Hillyar's gallant conduct. The *Phœbe* likewise assisted in recovering possession of Tamatave, and capturing her late opponent *La Nereide*, of 44 guns and 470 men.

On the 20th Aug. 1811, Capt. Hillyar arrived at Batavia, in company with the *Nisus* and *President* frigates, forming part of the squadron under Rear-Adm. Stopford, where intelligence was received of the capitulation of Java and its dependencies having been concluded on the 18th of the same month.

In March 1813, Capt. Hillyar sailed from England for the purpose of dispossessing the Americans of their fur establishments upon the banks of the Columbia river, the execution of which service he found it necessary to entrust to another officer, in consequence of his receiving certain intelligence at the island of Juan Fernandez that the United States frigate *Essex* of 46 guns and 328 men had been for some time committing great depredations upon British commerce in the South Seas, and that several of her prizes had been armed in order to assist in doing still further mischief. This frigate he engaged and captured on the 28th March, 1814. The loss sustained by the British ships on this occasion was only 5 killed and 10 wounded, including among the former Mr. William Ingram, first Lieutenant of the *Phœbe*, a brave and excellent officer; that of the American frigate was very severe, 23 men having been found dead on her decks, and 42 wounded among the prisoners (161 in number). Captain Hillyar arrived at Plymouth with his prize, Nov. 13, 1814; and in the following year he received the insignia of a C.B. as a just reward for his long and meritorious services.

The *Phœbe* was refitted and variously employed until the same time next year, when he was paid off at Plymouth; having held the command for upwards of six years, and having served in the whole, from his first entry into the service, forty-four years, with less than one year's want of employ. He retired at first to Totnes, where his family had for some years been living; but after a year or two went with

them to the Continent, and they remained abroad until late in 1830, when he was appointed to the command of the *Revenge*. After this appointment Lord Melville offered to nominate him one of the Captains of Greenwich Hospital; but, understanding that his acceptance thereof would invalidate his future claim for a Flag, he declined it, and commissioned the *Revenge* at Plymouth, in November, 1830, and she formed one of the experimental squadron under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, in the summer of 1831, and which was afterwards assembled at Cork. He was then selected to command a small squad on, intended to watch the movements of the Dutch during the siege of Antwerp, and sailed from Cork for the Downs accordingly. That squadron being, however, increased in force, a Flag-Officer, Rear-Adm. F. Warren, was nominated to the command of it, and Capt. Hillyar was placed under his orders. On the return of the ships to port, Sir E. Codrington having struck his flag from the *Caledonia*, Capt. Hillyar was appointed to the command of that ship. She lay in Plymouth Sound the whole of the ensuing winter, and in May, 1832, she was ordered to the coast of Portugal, where Capt. Hillyar was, on a second occasion, called upon to deviate from his orders, being required by Lord William Russell to support the British authority and influence by entering the Tagus. This was happily approved by the Admiral and the Government at home; and the *Caledonia* lay in that river the whole of the winter 1832-33. She was ordered home, at the expiration of her period of servitude in April, and was paid off at Plymouth the following month.

Capt. Hillyar was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in Jan. 1837. On the extension of the Order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a Companion thereof. On the 1st Jan. 1834, he was named a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and on the 4th July, 1840, he was advanced to the Knight Commandership of the Bath. Besides these distinctions from his own Sovereigns, he had a gold medal conferred on him by the Grand Seignor, for his services in the Egyptian expedition. In 1837 a good-service pension of 300*l.* per ann. was conferred on him, which he held till his death.

His remains were deposited in the parish churchyard, Anthony, near Torpoint, on Saturday, the 15th July. The funeral was appropriate to his unobtrusive character, but many of his brother naval officers, several of the neighbouring gentlemen, with a large number of the in-

habitants of Torpoint, &c. assembled at the church, to pay a last tribute of respect to one whose life and death were replete with the graces of the Christian religion. The corpse was borne to the grave by seamen, old shipmates in the *Phœbe*, *Revenge*, or *Caledonia*; the pall was supported by four Warrant Officers, who had served with the deceased in the first of these ships when she captured the *Essex*; and the mourners were the members of his own family.

He married at Malta July 14, 1805, Mary, second daughter of Nathaniel Taylor, esq. Naval Storekeeper at that island, who survives him, with six children, three sons and as many daughters; the eldest son, James Lear Beaufort Hillyar, is not in the public service; both the others are naval Lieutenants; Charles-Farrel is at present in Her Majesty's ship *Tyne*, the youngest (Henry-Shanck) is in China, where he obtained his promotion in December last, his services having more than once been noticed officially by his Admiral. The eldest daughter, Mary-Bickerton, was married in January last to Sir Cecil Bisschopp, Bart.; the two younger, Julia and Adele, are unmarried.

[A very full memoir of Sir James Hillyar has been published in the *United Service Journal* for October.]

LT.-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Oct. 6. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G.C.B. K.T.S. &c. Colonel of the 62nd Foot.

This distinguished officer was a son of Archibald Campbell, Lieut. in the army, by Margaret, daughter of James Small, a Captain in the army. He entered the service in the year 1787, by raising a quota of twenty men for an ensigny in the 77th regiment, and embarked with that corps in the spring of the following year for the East Indies. He was present at the operations which led to the surrender of Tipoo Sultan's army, the taking of Cannanore, &c. &c. on the coast of Malabar, in the year 1790.

He was appointed, in the year 1791, to a Lieutenancy in the same corps, as also to the Adjutancy of it. During that and the following year he served in the campaigns in the Mysore country, and was present at the first siege of Seringapatam. In 1795 he served at the reduction of the Dutch garrison of Cochin and its dependencies, on the coast of Malabar; and in 1796 at that of the island of Ceylon, &c.

In 1799 he served as Major of Brigade to the European Brigade of the Bombay Army, was present at the battle of Saduceer, and the siege and taking of Seringa-

patam by assault. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of Captain by purchase, in the 67th regiment; an immediate exchange was effected into the 88th regiment, with a view of remaining upon foreign service, that corps having just arrived in India.

In 1801 he was compelled, from ill health, to return to Europe; and was, until 1803, employed upon the recruiting service, when he was appointed to the staff of the Southern District, as Major of Brigade. Subsequently, in 1804, he was appointed to the Majority of the 6th Battalion of Reserve, stationed in Guernsey, with which he served, until its reduction in the beginning of 1805. A few weeks afterwards he was placed on full pay of the 71st regiment, which he immediately joined, and in general commanded the 2nd battalion of that corps in Scotland and in Ireland, until 1808, when he joined the 1st battalion on its embarkation for Portugal. He served with it at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, as also during the campaign in Spain, under the command of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, and he was at the battle of Corunna.

In February, 1809, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and was appointed to accompany Marshal Beresford to assist in the organization of the Portuguese Army, in which service he was raised to the rank of Colonel, commanding a regiment of Infantry; and, in 1811, to that of Brigadier-General, and the command of a brigade, at the head of which he served during the whole of the war in the Peninsula and South of France, being present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, and the Nive, at the surprise of the French corps commanded by General Gerard, the siege of Badajos, &c. In the latter end of 1813, the Prince Regent of Portugal promoted him to the rank of Major-General in his Service. He was appointed in 1816 to the command of the Lisbon Division of the Portuguese Army, which he retained until 1820, when, at the first breaking out of the Revolution in that country, he offered, in the absence of Marshal Lord Beresford, to march with his division to suppress the rising at Oporto; and, upon his services being declined by the Regency, he immediately gave in his resignation, and soon after returned to England.

He was in 1821 appointed to the command of her Majesty's 35th Regiment, and joined that corps at the Cape in 1822. He proceeded with it to India, and was stationed at Berhampore, when his Excellency the Hon. Sir E. Paget selected

him to take the command of the expedition then organizing to be sent against the Burmese. The judicious manner in which he conducted this arduous war to a successful and honourable termination, called forth the public acknowledgments of his country, conveyed in a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament, together with similar marks of approbation from the Governor-General in Council, and from the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, who further testified their approval of his skill, gallantry, and perseverance, throughout that arduous war, by granting a pension of 1000*l.* per annum for his life, and presenting to him a handsome gold medal.

At the termination of the Burmese war he was appointed Commander of the Forces in the ceded provinces on the coast of Tenasserim, and at the same time had the honour of being Civil Commissioner in relation to the affairs of the kingdoms of Burmah and Siam. While holding these distinguished offices, his health, which had been severely tried in the preceding arduous campaign, began seriously to suffer, and, by the urgent advice of his medical attendants, he applied for leave to return to England. In accordance, however, with the earnest desire of the Supreme Government at Calcutta, he continued in his command for another year, when increased illness obliged him to leave India, in the year 1829.

In the spring of 1831 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New Brunswick, which Government he administered for nearly six years, with the utmost zeal for the welfare of the province, and the maintenance of the prerogative of his most gracious Sovereign. Before he resigned this appointment, in the year 1837, he was offered, in the autumn of 1836, that of Commander-in-Chief in Canada—conditionally—upon the chance of Sir John Colborne having embarked for England before his nomination to that office reached him, which it did, in fact, when he (Sir J. Colborne) was on the point of embarkation at New York.

In August, 1839, he was offered the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, which he accepted; but severe indisposition, which occurred immediately afterwards, obliged him most reluctantly to relinquish a command in every way congenial to his own feelings. His well-known conscientious rectitude, and often proved zeal for the public service, led him to fear that declining health might incapacitate him from the efficient performance of those active duties which must necessarily have devolved upon him.

As a proof that his sterling qualities,

both as a soldier and a member of society, have been appreciated beyond the military sphere, of which, as the foregoing memoir has shewn, he was so bright an ornament, it may be mentioned that he was, at various periods, presented with the freedom of the cities of Strabane, Cork, and Perth; nor can the last, though not the least gratifying, mark of public esteem, which he received within the last few months in the capital city of his native country, be here omitted. We allude to the compliment paid to him by the members of the New Club, who, on his coming to reside in Edinburgh, unanimously elected him an honorary member of their body, without subjecting him to the usual forms on such occasions; an honour which had never been paid to any one before, excepting to the venerable and gallant Lord Lynedoch.

Sir Archibald received the insignia of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword in 1813. He was knighted April 28, 1814, by the Prince Regent, who also appointed him one of his Royal Highness's Aide-de-camps, with the rank of Colonel in the army. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815, and K.C.B. at the close of the Burmese war in 1827. In 1831 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

He was appointed Colonel of the 95th regiment Sept. 21, 1829; subsequently of the 77th; and of the 62nd, Feb. 17, 1840.

Sir Archibald Campbell married Miss Helen Macdonald, of Garth, co. Perth, and had issue two sons and three daughters. The elder son, the Rev. Archibald Campbell, a chaplain in India, died unmarried in 1831. The younger, now Sir John Campbell, Bart. is Lieut.-Colonel of the 88th regiment. The eldest daughter, Maria-Macdonald, is married to Lieut.-Col. John James Snodgrass; the second, Helen-Maria, to Capt. the Hon. Augustus Almeric Churchill, 43d foot, third son of Lord Churchill; and the third, Laura-Susan, is unmarried.

SIR JAMES SHAW, BART.

*Oct.* 22. At his house in America-square, in his 80th year, Sir James Shaw, Bart. late Chamberlain of the city of London, President of the Royal Artillery Company, and of the London Lying-in Hospital, a Director of the West India Docks, and of the Imperial Insurance Company, and a Visitor of the London Institution.

He was born at Riccarton, in the county of Ayr, Aug. 26, 1764. His family, though highly respectable and

honourable, were in circumstances too confined to allow scope for the enterprising spirit of their numerous offspring, and James with his brothers quitted at an early period their paternal home, to seek advancement under more favourable auspices. James, by diligence, integrity, and ability, graduated from the lowest seat in the counting-house of an eminent mercantile firm in the city to the distinguished position of a partner in the house. In 1798 he was elected by the inhabitants of *Portsoken*, the ward in which he lived, to the office of *Alderman*. He became *Sheriff of London and Middlesex* in 1803, and in the year 1805 he was elected *Lord Mayor*.

On the day previous to his quitting the civic chair he was elected, at the general election, one of the members for the city, which position he occupied in three successive parliaments, until the dissolution of 1818, when he retired. In Sept. 1809 his Majesty was pleased to confer upon Mr. Shaw the dignity of a *Baron*; and in Jun. 1813 he received a second patent, with remainder to his nephew John Shaw, of *Whitehall Place*, esq. the son of his sister Mrs. Margaret Macfie, and who had previously taken the name of Shaw by royal sign manual in 1807. Sir James Shaw had a grant of arms allusive to his civic honours, with figures personating *Fortitude* and the *City of London* as supporters. In the hand of the former was placed a scroll, inscribed "The King's Warrant of Precedence," alluding to the firmness with which, during his mayoralty, he asserted the privileges of his office.

Sir James, during the whole of his parliamentary career, was the warm supporter of the *Conservative administration* which then wielded the destinies of the nation; but though a constant, he was an independent supporter of the party, and never was known to have asked for or received either place or emolument for any of his numerous family and connections, for whom he otherwise had to make provision. Sir James continued to discharge the duties of *Alderman* with scrupulous impartiality and unvarying punctuality, until the year 1831, when, upon the decease of Mr. Richard Clarke, he was elected to the lucrative and honourable office of *Chamberlain of London*, which he continued to hold until he resigned in May last.

It may be recollected that Sir J. Shaw had invested 40,000*l.* held by him as the banker of the corporation in spurious *Exchequer-bills*, with which a year or two ago the money-market in the City was inundated. A considerable portion of the emoluments of his office was derived from the temporary employment as

a banker of the surplus cash and securities in his hands not required for immediate use. This had often been considered an objectionable mode of paying a public servant; but still, as the particular mode of investment was left to the discretion of the officer, he was responsible for the validity of the instruments on which he made the advance. The writer of this brief sketch was called upon to advise his friend a few hours after the astounding intelligence of the invalidity of these bills had reached his ear. He spoke upon every part of the subject in a tone of calm and dignified resignation. He produced from his pocket a small scrap of paper, on which, with his usual neatness, were figured down the particulars of his property in *India and Bank Stock*, or *Dock shares*, and other available securities, against which he had placed the value at the price of the day, and, with a fervour that came from the bottom of his heart, thanked God, although it would scarcely leave him 500*l.* it sufficed to meet this unexpected calamity, without giving to the corporation or his sureties the slightest occasion for anxiety or alarm. While this matter was under the consideration of government, great fluctuations in public opinion took place as to the probable result. Knowing that upon the event depended the only provision made, as well for his declining years as to sustain the honours of the title, a friend communicated to Sir James that speculators were willing to take the chances of the result, upon being allowed a moderate discount for the risk and delay; the face of the venerable man for a moment wore an unusual flush; "No," was his reply, "were I to take 17*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, it would betray a doubt of the propriety of my demand, or a doubt of my country's justice. I shall patiently abide the issue, and will not sacrifice an iota of my claim." Though he appeared to bear the trial with great equanimity, there is no doubt that it tended to hasten the event to which his malady was preparing the way. It was the subject of great satisfaction to him to be able personally to attend the commissioners to whom the inquiry in the *Exchequer-bill fraud* had been intrusted, and before his resignation as *Chamberlain* he had the additional consolation of receiving the whole amount of the bills with interest to the day of payment.

Sir James Shaw was at all times a pattern for the performance of his official duties, punctual to all his appointments, and precise in all his arrangements. As *Chamberlain*, it was his duty to hear all complaints of masters against their apprentices, and apprentices against their masters. Such was the effect of his firm

but conciliating tone, that it has been frequently known to subdue the most insolent and ebullient spirit, where mildness without firmness, and vigour without judgment, had been tried in vain. His office has witnessed many scenes of the deepest interest. Masters and apprentices, parents and children, whose deep-seated anger it appeared impossible to appease, have been melted by the influence of kindness, and have had to bless the day their disputes were heard before one who knew how to temper justice with mercy, and to administer law with judgment and discretion.

Perhaps there are few men who have contributed to the advancement of so many deserving young persons as it was his good fortune to possess. The walls of his drawing and dining rooms were crowded with the portraits of many of these objects of his patronising care. To the corporation school he gave annually £100. To a vast number of the charitable institutions, which constitute the glory of the nation, he was a generous contributor. To well-founded applications to his bounty a five or a ten-pound check was always ready, and the next day will alone reveal the numberless recipients of his private charity.

Two days before his decease, his medical attendant deemed it right to intimate to him that his sojourn on earth was near its close. He received the communication with the composure with which a good man meets his fate. After sitting up in his bed for a short time on Sunday evening, he sank back on his pillow, and without a sigh or a groan expired. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

#### CAPT. H. F. SEAGRAM, R.N.

Sept. 26. At Bathurst, Gambia, his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Henry Frowd Seagram, R.N.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Seagram, Vicar of Allbourne, Wilts; and had been actively employed in the naval service of his country almost uninterruptedly for 21 years.

He attained the rank of Commander on the 19th August, 1844; and was appointed Governor of Gambia 11th of Jan. following.

On his arrival at the Gambia he found the settlement in an excited and disorganised state; but his firmness and energy of mind, combined with mildness, has restored it to better government, which will be of the greatest advantage to the settlement, as well as to the successor of Captain Seagram.

His friends were quite unprepared for

this shock, as they received a cheerful letter from him about three weeks previously. Nor had they entertained any fears about the climate, as he had been habituated to tropical countries for more than fifteen years. But the postiferous exhalations of the Gambia proved too powerful for even his almost iron constitution.

#### MRS. MARCUS HOLMES.

Oct. 10. Elizabeth, wife of Marcus Holmes, esq. of Westbury-on-Trym, Somersetshire, daughter of the late Rev. John Emra, Vicar of St. George's, Bristol, recently deceased.

Mrs. Holmes was not one of those who blazon forth their talents—she emphatically pursued the quiet "tenor" of her way, which was one of peace and love; but enduring monuments of her taste, her moral worth, and, above all, her piety, are conspicuous in the works which remain to testify of her devotion to the cause of Christianity. Her earliest productions were given to the Bristol Mirror. Her first distinct work was "Learner the Martyr;" "Scenes in our Parish" followed, two series of which were published, and attracted so much attention, that on the occasion of Mr. Southey's last visit to Bristol he paid a visit to St. George's, to congratulate the accomplished authoress on the success of her volumes, which were published as the unassuming production of "A Country Parson's Daughter." Mrs. Holmes was a frequent contributor to the British and other magazines; and the annuals also were occasionally adorned by her beautiful verses. Her best energies ( whilst she lived at St. George's) were devoted to the promotion of the temporal, and especially the spiritual, interests of the inhabitants of Kingswood and its vicinity, where her only days were spent. After the death of her venerated parent she removed to Westbury, where, in the bosom of her beloved family, she resided until the summons, peculiarly sudden and afflictive, was issued—"Come up hither." That she has entered into the "joy of her Lord," whom she so sincerely followed on earth, is the only and best consolation of the many sorrowing friends whom she has left behind.

#### JOHN BUILDIE, Esq.

Oct. 10. At his residence at Wallwood, in his 70th year, John Buildie, esq. the eminent coal-stover, and agent of the Marquess of Lansdown.

Mr. Buildie was the only son of a military officer of great eminence, who had the management for many years prior to



his death of the most celebrated and profitable colliery ever worked in this country, namely, the original Wallsend colliery, belonging to the late Mr. William Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, and which has given a name to the best coals of the present day. The elder Mr. Buddle was a man of considerable literary and scientific attainments, and he bestowed great care in educating his son in every branch of knowledge which could be advantageous to him in his intended profession of colliery viewer and mining-engineer. On the death of his father, in 1806, he was immediately placed by Mr. Russell at the head of his immense colliery concerns, and continued ever afterwards to enjoy the confidence of that gentleman and his successors. By his industry and talents, Mr. Buddle had realised a large fortune before he became connected with the Marquess of Londonderry, the agency for whose mines was only one of the many lucrative employments held by this eminent individual. He was also extensively engaged on his own account in collieries and shipping; and, in addition to his permanent agencies, he was almost continually employed in parliamentary and other proceedings relating to the mining property in every part of the kingdom. In these occupations he amassed a large fortune, which, had it not been for the extent of his benefactions, would have greatly exceeded its actual amount. No man could be more highly respected, as was proved by the prodigious concourse of mourners who attended his body to the grave—nearly one hundred carriages followed the funeral procession, besides numerous horsemen, and multitudes of people upon foot, and seldom has public regret been more strongly expressed for the death of a private individual. As a mining engineer, and colliery manager, Mr. Buddle had long stood in the first rank of his profession: and the extensive and varied scientific knowledge which he possessed, and the almost unrivalled skill and judgment with which he applied that knowledge to actual practice, procured for him the highest professional reputation, not only in this country, but abroad. His sterling honesty and unaffected kindness of heart caused him to be loved and respected by his friends, and the liberality with which he privately bestowed large sums in acts of charity, will be long and gratefully remembered by those numerous individuals who were the objects of his unostentatious benevolence.

C. E. F. WEYSE.

In 1842.—At Copenhagen, aged sixty-eight, Christopher Ernst Frederik Weyse, GENT. MAG. VOL. XX.

the master Composer of the North of Europe.

He was born at Altona, in 1774, of indigent but respectable parents; his mother was well known in that town for her performances on the piano, and his grandfather, the Cantor at the parochial church, gave him his first musical lessons; his stepfather, however, destined him for the counting-house, and had the mortification of finding him most unqualified for the task. In the autumn of 1789 young Weyse landed at Copenhagen, provided merely with a few letters of introduction; one was for the leader of the Royal Orchestra, Schultz, a man of talent and merit, whose compositions were at the time much admired, and Weyse won his heart at their first interview, by improvising a pianoforte *fantasia*, on one of Schultz's airs. After a short time, Weyse received an appointment to his taste, that of organist to the church of St. Peter, in which he had full time for the study of counterpoint and composition. The works of Sebastian Bach and Gluck were the foundation of his studies. In 1799, the *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung* made mention of Weyse in the following terms: "He is one of the first performers on the piano now existing; in his *fantasias* he unites the science of Bach to the inexhaustible genius of Mozart; if he can succeed in reaching the taste of the latter, the art cannot be carried to greater perfection. Of his masterly compositions, we have yet only seen a collection of sonatas, his great symphonies not having found a publisher, notwithstanding they have been offered without regard to compensation or emolument."

With his studies of music Weyse united at that time those of philosophy, astronomy, medicine, and the languages. Even poetry was successfully cultivated by him; but whilst thus engaged, an unfortunate attachment threw him into a state of melancholy which lasted for years. He was roused from his despondency by hearing Mozart's "Don Juan" (in 1807), and seriously betook himself to composing for the stage; Oehlenschläger supplied him with a text, and Weyse gave full vent to his genius in the comic opera, "The Sleeping Draught," which has been given with continual success at the Copenhagen Opera since 1809; and in the exquisite romantic operas, "Faruk" and "Ludlam's Cave," the latter of which might easily be transferred to the English stage. Weyse became the father of the romantic opera in Denmark. Till then the influence of Gluck and Mozart had not been felt, although Copenhagen possessed composers of much merit and originality, as

Schubert and Kautzer. For his Weyse passed the way, and his dramatic genius seemed to minister in his music to Schubert's "Harbich" (1827), a subject worthy of his particular. Among his later dramatic works may be mentioned his "Friedrich" (1830), "Leid-wert" (1831), and an opera, full of spirit and beauty, entitled, "An Adventure in the Garden of Roseberg," the subject being a comic love-struggle in a favorite public garden of Copenhagen.

As a dramatic composer, Weyse became very popular in his own country, and his lyric songs are not less admirable and admired for their simplicity and sweetness. They are now universally sung in schools, and by the people throughout the country. Nevertheless, by his great productiveness during almost half a century, every one of his compositions, even the smallest and most trivial (of which not a few exist), bears witness to his correctness and confidence in handling his subject, and to the high estimation in which he held the science of music.

But the branch of composition in which he attained the greatest perfection, and which more than any other is destined to carry his fame to posterity, and to place him, sooner or later, by the side of Handel and his predecessors, was the old Italian master, was that of sacred music. In his compositions of this class he has broken through all conventional barriers, and created what may be called a truly Protestant style. His "Ambrosius Chant," a Protestant transformation of the "Te Deum Laudamus" of St. Ambrose, his "Pentecost," and Easter cantatas, his "Sacrifice of Jesus," his "Cantata in celebration of the Reformation," and a host of others, may be heard and studied repeatedly, even by scientific composers. Always original, and still plain, every idea is expressed in the most correct and beautiful way.

Why these matters at least, so easily accessible, so congenial to our Protestant feelings, have not yet attained their due celebrity throughout Protestant Europe, it is not difficult to explain. The reason is obvious to those who know Weyse, and the character of his compositions. He was far in advance of his time, and his greatest works were, in consequence, understood only by a comparatively small band of true admirers, and not accessible to the superficial and uneducated minds of the great mass of hearers and players of music. Then, too, Weyse had such an utter contempt for popularity-hunting, that he neglected calling himself of any name whatever to become known out of

that narrow but enthusiastic circle where his offerings centered. He composed, not to create a name for himself, or with the least idea of fame, but because he could not do otherwise. He was entirely lyric in his sacred music, and but very seldom has given it an epic, and still less a dramatic character; whereas, all other composers have almost exclusively chosen the last latter in their great compositions of Protestant Church-music; witness F. Schiller's "Walpurgis," Beethoven's "Christ on the Mount of Olives," Mendelssohn's "Paul," Handel's "Messiah," Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," the dramatic nature of which causes them to be generally considered as unfit for the Church, and as too profane ever to be allowed to form part of our worship.—*Edwards.*

#### MR. GEORGE WALLIS.

Oct. 9. In his 60th year, Mr. George Wallis, architect.

Mr. Wallis was more extensively known among architects than the public. He was probably the ablest living member of his profession, and may be considered, says a correspondent, as "the father of the present generation, having been the instructor of Professor Cockerell, Mr. D. Burns, Professor Hosking, and many other eminent men." Indeed, the last thirty years or more of his life were devoted chiefly to teaching, and he thereby exerted, although not directly, a considerable influence on architectural taste, more especially as he was not a mere routine system of instruction. Though it is now upwards of sixty years since he commenced his career, hardly can he be said to have belonged to the old school, since he rather held it in contempt, as he likewise did all the superficial jargon of its criticism. Not to speak any thing but respectfully of Vitruvius and Palladio, and all "pattern-makers" of the Orders, his opinions must, at one time, have been deemed not a little heretical; but he lived long enough to find them gaining ground, and that Architecture was studied in a better and more intelligent spirit than it had been in his earlier days. He was a member of the Suffolk-street Society of British Artists from its formation, and a constant contributor to its exhibitions, chiefly of classical architectural compositions, with fragments of sculpture and ornaments in the antique taste, but frequently displaying many happy as well as original ideas. They were, however, useless to the million of exhibition visitors, and, indeed, required to be carefully examined in order to have their merits appreciated. Some years

ago he undertook a series of etchings, consisting of capitals, entablatures, and a variety of architectural ornaments, picturesquely grouped together, therefore of a very different character from the usual "books of ornaments;" but increasing infirmities, accompanied with severe attacks of indisposition, prevented his accomplishing what would have obtained for him a high name in Art, not only at home, but wherever those productions found their way.—*Athenæum.*

Mr. Maddox's very complete and valuable architectural library is to be sold by Mr. Lewis in Fleet-street, on the 1st and 2d Dec.

—  
MR. ORRIN SMITH.

Oct. 15. In Mabledon-place, Mr. John Orrin Smith, wood-engraver.

He was born at Colchester in 1799, and was educated as an architect; but relinquishing the study of that profession, he came to London, and turned his attention to wood-engraving, for which he very soon evinced a decided talent. It was about the year 1824 that he began to devote himself to this branch of art, under the instruction of Mr. Harvey. His first works of importance constituted a series of animals, illustrations to "Seeley's Bible," and some spirited heads after Kenny Meadows. In 1835 he commenced the illustrations of the French edition of "Paul and Virginia," the success of which was such that the publishers caused his portrait to be engraved as an accompaniment to the work. In the same year he was occupied in illustrations of "The Solace of Song;" and these two works contain some of his finest specimens of landscape engraving. In 1839 he commenced the cuts of the "Illustrated Shakspeare," after drawings by Kenny Meadows, which work occupied him until within a few months of his death. Two years ago he entered into partnership with Mr. Linton, since which time have been produced cuts for The Book of British Ballads, after Meadows; also for Cadell's Waverley; La Fontaine's Fables, Beranger's Songs, &c. &c. His death was caused by apoplexy, induced by the shock of a shower-bath. (*Art Union.*)

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MR. WILLIAM DUPE.

Sept. 23. At Oxford, aged 95, Mr. William Dupe.

He was born Jan. 1st, 1749, at Stoney Stoke, near Wincanton, Somerset; in which neighbourhood he served an apprenticeship to a smith; and when a very young man he could, by his superior vigour, and the weight of the hammer he wielded, produce double the number of nails in a given time than any competitor.

He went to Oxford upwards of sixty years ago, and more than half a century since fixed the copper globe on the summit of the Observatory. He possessed the inventive faculty in a high degree; and was also exceedingly curious and persevering in his inquiries into vegetable organisation. In the spring of the present year he might have been seen several miles from Oxford collecting specimens. For many years he wrought as a gunsmith, and enjoyed a high reputation in his trade; but he was essentially a projector; continually devising some new thing, from the culture of the potato to some of the most difficult tasks of the mechanic and engineer. At different times he obtained no less than ten patents for various useful inventions.

In the summer of 1841 he made a discovery relative to the growth of trees, for which Lord Abington gave him the sum of five pounds. Several years ago he taught Sir Robert Peel, then a member of Christ church, the art of working in iron; and many distinguished members of the University delighted to witness his labours, and listen to his unaffected and curious conversation. On one occasion he was the companion of Sadler, the aeronaut, in a balloon excursion.

He was three times married, and had a family of thirteen children, the eldest of whom, now surviving, is sixty years of age, the youngest an infant of two years. Up to a very recent period he exhibited no marked symptoms of either mental or bodily decay; and at Christmas last he addressed a large meeting at a temperance festival. The most remarkable fact in connection with his long life and great vigour is, that he was the son and grandson of water-drinkers. The united ages of these three persons exceeded three centuries; the grandfather attaining 108 years, the father to 102. Two facts exhibit the strength and consistency of his attachment to the simple element water; when a young man he was threatened with strong drink upon compulsion; he at length defended himself by a blow which broke his assailant's jaw bone; and when the lamp of life was flickering he steadfastly refused to take wine ordered by his medical attendant, and made it one of his last requests that there might be no drinking at his funeral. This highly intelligent and interesting man died in poverty, and has left a widow to struggle with the world.

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MR. JOHN CLAY.

Lately. At Rastrick, near Halifax, in his 70th year, Mr. John Clay, one of the Society of Friends, who during his life approved himself, on all occasions, the

steady supporter of the cause of charity. He has left behind him very substantial proofs of his care and concern for the spiritual as well as secular welfare of the poor, in the various bequests contained in his will, among which are the following: 1000*l.* to endow a school for the poor at Rastrick; 500*l.* for the support of Moravian missions; 500*l.* for the British and Foreign School Society; 100*l.* for the Halifax Infirmary; and 2000*l.* for the Huddersfield Infirmary.

This last munificent bequest was communicated at the late General Meeting of the Governors of the Huddersfield Infirmary; and the letter of Mr. J. Travis Clay, nephew of the deceased, addressed to Dr. Walker, the senior physician of the institution, was read. It is scarcely necessary to add that the reading of this letter gave rise to the warmest expressions of gratitude on all sides, and a general desire evinced to shew every mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. A resolution expressive of the condolence of the meeting with the widow was unanimously voted, as well as a request that she would allow a copy of a portrait of so great a benefactor to the infirmary to be placed in some appropriate part of the building. A committee was formed to carry this resolution into effect.

The deceased had avowed himself a warm advocate for the establishment of a Sea-bathing Infirmary for the benefit of the sick poor, and had the design, begun at Manchester more than two years ago, but suspended in consequence of the state of the times, been carried into effect, there is little doubt but that he would have given it his powerful support.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 13. Aged 87, the Rev. *John Denair*, Vicar of White Notley, Essex, to which he was nominated in 1804 by the Bishop of London.

Sept. 16. At Liddington, Wilts, the Rev. *Michael Here*, Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812; and was presented to Liddington in 1825 by the Duke of Marlborough.

At his residence near Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas Prier*, D.D. Vice Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity college. He was a scholar in 1787, B.A. 1789, elected Fellow in 1792, and Vice-Provost in 1811. His only daughter, *Mary Susanna*, was married Oct. 26, 1840, to R. E. Phillips, esq. only son of Richard Phillips, esq. of Mount Rivers, Tipperary.

Sept. 20. Aged 77, the Rev. *H. A. Hervey*, forty-nine years Vicar of Bridekirk, Cumberland.

At Bulstrode, King's Langley, Herts, the Rev. *James Toulmin*, Domestic Chaplain to Earl Grey; formerly of Queen's college, Oxford.

Sept. 21. At Wandsworth, aged 31, the Rev. *Frederick Wadson Shaw*, M.A. Minister of St. Anne's chapel, Wandsworth; fifth son of the Rev. *Joseph Shaw*, Rector of High Ham, Somersetshire. He was of St. Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1837. He was married only two months before his death to *Fanny Sophia*, only surviving daughter of the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, M.A. Vicar of Wandsworth.

Sept. 23. At Kilbride, co. Wexford, aged 87, the Rev. *Roger Owen*, for sixty-two years Rector of the union of Camolin, in the diocese of Ferns.

Sept. 28. At Trimfryn, near Bangor, the Rev. *David Griffith*.

At the vicarage, Ferns, the Rev. *Walter Here*, Vicar of Ferns.

Sept. 30. Aged 56, the Rev. *William Bankes Winstanley*, Master of the Grammar school, Bampton, Oxfordshire, and Curate of Yelford, in the same county.

Lately. At Trefriw, near Aberystwith, the Rev. *Morgan Davies*, Rector of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, Denbighshire, in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Northwood, Isle of Wight, aged 87, the Rev. *John Pattinson*, many years Curate of that place. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1782.

Oct. 1. Aged 39, the Rev. *John Knight Field*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Manchester. He was a member of St. Edmund hall, Oxford; and was formerly Curate of St. James's, Taunton, at his quitting which town in 1838, after a residence of only nine months, he was presented with a silver tea-service.

Oct. 7. At Pontesbury, Salop, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. *Hamlet Harrison*, B.D. Rector of the first portion of Pontesbury, and of Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, and a magistrate for the county of Salop. He was a native of Lancashire, and was the son of respectable parents, though in a humble station of life, when at the time of his birth lived on a farm in the township of Cuertley, which is in the parish of Prescot, where he has at this time a brother and other relatives resident. Owing to the preference which, on account of his birth in the before-mentioned parish, he would be entitled to at Brazenose college, and being a lad of quick parts, he was sent at an early age to the University. He took the degree of M.A. in 1789; was soon after elected a Fellow of Brazenose college, and was presented by that Society in 1809 to the rectory of Stratford-le-Bow. He held for some years the appointment of Head Master of

Brewood Grammar School, the duties of which office he discharged with credit and satisfaction. Mr. Harrison took the degree of B.D. 1808. The rectory of Pontesbury he acquired by purchase some years ago. He has died a bachelor, and it is believed has left a large property to be divided amongst his relatives.

At Kensington Crescent, in his 35th year, the Rev. *James Stevens*, Rector of Chesham Bois, Bucks. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833.

At Cranley, Surrey, the Rev. *Robert Barber Wolfe*, Rector of that parish. He was for some years one of the *detenus* at Verdun, and published a narrative of that captivity. He was instituted to the rectory of Cranley in 1812.

Oct. 4. At Glastonbury, aged 34, the Rev. *Henry Down Fussell*, M.A. of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, eldest son of H. A. Fussell, esq. of Nunney house, near Frome. He took his B.A. degree in 1834.

At Clifton, aged 59, the Rev. *Stephen Middleton*, B.D. of Douglas Lodge, Cheltenham. He was formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.D. 1826.

At Manor-house, Longhope, Gloucestershire, aged 82, the Very Rev. *John Probyn*, for fifty-seven years Dean and Archdeacon of Llandaff, and forty-three years Vicar of Matherne with Caerwent, Monmouthshire, in the patronage of the church of Llandaff. An Order in Council has appeared in the London Gazette, announcing that the deanery and archdeaconry of Llandaff will henceforth be disunited and become two distinct dignities.

Oct. 6. At Symondsburry, aged 56, the Rev. *Francis Oakley*, Vicar of Bradpole, Dorset.

Oct. 7. At Stanley Hall, near Ripon, aged 38, the Rev. *Thomas Edwards Hankinson*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Matthew's chapel, Denmark Hill, Camberwell. Mr. Hankinson highly distinguished himself at Cambridge, where he was a member of Corpus Christi college, and graduated B.A. 1828 as 10th Junior Optime, M.A. 1831. He was nine times victorious in competing for the Seatonian prize, firstly in 1831, and lastly in 1842; in 1839 he was not a competitor. The poems on "David playing the harp before Saul," and "The Cross planted on the Himalaya Mountains," in 1831 and 1838, were respectively adjudged to be worthy of an addition to the usual prize; and 100*l.* was awarded to Mr. H. for each of them. "The Ministry of Angels," which was the subject for 1841, received a warm panegyric from Mr. Wordsworth. In

addition to these distinctions, Mr. H. ran a close race with Dr. Wordsworth, the Head Master of Harrow School, for the Chancellor's prize, when "The Druids" was the subject given by the University. Dr. W. was successful, but a second reward was assigned to Mr. H. by the examiners. He wrote on that occasion in the Spenserian stanza; Dr. W. having chosen the usual heroic measure. The other academical distinctions gained by Mr. H. were high also; he having been placed in the first class in the annual classical Tripos, on which occasion he was bracketed with Perry, the Senior Wrangler of the same year. His friends contemplate the publication of his Remains, consisting of Sermons, Letters, and Poems.

Oct. 8. Aged 68, the Rev. *John William Robert Boyer*, Rector of Swepton with Snarston, Leicestershire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797; and was instituted to his living in 1832.

Oct. 9. At Leamington, the Rev. *Thomas Levett*, of Packington Hall, near Lichfield.

Oct. 11. Aged 84, the Rev. *Nicholas Spenser*, for fifty years Vicar of Halse, Somerset, to which he was presented in 1793 by Sir James Langham, Bart.

Oct. 13. At Penmark, Glamorganshire, the Rev. *John Thomas Casberd*, D.C.L. Vicar of that parish, and of Llanover, Monmouthshire, and a Prebendary of Wells and Llandaff. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, B. and D.C.L. 1799; was collated to the prebend of Combe the 15th in the cathedral church of Wells, by Bishop Moss, in 1787; presented to the vicarage of Penmark in 1803, by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; collated to the prebend of Fairwell, in the cathedral church of Llandaff, in 1819; and presented to the vicarage of Llanover by the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, in 1823.

Oct. 16. At Gravesend, aged 44, the Rev. *Daniel Edward Stephens*, Curate of Trinity church, St. Giles's, London.

Oct. 17. At Whimple, Devonshire, in his 90th year, the Rev. *Thomas Heberden*, Rector of that parish, Canon Residentiary of Exeter, and a Prebendary of Chichester and Wells. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1775, as Senior Wrangler, M.A. 1778. He was collated to a prebend of Exeter in the same year, to one at Chichester in 1784, and to one at Wells in 1786; and was presented to the rectory of Whimple in the latter year by the Duke of Bedford. He married in 1784 Althea-Hyde, second daughter of the Rev. Francis Wollaston, LL.B. Rector of Chiselhurst, and Precentor of St. David's.

Oct. 18. At Willingale, Essex, aged 76, the Rev. *John Deedes*, Rector of Willingale Doe and Langenshoe. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1792; was presented to the former church in 1806, by T. W. Bramston, esq. and to the latter in 1809, by the Earl of Waldegrave.

At the residence of his nephew at Leamington, the Rev. *William Mendell*, B.D. Senior Fellow and late Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1803, as M.A. 1806, and B.D. 1815. His extensive library of divinity, including a collection of minerals, coins, and antiquities, was sold by auction at Cambridge on the 22d November and two following days.

Oct. 19. At Bristol, on his way from Waterford to London, aged 38, the Rev. *S. M. Morgan*, M.A. Secretary to the Irish Society of London for promoting the Education of the Native Irish through the medium of their own language.

Oct. 22. At Colyton Rawleigh, Devon, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Robert Greenwood*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1800, and was presented to his living by the Dean of Exeter in 1809.

Oct. 23. At Essendon, Herts, aged 83, the Rev. *Robert Orme*, for fifty-two years Rector of that parish, with Bayford, Vicar of All Saints, Hertford, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. He was the only son of Roger Orme, of Devonshire, esq. by the Hon. Audrey Townshend, only daughter of Charles third Viscount Townshend, and sister to the first Marquess Townshend. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and took the degree of M.A. as a nobleman in 1782; was presented to the vicarage of All Saints in Hertford in 1786, by his grandmother the Viscountess Townshend; and to the rectory of Essendon in 1790, by the Marquess of Salisbury.

Oct. 24. At Torquay, aged 80, the Rev. *John Fletcher Muckleston*, D.D. Prebendary and senior Priest Vicar of Lichfield, Prebendary of Wolverhampton, and Vicar of Wyburnbury, Cheshire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1789, B. and D.D. 1814; was presented to Wyburnbury in 1802, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; collated to the Prebend of Dersford, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, by Bishop Coenwallis, in 1790.

Oct. 26. At Rolleston hall, Leicestershire, aged 48, the Rev. *Edward Thomas*.

Oct. 27. In his 32th year, the Rev. *Edward John Calhoun*, M.A. late of Oakwood cottage, Surrey, and formerly

of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832.

At Parsloes, Essex, aged 71, the Rev. *John Fanshawe*, Vicar of Frodsham, Cheshire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1797; and was presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter of that church in 1818.

Oct. 29. At Wick, aged 81, the Rev. *John Richards*, Vicar of St. Donat's, and of St. Bride's Minor, Glamorganshire. He was presented to the latter by the Earl of Dunraven in 1807, and to the former by T. J. Drake, esq. in 1832.

Aged 90, the Rev. *Thomas Turner*, for sixty-three years Incumbent of Bradninch, Devon, also Vicar of Burlescombe, and of Ninehead, co. Somerset. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 1779, was presented to Bradninch in 1790 by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, to Burlescombe in 1819 by W. A. Sanford, esq. and to Ninehead in 1835 by the Lord Chancellor.

Oct. 31. Aged 71, the Rev. *John Hudson*, M.A. Vicar of Kendal, Westmoreland. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity college, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree as Senior Wrangler in 1797, and proceeded M.A. 1800. He was presented to the vicarage of Kendal in 1815 by the college.

At Winkfield, Berkshire, aged 63, the Rev. *William Lewis Rham*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Fersfield, Norfolk. He was, it is believed, of a German family, but born in Switzerland. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1810. He was presented to the rectory of Fersfield in 1803, by Fred. Nassau, esq. and to the vicarage of Winkfield in 1808, by the Dean and Chapter of Sarum. Mr. Rham was well known as a very able writer on agriculture, with which subject, theoretically and practically, few men were better acquainted. He contributed many valuable papers to the Journal of the Agricultural Society, of which he was a member of Council, and to the Penny Cyclopaedia; and, in announcing his death in the Gardeners' Chronicle, Dr. Lindley mentions that he was the writer in that Journal so well known to its readers under the signature M.

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 12. At Stamford-hill, Henry Rouse, esq. leaving a widow and four children.

Oct. 18. In Grosvenor-pl. Miss Ann

G. Everett, eldest dau. of the American Minister.

At Perry-hill, Sydenham, aged 78, George Halfhide, esq. Burgess of the Court of Westminster for the parish of St. James.

Oct. 19. At Kensington, aged 29, Robert Downie, esq. of Appin, Argylesh.

Aged 45, Mr. Edward Bull, bookseller, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Oct. 20. In Foxley-road, North Brixton, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Adam Burn, esq. and dau. of the late George Hall, esq. of Stanington Vale, Northumberland.

Oct. 21. In Broadley-terr. Blandford-square, aged 62, William Pinnock, esq. He was the author of the Catechisms of Useful Knowledge, and a variety of other works. Few men ever contributed so much to the diffusion of useful knowledge. He wrote and published on almost every subject, but his writings shew no originality of thought. He was remarkable for a singular facility in adapting and arranging the ideas of others. He was scarcely ever free from pecuniary difficulties, caused by his own improvidence, whilst others received the reward of his industry.

In Cadogan-pl. Elizabeth, dau. of the late James Morrison, esq. formerly Deputy-Master of the Mint.

Oct. 23. In Upper Grosvenor-st. Maria, wife of the Hon. Frederick West. She was the daughter and coheirress of Richard Myddelton, of Chirk Castle, co. Denbigh, esq. by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John and Lady Anne Rushout; became the second wife of Mr. West in 1798, and had issue two sons, of whom the elder only survives, and has a numerous family.

At Greenwich, Sophia, wife of John Wadman, esq.

Oct. 24. In Upper Porchester-street, Cambridge-square, aged 64, Thomas Lemon, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 64, William Lardner, esq. M.D.

Oct. 25. In Sloane-st. aged 64, Harriott, relict of John Ellis, esq. of Penzance.

At North Brixton, aged 41, Mr. Thos. Samuel Ballard, son of the late William Ballard, esq. of the City.

Oct. 26. In Parliament-st. Westminster, aged 72, Mr. Sam. Young, solicitor.

Oct. 27. In Brompton-sq. Thomas Metcalf, jun. esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

Oct. 28. Sarah, wife of John Clarke, esq. of Heathcote-st. Mecklenburgh-sq.

In River-terr. Islington, aged 33, Lieut. Charles Parbury, late of the Indian Navy.

Oct. 30. In Welbeck-st. Capt. Henry

Seymour, second son of Henry Augustus Seymour, esq.

Aged 61, William Lee, esq. formerly of the Custom House.

Oct. 31. Aged 63, Mrs. Dowsing, of Doughty-st.

Oct. 31. At Stamford Villas, in the Fulham-road, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Peirce. The father of this lady, Mr. Bull, was resident at Hull in Yorkshire; she was born at Guildford in Surrey, where her mother was staying on a visit, on the 15th Oct. 1768. She was niece of the late Mr. George Wallis,\* of Hull, the celebrated antiquarian gunsmith, whose museum of ancient fire-arms was well known to collectors, and the sale catalogue of which, in 1832, some years after his death, formed a full-sized 8vo. pamphlet. In the year 1785 she was married to her first husband, Mr. John Prior, a descendant of Matthew Prior, the poet and diplomatist, and son of the Rev. William Prior, of Frome, a clergyman of the church of England, officiating minister at St. John's, Wapping. Mr. Prior entered the Royal Navy as midshipman, rose to the rank of lieutenant, afterwards quitted it for the merchant service, and made several voyages as a captain to the Baltic and the West Indies. By this marriage three children were born, two of whom, a son and daughter, still survive. Many circumstances of her life are detailed in Mrs. Bray's novel, "Trials of the Heart," under the head "Vicissitudes." Mrs. Peirce supported with a firm and patient confidence in the merits of her Redeemer a protracted and most painful illness, and resigned at length, without a struggle, her kind and Christian spirit to Him who gave it. She was interred on the 6th Nov. in the West London-Cemetery, deeply lamented by numerous surviving descendants and friends.

At his town residence, Church-st. Lambeth, aged 64, Benjamin George Hodges, esq. for many years one of the most extensive distillers in the metropolis. He has left a widow and five children, two sons and three daughters; one of the latter recently took the habit and veil of a "Sister of Charity," at the Roman Catholic Convent, Bermondsey.

Lately. In Henrietta-st. Covent-garden, aged 86, Mr. John Bohn, long eminent as a bookseller.

Aged 65, Mr. Wm. Moore, of Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet-st.

Nov. 1. At Kennington, aged 70, Eli-

\* A spirited portrait of Mr. Wallis is extant, painted by Harrison, and engraved by J. R. Smith in mezzotinto, representing him in the act of examining one of his curious hand-guns.

sabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Powell, of the East India Co's. Service.

Aged 70, Ann, relict of James John Kember, esq. of Brompton.

Nov. 2. In Park-st. Notting-hill, aged 63, Majorin-Elizabeth, widow of John Buschman, esq. of Surinam.

Nov. 4. Aged 65, James Bourdieu, esq. of Lime-st.

In Dartmouth-row, Blackheath, aged 78, George Absalom, esq. formerly an eminent wholesale grocer, of the firm of Absalom and Stubbs, in Cannon-st. City.

Nov. 6. In York-st. Gloucester-pl. Margareta-Diana, widow of Capt. Edward Pelham Brenton, R.N.

Nov. 7. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 65, Lady Mary Cavendish Bentinck. She was second dau. of the late Duke of Portland and Lady Dorothy Cavendish, only dau. of William fourth Duke of Devonshire.

Nov. 9. At the house of Mr. Wabe, Mead's-row, Westminster-road, aged 72, Richard Vincent, esq. He died suddenly from apoplexy. He was of most eccentric habits, and nothing more was known of him than that about thirty-six years ago he arrived in this country from India, where he had amassed a large fortune, and had ever since resided, a recluse, in the house in which he died. Verdict—"Natural death."

Nov. 10. Ann, relict of Alexander Balmanno, esq.

Nov. 11. Aged 11, Sophia-Louisa, third and youngest dau. of Thomas Haviland Burke, esq. of Gloucester-pl.

Aged 63, Charles Knight, esq. of Union court, Old Broad-st.

In Great Suffolk-st. Joseph Toulmin Barlow, esq.

In Hanover-terr. Regent's-park, aged 90, Sarah, Countess Dowager of Castle-Stuart. She was the daughter and co-heiress of the Hon. Godfrey Lill, Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland; was married in 1781, and left a widow in 1809, having had issue the present Earl, one other son, and four daughters.

In Portland-pl. aged 7, Frances Mary, youngest dau. of Sir W. Baynes, bart.

Nov. 12. In York-pl. Kentish-town, aged 78, Ann-Mary, widow of Mr. Durs Egg, Pall-mall and Knightsbridge-green.

In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 79, Edward Chapman Bradford, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

In Claremont-pl. North Brixton, Margaret-Isabella, wife of W. Lockie, esq.

In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 92, Mrs. O'Syth Dickonson.

Mr. Richard Bassett Warren, the celebrated blacking-manufacturer in the Strand.

Nov. 13. At Carlton Villas, Minnie Vale, aged 76, J. P. Robinson, esq.

Aged 70, Mary, relict of Wm. Hill, esq. of Brixton-hill, having survived her husband only thirteen days.

Nov. 14. At Somerset House, Mr. John David Robertson, Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society. He died suddenly, while reclining on a sofa, and was not discovered for many hours he was subject to fainting fits. Mr. Robertson was a very intelligent and obliging person, and his loss is much regretted.

Nov. 16. In the Paragon, New Kent Road, aged 66, Thomas Laurence, esq. of the firm of Streatfield, Laurence, and Co. Leather and Hide Factors.

At Clapham-rise, aged 82, William Gillman, esq.

At Walworth, aged 74, Edward Henry Clark, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

BERKS.—Oct. 23. At Bradfield, Mary, wife of William Henry Walroond, esq.

Nov. 3. At Reading, aged 21, Eliza Cranford, niece of the late James Cranford, esq. of Montague-pl. Clapham-road.

At Sunning Hill, Capt. Edward Tanchet Milner, Bengal Army.

Nov. 5. Aged 66, Harriot, wife of B. Barnard, esq. of Newbury, Berks.

At Croft House, Wallingford, aged 57, John Field, esq.

Nov. 14. Aged 73, John Richard Barrett, esq. of Milton House.

BUCKS.—Oct. 4. At High Wycombe, aged 66, Catharine-Chapman, wife of William Winter, esq.

Oct. 6. At Woughton Hall, aged 78, William Stead, esq.

Nov. 2. Aged 90, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Langham Dayrell, late Rector of Lillingston Dayrell.

CAMBRIDGE.—Oct. 22. Lieut. Baldry, R.N. for fourteen years assistant at the Observatory in Cambridge.

Oct. 31. At Wisbeach, aged 66, Henry Le Grice, esq. solicitor, fourth son of the late Rev. C. Le Grice, of Bury St. Edmund's.

Nov. 3. At Cambridge, William Bate Strong, esq. B.A. (1840), Trin. coll. and grandson of the late Archdeacon Strong.

CHESHIRE.—Oct. 22. Aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. George E. Leigh, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Stockport.

CORNWALL.—Oct. 15. At Charles-town, aged 55, William Rawlings, esq. of Saunders Hill, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for that county. He was the eldest son of Thomas Rawlings, esq. one of the Deputy Wardens of the Stannaries, by Margery, dau. and coh. of Thomas Price, esq. of Tregolds, through whom



Mr. Rawlings inherited the Price estates in St. Werne and Withial.

Oct. 21. At Falmouth, aged 78, Wm. Gregory, esq.

Oct. 27. At Saltash, Simeon Palmer, esq. Justice of the Peace of that borough.

Nov. 4. At Falmouth, Susan, only surviving dau. of Wm. Gay, esq. late post-office agent for the packets at that port.

Nov. 6. At St. Mary's, Scilly, aged 76, Mrs. Johns, relict of John Johns, esq.

Nov. 11. At Helston, aged 73, Mary, wife of the Rev. T. Stabback.

CUMBERLAND.—Oct. 13. At Wynnestay Cottage, Bootle, aged 60, Lieut. Isaac Lassels Wynne, of the Royal Cumberland Militia.

DEVON.—Oct. 12. At Honiton, aged 78, Rebecca, relict of Mr. T. Rippon, and sister-in-law to the late Rev. John Rippon, D.D., also mother of the late Rev. Thomas Rippon.

Oct. 17. At Bishopsteignton, aged 85, Capt. Thomas Veysey.

Oct. 25. At Lawriston Hall, Tor, Torquay, aged 57, Sir John Theophilus Lee, G.C.H. Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Middlesex, Hants, Devon, &c.

Oct. 26. At Spreydon, Broadlist, aged 90, Aaron Moore, esq.

Nov. 1. At Rull Farm, Uffculm, aged 86, Mr. John Salter, leaving 12 children, 70 grand-children, and 20 great-grandchildren.

Nov. 4. At Ashburton, aged 53, Mr. Skynner, Member of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Nov. 5. At Tiverton, Caroline, widow of John Robley, esq. of Golden Grove, Tobago.

Sarah, wife of the Rev. T. V. Whidborne, Rector of East Ogwell.

Nov. 6. At Torquay, George Hart Dyke, esq. late Lieut.-Col. in the Coldstream Guards, son of the late Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

At Magdalen Hill, Ann, relict of Hugh Oxenham, esq. of Weir.

Nov. 7. At Plymouth, retired Commander George Lawrence, R.N. (1836.)

Nov. 14. At Teignmouth, Thomas Michell, esq. late of Croftwest, Cornwall, and only surviving brother of the late Admiral Michell.

Nov. 15. At Meeth vicarage, aged 51, John Davye Foulkes, esq.

DORSET.—Nov. 4. At Lyme Regis, aged 73, Sarah, wife of Joseph Waldo, esq.

ESSEX.—Sept. 23. Thomas Wyatt, esq. youngest son of the late Richard Barnard Wyatt, esq. of Marshalls, and Hornchurch Lodge, and a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate of Essex.

Oct. 12. At Harwich, Mr. John May, formerly one of the aldermen, and com-

mander of a mail packet boat to Gottenburgh.

Oct. 24. At Woodford, aged 39, Thomas Lewis, esq.

Nov. 14. Aged 45, G. J. Fabian, esq. Manager of the Romford Branch of the London and County Joint Stock Bank. He was a Lieut. in the Navy, and several years in active service. He was afterwards engaged in advocating the cause of sailors in the Seamen's Bible and other societies.

Nov. 15. At the Grange, Leyton, aged 71, William Rhodes, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—Oct. 7. At Tewkesbury, aged 83, Mr. Edmund Rudge, an opulent tanner, who, from his eccentric habits, parsimony, and great wealth, had acquired the appellation of "the Tewkesbury Jemmy Wood." He was never married, and lived entirely alone, performing all the drudgeries of his domestic establishment; he laboured in his tan-yard until within a few days of his death; he had even denied himself the comfort and conveniences, if not the necessities, of life. He died intestate, and Mr. Edmund Rudge, jun. tanner, of Tewkesbury, his nephew and heir-at-law, will succeed to the real property, which is valued at 30,000*l.* His personal property, which is valued at 100,000*l.* will be divided between this nephew and two nieces, Mrs. Rudge and Mrs. Lane, Birdwood, one of whom is a widow.

Oct. 10. At Bristol, aged 36, Mr. Thomas Elliott, solicitor, late of Hereford, and eldest son of Mr. Jonathan Elliott, formerly of Lower Blakemere.

Oct. 20. At St. Margaret's, aged 78, Lieut.-Col. J. Carrington Smith, a Magistrate for the county.

Oct. 23. At Gloucester, aged 78, Henry Rumsey, esq. late of Chesham, Bucks.

Aged 68, Mr. Jacob Searle Field, of Bristol, having survived his eldest son (the Rev. J. K. Field, of St. Paul's, Manchester) only 15 days.

Oct. 29. At Bristol, in his 73rd year, Mr. Thomas Wood, formerly of Terribile, in the parish of Llangarren, co. Hereford, third son of the late John Wood, esq. Preston Court, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 30. At Far Hill, near Stroud, aged 92, Joseph Grazebrook, esq. for many years the active head of the Old Stroud Bank.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 88, Martha-Louisa, relict of J. L. Williams, esq. late of Gwernant-park, Cardigansh. and second dau. of the late Right Hon. Lady Martha Saunders.

Nov. 3. At Trafalgar House, Cheltenham, aged 69, Mrs. Roberts, relict of T. Roberts, esq. formerly of Pershore.

Nov. 7. At Cheltenham, aged 85, Charlotte, relict of George Charlton, esq. of Roston, co. Donegal.

At Clifton Wood, aged 97, Elizabeth, relict of Levi Ames, esq.

Nov. 11. At Clifton, near Bristol, Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Jones, esq. of Woolley House, Bradford, Wilts.

HANTS.—Oct. 18. At Southsea, aged 81, Rosetta, relict of William Lewis, esq. formerly Member of Council at Bombay.

Oct. 23. At Southsea, Amelia-Patricia, third dau. of Thomas Galloway, esq. M.D. Surgeon R.N.

Oct. 28. At Southampton, aged 65, Mrs. Anne Ferguson, niece of the late Adm. Ferguson.

Oct. 28. Mrs. Henry Mason, wife of Capt. H. B. Mason, R.N. of Hillfield.

Nov. 1. At Southampton, aged 73, Miss Maria Burdon.

Nov. 5. At Southampton, Letitia, wife of Capt. William Dawson, R.N.

Mary-Anne, wife of Benjamin New, esq. of Newport, I.C. of Wight.

Nov. 13. At Winchester, aged 80, James Farquharson, esq.

HERTS.—Nov. 4. At St. Alban's, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Bennis Berry, esq. formerly of Dover-street, Piccadilly, Chandos-street, Cavendish-sq. and Hadley House, Hadley, Middlesex. It was her unfortunate fate through life to experience numerous severe trials, to which she bowed with humble patience and resignation to the all-wise Disposer of events, and departed this life in hope of a glorious immortality, through the mercy of her Saviour, leaving issue an only son, in holy orders.

HEREFORD.—Oct. 30. At Berrington Hall, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. Thomas-James Harley-Rodney, fourth Lord Rodney. He was the second son of George second Lord Rodney, and brother of the late peer, whom he succeeded in June 21, 1842. He was unmarried, and the title now devolves upon his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. Spencer Rodney, who is also unmarried.

HUNTINGDON.—Nov. 3. At St. Neot's, Anne, wife of Thomas S. Darnell, esq. and eldest dau. of Capt. Hanslip, late of Norman Cross.

KENT.—Oct. 14. At Lydings, aged 49, Mr. W. Castle, second son of R. Castle, esq. of Bargrove, near Hythe.

Oct. 20. Aged 73, Alexander Curling, esq. of Ramsgate.

Oct. 23. At White Hall, Hoo, near Rochester, aged 76, Thomas Comport, esq.

Oct. 27. At Sittingbourne, aged 50, Thomas Tonge Vallance, esq. Treasurer of the county.

At Sandwich, aged 84, Sarah, widow of James Leigh Joyne, esq. of Gravesend.

Oct. 29. At Deal, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Matson, widow.

Nov. 1. At Rochester, aged 70, Josiah Kneeshaw, esq. Commander R.N. He was made Lieut. 1800, and Commander 1814, and received in 1802 a pension for the loss of his right arm in the service.

Nov. 2. At Hollywood house, Frintsbury, John Snitt, esq. late Comptroller of her Majesty's Customs, Rochester.

Nov. 4. At Rochester, aged 88, Frances Clare, relict of the Rev. R. Bland, of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne.

Nov. 5. At Ramsgate, George Telford, esq. eldest son of the late George Telford, esq. of Widmore.

Nov. 6. At Lee, aged 100, Frances, relict of Joseph Still, esq. of Lambeth.

Nov. 8. At Chislehurst, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Harding.

Nov. 10. In Spring Grove, near Ashford, aged 42, Thomas Brandon Brett, esq.

Nov. 11. At Dover, 11 days after her confinement, the lady of Robert Richardson, esq.; and on the 13th her infant son.

Nov. 15. At Chislehurst, Mary, wife of George Stone, esq.

LANCASTER.—Oct. 19. At the Priory, Pendleton, Mabel-Louisa, relict of George Gardner, esq.

Oct. 26. At Manchester, Baskerville Glegg, esq. of Backford Hall, Cheshire, Capt. 12th Royal Lancers.

Oct. 27. At Liverpool, aged 47, William Dart, esq.

Nov. 7. Julia, wife of William Stuart, esq. of Springfield Knotty Ash, Liverpool, and dau. of the late John Elias Moore, esq. of Charlestown, South Carolina.

LEICESTER.—Oct. 20. Aged upwards of 100 years, Mrs. Fowkes, of Granville Lodge, Hinckley.

Oct. 30. At Cossington, Fanny, wife of Capt. Augustus Frederick Oakes, Assistant-Adj.-Gen. of Artillery, Madras, and dau. of the late Henry Dalby, esq. of Leinster.

Nov. 2. At Loughborough, aged 74, Wm. Middlemore, esq. banker, of Loughborough.

LINCOLN.—Oct. 15. At Saltfleetby, near Louth, Thomas Oldham, esq. His death was caused by an attack of paralysis.

Oct. 19. At Gainsborough, Mrs. Worsley, wife of the Rev. William Worsley.

Oct. 27. At his residence, Newstead Abbey, near Brigg, aged 54, Mr. Holmes, a highly respectable farmer under Earl Yarborough, and the head descendant of the oldest family amongst his lordship's

tenantry, having been under the house of Brocklesby nearly 300 years.

*Oct. 30.* At St. Peter's Hill, Stamford, aged 93, Mary, relict of David Watson, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct. 28.* Miss Jane R. Nicholls, of New Hampton.

At Strawberry Vale, Finchley, aged 16, Sarah-Lucy-Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Smith Cafe, esq.

*Oct. 30.* At Ealing, Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Palmer Winter, esq. of that place, and of Fitzroy-sq.

*Oct. 31.* At Norwood, aged 70, Henry Dobbs, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Nov. 5.* At Tredegar Ironworks, aged 45, Thomas Jackson, esq. for 23 years surgeon to the Tredegar Company.

NORFOLK.—*Oct. 26.* aged 56, Thomas Hudson, esq. banker, of Norwich.

*Oct. 29.* At the rectory, Denver, Lucy-Maria, wife of the Rev. Samuel Colby Smith, M.A., formerly of Gonville and Caius Coll.

NOTTS.—*Nov. 8.* At Nottingham, aged 87, John Attenburrow, esq. surgeon.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Oct. 22.* At Northampton, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Terry, Rector of Wootton.

*Oct. 28.* At Oundle, Maria-Anne, wife of Job Watson, esq. surgeon.

*Nov. 11.* Mrs. Carrington, relict of Henry Carrington, esq. of Carsdale Hall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Oct. 14.* At Bywell Hall, aged 84, John Atkinson, esq. late of Maple Hayes, near Lichfield.

*Oct. 20.* At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 65, Thomas Du Buisson, esq. of Wandsworth Common. This celebrated merchant has, by his will, on half a sheet of note paper, in his own handwriting, disposed of the sum of 111,000*l.* in the following manner: viz. to his wife 31,000*l.* to his daughter Elizabeth 25,000*l.* to his daughter Lucy 25,000*l.* and to his son James the whole of his business and 30,000*l.* recommending him to employ "great care, strict attention, absolute industry, and economy" towards improving it.

*Oct. 21.* At Low Elswick, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 21, Ellen youngest child of the late Nicholas Temperley, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

OXFORD.—*Oct. 14.* At Tetsworth, aged 55, Miss Latham.

SALOP.—*Oct. 16.* At Oswestry, aged 88, the relict of John Stoakes, esq.

*Oct. 18.* Aged 76, Miss Tipton, of Little Wenlock.

*Nov. 1.* At Shrewsbury, aged 78, William Harley, esq.

*Nov. 6.* At Oswestry, aged 45, Mary-Ann, wife of Mr. W. N. Varty, of Bishops-

gate-st. Within, and eldest dau. of Thos. Boyd, esq. of Ward's House, Hackney.

SOMERSET.—*Oct. 7.* At Chedzoy, in the house in which he was born and had always resided, aged 92, Francis Adams Stradling, esq. As he was the oldest freemason in the province of Somerset, the apron, gauntlets, royal arch scarf, jewel, &c. were placed on his coffin, and the banner, which now hangs over it, was borne to the grave by his venerable huntsman, 83 years of age. A fire ignited by his ancestor, John Stradling, esq. in the year 1672, has always been carefully preserved, and still burns on the hearth of the hall.

*Oct. 18.* At Bath, aged 68, Ann, relict of Thomas Gayfere, esq. late of Abingdon-st. Westminster.

*Oct. 22.* At Bath, aged 72, Mary, relict of the Rev. C. Johnson, Rector of South Brent, and Prebendary of Wells, dau. of Archdeacon and grand-dau. of Dr. Willes, late Bishop of the diocese.

At Bath, aged 90, Mrs. Amelia Harrison.

At Yeovil, aged 31, George Augustus Place, esq. surgeon, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, eldest son of the late Rev. Mathew Wasse Place, Rector of Ham Preston, Dorset.

*Oct. 25.* At Bath, aged 73, Thomas Anstey, esq. formerly of the Madras Civil Service.

*Oct. 26.* At Bath, Anna-Maria, wife of the Rev. Alexander Scott.

*Oct. 30.* At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Rebecca Workman, only surviving dau. of the late Robert Tyrrel Workman, esq. of Barbadoes.

*Oct. 31.* At Bath, Miss Hone, late of Great Marlow, Bucks.

*Lately.* At Bath, aged 55, Jane, wife of John Clayton, esq. of Enfield Old Park, Middlesex.

At Bath, Henry Pooley, esq. Captain Royal Engineers.

At Bath, Anna-Maria, dau. of the late S. Pockocke, esq. of Adbury-house, Hants. At Chilcompton, near Bath, aged 82, Thomas Mudge, esq.

*Nov. 10.* At Frome, aged 37, Francis John Bush, esq.

*Nov. 14.* Aged 84, Edward Earl, esq. many years Chairman of the Board of Customs in Scotland.

STAFFORD.—*Oct. 16.* At his seat, Hanch Hall, near Lichfield, aged 86, John Breynton, esq.

*Lately.* Aged 37, George Philip, eldest son of the late John Bradley, esq. of Kingswinford.

Nancy, wife of Mr. Knight, of Alder-gate House, Tamworth, and only child of the late Major Johnson, of Worcester.

Nov. 6. At Barton-on-Trent, aged 41, Francis, son of the late T. Worthington, esq.

Nov. 16. At Wigginton Lodge, Tunworth, aged 62, Elizabeth, widow of John Clarke, esq. M.D.

Scrovetry.—Oct. 25. At Salisbury, aged 78, Beerswhite Oliver, esq.

Oct. 30. At Henley Hall, aged 69, Miss Dineton, dau. of the late Sir James Dineton, Bart. and aunt to the present Baronet.

Nov. 7. At Salisbury, aged 62, Sir Lauchlan Maclean, M.D. He was the seventh son of Dr. Maclean, of the Isle of Skye, who distinguished himself in 1745 in defence of the Hanoverian succession. Sir Lauchlan was knighted July 19, 1812, being then an Abbot of Salisbury.

Nov. 7. At Stroudwater, Chas. Shaker-shall, esq. of Keston-place, Fulham-road. STRAULT.—Oct. 30. Harriet, youngest dau. of the late James Carter, esq. of Barnes.

Oct. 11. At Epsom, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Nathaniel Roberts, esq.

April 40, Rich. Curtis, esq. of Beiton.

Nov. 2. At Orwinston, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Robert Harris, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Surrey.

Nov. 3. At Elderslie, near Durking, aged 71, George Ardenhast, esq.

Nov. 4. April 13, Elizabeth-Susanna, wife of Paul Star, esq. of Hill House, Tooting.

Nov. 11. At St. Katharine's, near Guildford, aged 69, Anne, widow of James Miles Matyman, esq. of Linsly-park, Surrey.

Strover.—Oct. 18. At Sudbury, aged 38, Peter Wright, esq. of the Inner Temple, and second son of the late Rev. Peter Wright, formerly Rector of Mack's Tye, Essex.

Oct. 21. At Brighton, aged 53, William Matur, esq. late of Hanover-street, Hanover-sq. formerly House Surgeon to the Northampton Infirmary.

Oct. 22. At Kemp Town, aged 72, Richard Stool, esq.

Oct. 27. At Brighton, aged 71, Susannah, relict of Andrew Skinner, esq. of Knightbridge.

At Bognor, aged 73, Emma, widow of Richard Nixon, esq. of Highgate.

Oct. 28. At Brighton, Samuel Wall, esq. of Worthy Park, Hants.

Lately. At Worthing, Anna, relict of John Kemp, esq. late of Branchin Park, Cowling, Suffolk, and of Edgeworth-pk. Horley, Surrey.

At Staying, Mrs. Penfold, relict of the Rev. John Penfold. She was found dead in her bed, having been indisposed for only a few days.

Nov. 1. At Brighton, Hugh Maclean, esq. late of Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Nov. 2. At Hastings, Mrs. Lewis, relict of the Rev. David Lewis, of Long Ashton, Somerset.

Nov. 4. At Chichester, aged 76, John William Wilkinson, esq.

Nov. 11. At Bognor, aged 71, Isabella, widow of Thomas Bartlett, esq. late of Bartholomew-close.

At Hastings, aged 55, Sarah Jane, wife of John Dick Barnaby, esq. Barrister, of Ashbury, Leicestershire.

WARWICK.—Oct. 16. At Leamington, Lieut.-Col. Richard Murray, late of 34th Regt. and son of the late Lord Henry Murray. He married first, in 1811, Catherine, dau. of John Joseph Duce, esq. by whom he has left two daughters; and secondly, in 1815, Margaret, dau. of William Tomison, esq. by whom he has left two sons.

Oct. 19. At Leamington, Hannah, dau. of John Southern, M.D.

Oct. 26. At Edgworth, Sarah, relict of J. Fawcener, esq. of Salep.

Nov. 4. April 40, Maria, widow of the Rev. John Lury, of Charlotte Park.

Nov. 5. At Leamington, aged 11, Agatha Francis-Anson, second dau. of the late Rev. George Marcus Johnson, formerly of St. Nicholas's, Warwick.

At York House, Leamington, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Charles Stevenson Collinson, esq. of the Chantry, Suffolk.

Nov. 16. At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 55, Capt. John Crawford, of the Indian Navy.

Worcester.—Oct. 17. Catherine, wife of William Trantman, esq. of Chesham.

Nov. 7. At his residence, Stoughton, Tordelguy, aged 61, Thomas Harris, esq.

Nov. 7. At the Bath, Stonebridge, aged 67, Ann, relict of Edward Oliver, esq. late of Wallingstone House.

Nov. 8. At Worcester, aged 61, John Williams, esq. formerly Lieut. Major of the 49th Regt.

WYRE.—Nov. 15. In the Close of Salisbury, aged 65, Miss Wynilliam Portman.

YORK.—Oct. 25. At Doncaster, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Baron Frank, esq. of Campsall, near Doncaster.

Oct. 27. At Kirkella, aged 77, William Bourne, esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. He was youngest son of the late Rev. John Bourne, M.A. formerly Master of the Charter House, and Rector of Kirby-under-Dale.

Nov. 3. At Harrogate, aged 61, Rich. Penherton, esq. third son of the late

Richard Pemberton, esq. of Barnes, Durham, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Durham.

Nov. 4. At Leeds, William Griffith, esq. nearly thirty years of the General Post Office, and Inspector of Mail Coaches for the Manchester district.

Nov. 9. Aged 31, Robert Stevens, esq. second son of the late Rev. William Stevens, M.A. of Sedbergh.

Nov. 12. Aged ten months, Charles William Arthur, second son of Dr. Fielding, F.R.S. of Hull.

WALKS. — Sept. 30. At Laugharne, aged 35, Lieut. John Francis Theophilus Starke, R.N. (1838) eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. Starke, of Laugharne Castle.

Oct. 15. At Burry Port, Pembrey, Carmarthensh. aged 43, Ann, wife of Thomas Roderick, esq.

Oct. 21. At Ferne-hill Villa, Radnorsh. aged 29, Charles Wilkins, esq.

Oct. 28. At Brecon, Charles Powell, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of the South Wales and Chester Circuit, barrister at-law, one of the Justices of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieut. of the co. of Brecon. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830, M.A. 183—, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 23, 1832.

Nov. 1. At Scotchwell, near Haverfordwest, Isabella-Jane, wife of Thomas Owen, esq. and dau. of the late James Rule, esq. of Clapham-common, Surrey.

Nov. 4. At Llandough Castle, near Cowbridge, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Morgan.

SCOTLAND. — Oct. 13. John, eldest son of John Heriot, esq. of Fellowhills, Berwicksh.

Oct. 14. At Kilmarnock, aged 84, Robert Grieve, esq.

Oct. 16. At Edinburgh, Alexandrina, third dau. of the late Rev. James Reid, Minister of Kinglassie.

Oct. 23. At Edinburgh, aged 83, George Gowan, esq. architect.

Oct. 24. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Helen Gibsone, of Pentland, only child of the late Sir John Gibsone, Bart.

Oct. 26. At Craigend, Bridget-Milligan, wife of the Rev. Robert Forsyth.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Chambers, relict of Mr. James Chambers, of Peebles, and mother of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, Publishers, Edinburgh.

Oct. 30. At Langholm, Dumfriessh. aged 30, Mr. Alexander Esplin, of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

Oct. 31. At Edinburgh, aged 67, Thos. Hamilton Miller, esq. Advocate, and Sheriff of Selkirksh.

Nov. 3. At Paisley, Capt. Robert Phillips, late of the 40th, Barrack Master of Paisley and Dumbarton.

IRELAND.—Oct. 19. At Dublin, aged 44, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Skyring, Royal Art.

Oct. 20. At Belfast, aged 43, Thomas James Moyle, esq. Capt. 66th regt. and formerly of the 18th Royal Irish regt.

Oct. 22. At Newbridge, Mary-Catharine, relict of the Rev. Richard Vivian, late Rector of Bushey, Herts.

Oct. 25. At Tullydowey, co. Tyrone, Sarah-Eyre, second dau. of the late Very Rev. James Edward Jackson, Dean of Armagh.

Oct. 27. At Kilkee, aged 18, Rebecca, dau. of Charles H. Minchin, esq. of Rutland, King's co.

Nov. 9. Jane, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Hearne, esq. of Hearnbrook, co. Galway.

Nov. 10. At the Cove, Alice-Jane, wife of Capt. Pyner, 5th Fusiliers, and eldest dau. of John Bolden, esq. of Hynning Hall, Lancashire.

Latelly. Andrew Finucane, esq. of Ennistymon House, county Clare, who has bequeathed 300*l.* to the Mendicity Society of Dublin, 200*l.* to the indigent room-keepers of Dublin, 300*l.* to the poor of Cork, 300*l.* to the poor of Limerick, 300*l.* to the poor of Ennis, 300*l.* to the poor of Ennistymon, and 300*l.* to the poor tenants on his estates. Probate was granted on the 9th of Sept. last to Honora Slatery.

JERSEY.—Nov. 11. At St. Helier's, Eustatia Davie, dau. of the late John Davie, esq. of Orleigh Court, North Devon, and relict of Major Shairp, of Kirkton, Linlithgowshire.

EAST INDIES.—June 27. At Vizagapatam, Capt. William Patrick Deas, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Deas.

July 2. At Banda, aged 19, Robert, third son of the Rev. Edward Vincent, of Rowde, Ensign 67th Nat. Inf.

July 22. At Taranah, aged 22, Lieut. Joseph Pyke, 9th Bombay Nat. Inf. youngest son of the late Rev. Geo. Pyke, of Baythorne Park, Essex.

Aug. 1. At Bombay, Capt. Alfred Bradford, of the 13th Bombay Nat. Inf.

Aug. 6. At Benares, aged 57, Col. Wredenhall Robert Pogson, commanding 47th regt. of Bengal Inf. fourth son of the late Bedingfield Pogson, esq. of Sutton, Surrey, and grandson of John Pogson, esq. late of Deep Bay Estate, St. Kitt's, and of Downal hall, Essex.

Aug. 7. At Calcutta, aged 19, Frederick Dalton, eldest son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Boulton, of Brighton.

Aug. 25. At Bangalore, aged 33, Major J. P. Hickman, 15th (King's) Hussars, youngest son of the late Henry

Hickman, esq. of Newham, co. Northampton. His death was occasioned by a fracture of the skull, from his horse having run away and dashed him violently against the entrance gate of his dwelling.

*Lately.* At Goruckpore, Capt. F. R. Ellis, 41st Nat. Inf. and eldest son of the late Capt. Thomas Ellis, of Ty Dee Park, Monmouthsh.

**WEST INDIES.**—*Aug.* 31. Arthur, third son of the Rev. S. Webber, Vicar of Tisbury. He was an officer of her Majesty's steamer *Severn*, and was drowned, whilst bathing, at Kingston, Jamaica.

*Sept.* 20. At St. Croix, Elizabeth, wife of William Stedman, esq. M.D. K.D.

*Sept.* 22. At Ireland Island, Bermuda, Capt. Fenwick, Royal Eng. son of the late Major Fenwick, of the Royal Art.

*Oct.* . . . At Bermuda, aged 28, Capt. B. Newman, 20th regt. second son of Thomas Newman, esq. of Nelses, Essex.

**ABROAD.**—*July.* . . . On his passage home from Sierra Leone, Capt. Joseph Covey, of Grove Cottage, Hythe.

*Aug.* 23. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lady D'Urban, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

*Aug.* 26. At Fergus, Upper Canada, aged 22, William, youngest son of J. Pwtner, esq. of the Bank of England, and Park-crescent, Stockwell.

*Aug.* 27. At Chambly, Canada, aged 22, Sarah Pearson, wife of George Dance, esq. of the 71st Regt. and dau. of the Rev. Henry William Rawlins, Rector of Fiddington, Somerset.

At Bruges, aged 75, Edward Gattey, esq. many years Town Clerk of Exeter.

At Baden-Baden, aged 61, Phillip Laycock Story, esq.

*Aug.* 28. At Paris, Francis, eldest son of William Witham, esq. of Eaton-sq.

*Aug.* 29. At Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, aged 25, John Joseph, third son of John David Gordon, esq. of Ward House, Aberdeenshire, and Jerez de la Frontera.

*Aug.* 30. At St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, Colin Campbell, esq. late High Sheriff of Charlotte county, N.B.

*Sept.* 2. At the Cape of Good Hope, at the house of his father-in-law the Rev. George Haugh, Charles James Cowie, esq. Assistant Surgeon Madras Army, third son of the late John Cowie, esq. of Streat-ham.

*Sept.* 6. At Paris, Samuel Blyth, esq. late of London.

At Thun, in Switzerland, aged 48, Thomas Teed, esq. of the Hurst House, East Moulsey, Surrey, and formerly of Stanmore, Middlesex.

*Sept.* 10. At Ostend, Sally, wife of the Rev. Charles Leicester, Rector of the Second Portion of Westbury, Wilts, and

dau. of the late R. Topp, esq. of Whitton Hall.

*Sept.* 14. At Malta, Lieut. Lowry Wynne, Royal Art.

*Sept.* 16. At Paris, the Count de Torenó, the celebrated Spanish ex-Minister of Finance under the Regency of Queen Christina. His history of the Spanish War of Independence is a work of great literary merit. In him Espartero has lost one of the most formidable of his enemies, and Christina one of the most unscrupulous and most powerful of her partisans.

At Surinam, Isaac Leach, esq. only surviving son of the late John Leach, esq. of Lancaster.

*Sept.* 17. At Munich, Maria, wife of the Rev. Charles de Coetlogon, Minister of the English Chapel at that place.

*Sept.* 18. On his passage from the West Indies to England, aged 44, Alexander Lamb, esq. jun.

*Sept.* 22. At Paris, aged 78, W. F. Hick, esq. an old inhabitant of Lewes, and a Magistrate of Sussex.

*Sept.* 26. At Toronto, Canada, aged 20, Harriet-Eugenia, wife of the Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A., domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Toronto.

*Sept.* 29. At Aix les Bains, Savoy, Louisa-Elizabeth, second dau. of Francis Blithe Harries, esq. of Benthall Hall, Shropshire.

Aged 75. John Falconar, esq. her Majesty's Consul at Leghorn during a period of nearly 30 years.

*Sept.* 30. At Patras, Henry Robinson, esq. her Majesty's Vice-Consul, as also Manager of the Patras branch of the Anglo-Greek Commercial Bank, and resident partner in the firm of Barff, Hancock, and Co.

*Lately.*—At Paris, of scarlet fever, Laura, Teresa, and Caroline, the three only daus. of Ralph Emerson, esq. and grand-children of the late Rev. Israel Worsley, of Plymouth.

At Vienna, aged 74, Madame Caroline de Pilchar (*née* Greinar). Several of her works, for instance *Urgalya*, have been introduced into our literature.

George Knight, esq. Swedish Consul at the Havannah.

At Paris, Frances, eldest dau. of J. Jones, esq. of Llanarth, Moomouthsh.

*Oct.* 4. At Montreal, James Elliott, esq. Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

*Oct.* 6. At St. Maloes, France, aged 16, Sarah-Eleanor, youngest dau. of Capt. John Escott, of Bodminster.

*Oct.* 7. At Interlacken, Switzerland, in her 24th year, the Hon. Augusta-Mary Yelverton, second dau. of the Right Hon. Viscount Avonmore.

Oct. 11. At Dieppe, Susan, wife of Duncan Maclaughlan, esq.

Oct. 14. At Saybach, Illyria, aged 21, John Billingsley, eldest son of the Rev. G. T. Seymour.

Oct. 26. At St. John, New Brunswick, N.A. aged 49, W. P. Ranney, esq.

Oct. 27. At Rome, Eliza, wife of William Pennell, esq. of London.

Oct. 30. On his passage from Gibraltar to England, aged 56, Capt. William Granville Sharp, Paymaster of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Royal Regt.

Lately.—Doctor A. Petit, who was sent on a scientific mission to Abyssinia

by the Museum of Natural History of Paris. In crossing one of the branches of the Blue Nile he was seized by a crocodile and devoured.

Nov. 1. At Calais, John Parish Robertson, esq. of London.

Nov. 2. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 49, Dr. R. D. Mitchell, late of Windsor.

Nov. 5. At Carlsruhe, aged 70, the Hon. Robert Kennedy, second son of Archibald, Earl of Cassilis, and brother of the Marquis of Ailsa. He married Miss Malcolm, and had issue six daughters and one son, John Kennedy, esq. Secretary of Legation at Naples.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

*From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.*

DEATHS REGISTERED from OCT. 28 to NOV. 18, (4 weeks.)

Males	2231	} 4422		Under 15.....	2326	} 4422
Females	2191			15 to 60.....	1209	
		60 and upwards	857			
		Age not specified	30			

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
51 1	31 3	18 2	29 9	31 4	33 3

### PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 2*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 14*s.*

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 24.	
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	692 Calves 203
Veal.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	3810 Pigs 307
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		

### COAL MARKET, Nov. 24.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russin, 43*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 17*s.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 65.—Grand Junction, 146.—Kennet and Avon, 9½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 680.—Regent's, 22.—Rochdale, 58.—London Dock Stock, 98.—St. Katharine's, 105½.—East and West India, 127.—London and Birmingham Railway, 218.—Great Western, 91½.—London and Southwestern, 69½.—Grand Junction Water Works, 80.—West Middlesex, 117½.—Globe Insurance, 133½.—Guardian, 45.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas, 65½.—Imperial Gas, 85½.—Phoenix Gas, 35.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 103.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Oct. 26 to Nov. 25, 1843, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.			°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	43	50	40	29, 52	cloudy, fair	11	41	45	41	30, 02	fair, cloudy
27	37	50	46	, 70	do. do. rain	12	44	47	37	, 17	do. foggy
28	45	50	46	, 16	do. do. do.	13	40	43	38	, 22	do.
29	46	51	42	, 62	do. fair	14	40	42	38	, 20	foggy cly. rain
30	53	56	48	, 36	constant rain	15	37	43	38	, 16	do. do. do.
31	50	45	47	, 48	cly. heavy do.	16	40	45	36	, 08	cldy, fr. foggy
1	44	48	37	, 61	do. foggy	17	42	48	47	29, 78	do. do. rain
2	44	48	48	, 78	do. rain	18	43	50	42	, 61	do. do.
3	48	55	53	, 61	cloudy	19	41	47	49	, 81	fair, cloudy
4	48	55	49	, 72	do. fair foggy	20	47	50	45	, 67	do. do.
5	50	53	47	, 97	do. do. do.	21	50	55	50	, 63	do. do. sm. rn.
6	49	52	50	, 97	rain, cloudy	22	54	54	49	, 66	fair, rain
7	55	58	45	, 68	do. do.	23	53	53	41	, 33	rain, fair
8	56	57	37	, 57	cly. hl. rn. fr.	24	40	45	44	, 56	do. do. rain
9	36	38	38	, 93	fair	25	40	55	52	, 61	heavy rain
10	44	46	41	, 65	constant rain						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From Oct. 27, to Nov. 27, 1843, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	179½	94½	95	101	102½	102½	12½				7533 pm.	63 65 pm.
28		95	95	102	102	102½	12½			270½		63 65 pm.
30		95	95	102	102	102½	12½			270½		63 65 pm.
31	180	95	95	102	102	102½	12½				75 pm.	63 65 pm.
2	180	95½	95	102½	102½	103	12½			270½		65 63 pm.
3	180	95½	96	102½	102	103½	12½				73 75 pm.	63 65 pm.
4	180	95½	96	102½	102	103½	12½				75 pm.	63 63 pm.
6	179½	95½	96	102½	102½	103½	12½	93½			73 75 pm.	63 65 pm.
7	180	95½	96	102	102	103½	12½			270½	73 75 pm.	65 63 pm.
8	180½	95½	96	102	102	103½	12½	94½		270½		63 65 pm.
9	180½	95½	96	102	102	103½	12½			270½	74 76 pm.	65 63 pm.
10	181	95½	96	102	102	103½	12½			271		62 64 pm.
11	181	95½	96	102	102	103½					74 76 pm.	62 pm.
13	180½	95½	96	102	102	103½	12½				74 80 pm.	64 62 pm.
14	180½	95½	96	102	102	103	12½				78 74 pm.	62 64 pm.
15	181	95½	96	102½	102½	103½	12½			271	76 76 pm.	60 62 pm.
16	181½	95½	96	102	102	103½	12½			271½	74 pm.	60 62 pm.
17	181	95½	96	102	102	103½	12½			271	76 74 pm.	60 62 pm.
18		95½	96	102	102	103½	12½			271½	76 74 pm.	62 60 pm.
20	181	95½	96½	102½	102	103½		93½		271	74 pm.	60 58 pm.
21	181	95½	96½	102½	102	103½	12½				75 72 pm.	60 58 pm.
22	181	95½	96	102½	102½	103	12½		108	270½	74 72 pm.	60 57 pm.
23	180½	95½	96½	102½	102½	103½					70 72 pm.	58 54 pm.
24	181½	95½	96½	102	102	103	12½				70 pm.	54 57 pm.
25	181½	95½	96½	102	102	103	12½				69 70 pm.	55 53 pm.
27	181	95½	96½	102	102	103				271		53 55 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,  
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



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